MANUAL

FOR THE

GENERAL COURT

1939-40

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1939-1940

Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws

BY

IRVING N. HAYDEN, Clerk of the Senate

AND

LAWRENCE R. GROVE, Clerk of the House

BOSTON

Wright & Potter Printing Company, Legislative Printers

32 Derne Street

1939

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS

NOV 20 1939

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Not Official

Mass.
1939-40

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Declaration of Independence	1
Constitution of the United States of America	9
Constitution or Form of Government for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	37
Statistics, State, County, District, Post Office, etc.	133
Executive Department	397
Legislative Department	401
Committees	447
Legislative Reporters	480
Rules:	
Of the Senate	481
Of the House of Representatives	513
Joint, of the Two Branches	553
Notes of Rulings of the Presiding Officers:	
On the Constitution of Massachusetts	585
On the Senate Rules	598
On the House Rules	619
On the Joint Rules	663
Sundry Rulings	672
Miscellaneous Data	685
Calendars for 1939 and 1940	700
Index	703

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[JULY 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient

sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent

hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to be-

come the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the

Protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY,

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,
WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON.
FRAS. HOPKINSON.
JOHN HART.
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS.
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,
JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,
THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,
THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,
THOS. NELSON, jr.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,
THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [*Jour. Cong., vol.* I. *p.* 396.]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of the Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Legislative powers, in whom vested. Page 13.

SECT. 2. House of representatives, how and by whom chosen — Qualifications of a representative — Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned — Census — Vacancies to be filled — Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment. 14.

SECT. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen — How classified — Vacancies, how filled — Qualifications of a Senator — President of the Senate, his right to vote — President *pro tem.* and other officers of Senate, how chosen — Power to try impeachments — When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside — Sentence. 14, 15.

SECT. 4. Times, &c., of holding elections, how prescribed — One session in each year. 15.

SECT. 5. Membership — Quorum — Adjournments — Rules —Power to punish or expel — Journal — Time of adjournment limited, unless, &c. 15, 16.

SECT. 6. Compensation — Privileges — Disqualification in certain cases. 16.

SECT. 7. House to originate all revenue bills — Veto — Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, &c. — Bill not returned in ten days — Provision as to all orders, &c., except, &c. 16, 17.

SECT. 8. Powers of Congress. 17, 18.

SECT. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons — *Habeas corpus* — Bills of attainder, &c. — Taxes, how apportioned — No export duty — No commercial preferences — No money drawn from treasury, unless, &c. — No titular nobility — Officers not to receive presents, unless, &c. 18, 19.

SECT. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers. 19.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. President and Vice-President, their term of office — Electors of President and Vice-President, number, and how appointed — Electors to vote on same day — Qualifications of

President — On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, &c. — President's compensation — His oath. 19–21.

Sect. 2. President to be commander-in-chief — He may require opinion of, &c., and may pardon — Treaty-making power — Nomination of certain officers — When President may fill vacancies. 21, 22.

Sect. 3. President shall communicate to Congress — He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case, &c.; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers. 22.

Sect. 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes. 22.

Article III.

Section 1. Judicial power — Tenure — Compensation. 22.

Sect. 2. Judicial power, to what cases it extends — Original jurisdiction of supreme court — Appellate — Trial by jury, except. &c. — Trial, where. 22, 23.

Sect. 3. Treason defined — Proof of — Punishment of. 23.

Article IV.

Section 1. Credit to be given to public acts, &c., of every State. 23.

Sect. 2. Privileges of citizens of each State — Fugitives from justice to be delivered up — Persons held to service, having escaped, to be delivered up. 23, 24.

Sect. 3. Admission of new States — Power of Congress over territory and other property. 24.

Sect. 4. Republican form of government guaranteed — Each State to be protected. 24.

Article V.

Constitution, how amended — Proviso. 24.

Article VI.

Certain debts, &c., adopted — Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States — Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken — No religious test. 24, 25.

Article VII.

What ratification shall establish Constitution. 25.

Amendments.

I. — Religious establishment prohibited — Freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition. 25.

II. — Right to keep and bear arms. 25.

III. — No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, &c. 25.

IV. — Right of search and seizure regulated. 25, 26.
V. — Provisions concerning prosecutions, trials, and punishments — Private property not to be taken for public use, without, &c. 26.
VI. — Further provisions respecting criminal prosecutions. 26.
VII. — Right of trial by jury secured. 26.
VIII. — Bail, fines, and punishments. 26.
IX. — Rule of construction. 26.
X. — Same subject. 26.
XI. — Same subject. 26, 27.
XII. — Manner of choosing President and Vice-President. 27, 28.
XIII. — Slavery abolished. 28.
XIV. — Citizenship defined — Apportionment of representatives — Persons engaged in rebellion excluded from office — Debts of United States, and of States contracted during the rebellion. 28, 29.
XV. — Right of citizenship not to be abridged. 29.
XVI. — Congress may tax incomes without apportionment or regard to census. 29.
XVII. — Senators to be elected by the people. 29, 30.
XVIII. — Manufacture, sale, transportation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes prohibited. 30.
XIX. — Right to vote not to be denied or abridged on account of sex. 30.
XX. — Terms of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives — Time for assembling of Congress — Filling of vacancy in case of failure of President-elect to qualify, through death or otherwise. 30, 31.
XXI. — Art. XVIII repealed. Interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors regulated. 31.

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

* Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. † [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the

* See Section 2 of Fourteenth Amendment.

† See Seventeenth Amendment.

second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; *[and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

†[The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.]

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a ma-

* See Seventeenth Amendment. † See Twentieth Amendment.

jority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall. before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with

his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The congress shall have power — to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; — to borrow money on the credit of the United States; — to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; — to establish an uniform rule of naturalizaton, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; — to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; — to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; — to establish post offices and post roads; — to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; — to constitute tribunals inferior to the su-

preme court; — to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; — to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; — to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; — to provide and maintain a navy; — to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; — to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; — to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; — to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; — and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal: coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows: —

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to

the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

*[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of

---

* See Twelfth Amendment.

his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: —

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other offices of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by grant-

ing commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; — to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; — to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; — to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; — to controversies between two or more states; — between a state and citizens of another state; — between citizens of different states; — between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers

and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies giving them aid and comfort. No persons shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on

claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States

which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES

IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no war-

rants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity,

commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; — the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the

constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive

* "In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

*[ART. XVIII. SECT. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XX. SECT. 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECT. 2.† The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for

---

*See Twenty-first Amendment.

†"In lieu of the second paragraph of section 4 of article I of the constitution of the United States."

the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such persons shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECT. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECT. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECT. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ART. XXI. SECT. 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[NOTE. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of *Delaware*, December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania*, December 12, 1787; *New Jersey*, December 18, 1787; *Georgia*, January 2, 1788;

Connecticut, January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts*, February 6, 1788; *Maryland*, April 28, 1788; *South Carolina*, May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788; *Virginia*, June 26, 1788; *New York*, July 26, 1788; *North Carolina*, November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island*, May 29, 1790.

The first ten amendments were proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791.

The eleventh amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on Febuary 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska* and *Iowa*, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina*, and *Alabama;* that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the

amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina* and *Louisiana*, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut*, June 30; *New Hampshire*, July 7; *Tennessee*, July 19; *Oregon*, September 19; *Vermont*, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York*, January 10; *Illinois*, January 15; *West Virginia*, January 16; *Kansas*, January 18; *Maine*, January 19; *Nevada*, January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama*, July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

"It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, and ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9, 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Delaware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia*, again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware,* and *Wyoming,* in all thirty-six; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey* and *New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania,* and *Wisconsin;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on

file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

The twentieth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its first session, in 1931. On February 6, 1933, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted more than the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

The twenty-first amendment was proposed to conventions of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its second session, in 1933. On December 5, 1933, the acting secretary of state made proclamation that, from official notices received at the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by conventions in the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states wherein conventions had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."]

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

PREAMBLE.

Objects of government — Body politic, how formed — Its nature. Page 46.

PART THE FIRST.

Declaration of Rights.

ARTICLE 1. Equality and natural rights of all men. 47.

ART. 2. Right and duty of public religious worship — Protection therein. 47.

ART. 3. Legislature empowered to compel provision for public worship — Legislature to enjoin attendance — Exclusive right of electing religious teachers secured — Option as to whom parochial taxes may be paid, unless, etc. — All denominations equally protected — Subordination of one sect to another prohibited. 47.

ART. 4. Right of self-government secured. 48.

ART. 5. Accountability of all officers, etc. 48.

ART. 6. Services rendered to the public being the only title to peculiar privileges, hereditary offices are absurd and unnatural. 49.

ART. 7. Objects of government; right of people to institute and change it. 49.

ART. 8. Right of people to secure rotation in office. 49.

ART. 9. All, having the qualifications prescribed, equally eligible to office. 49.

ART. 10. Right of protection and duty of contribution correlative — Taxation founded on consent — Private property not to be taken for public uses without, etc. 49.

ART. 11. Remedies, by recourse to the law, to be free, complete and prompt. 50.

ART. 12. Prosecutions regulated — Right to trial by jury in criminal cases, except, etc. 50.

ART. 13. Crimes to be proved in the vicinity. 50.

ART. 14. Right of search and seizure regulated. 50.

ART. 15. Right to trial by jury sacred, except, etc. 51.

ART. 16. Liberty of the press. 51.

ART. 17. Right to keep and bear arms — Standing armies dangerous — Military power subordinate to civil. 51.

ART. 18. Moral qualifications for office — Moral obligations of lawgivers and magistrates. 51.

ART. 19. Right of people to assemble peaceably, to instruct representatives and to petition legislature. 52.

ART. 20. Power to suspend the laws, or their execution. 52.

ART. 21. Freedom of debate, etc., and reason thereof. 52.

ART. 22. Frequent sessions, and objects thereof. 52.

ART. 23. No tax without consent. 52.

ART. 24. *Ex post facto* laws prohibited. 52.

ART. 25. Legislature not to convict of treason, etc. 52.

ART. 26. Excessive bail or fines, and cruel punishments, prohibited. 52.

ART. 27. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc. 53.

ART. 28. Citizens exempt from law-martial, unless, etc. 53.

ART. 29. Judges of supreme judicial court — Tenure of their office — Salaries. 53.

ART. 30. Separation of legislative, executive and judicial departments. 53.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

Title of body politic. 54.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

ARTICLE 1. Legislative department. 54.

ART. 2. Governor's veto — Bill or resolve may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding — Bill or resolve not returned within five days to be law. 54.

ART. 3. General court may constitute judicatories, courts of record, etc. — Courts, etc., may administer oaths. 55.

ART. 4. General court may enact laws, etc., not repugnant to the constitution; may provide for the election or appointment of officers; prescribe their duties; impose taxes, duties and excises, to be disposed of for defence, protection, etc. — Valuation of estates once in ten years, at least, while, etc. 55.

Section II.

Senate.

Article 1. Senate, number and by whom elected — Counties to be districts, until, etc. 58.

Art. 2. Manner and time of choosing senators and councillors — Word "inhabitant," defined — Selectmen to preside at town meetings — Return of votes — Inhabitants of unincorporated plantations, who pay state taxes may vote — Plantation meetings — Assessors to notify, etc. 58.

Art. 3. Governor and council to examine and count votes, and issue summonses. 60.

Art. 4. Senate to be final judge of elections, etc., of its own members — Vacancies, how filled. 60.

Art. 5. Qualifications of a senator. 61.

Art. 6. Senate not to adjourn more than two days. 61.

Art. 7. Shall choose its officers and establish its rules. 61.

Art. 8. Shall try all impeachments — Oath — Limitation of sentence. 61, 62.

Art. 9. Quorum. 62.

Section III.

House of Representatives.

Article 1. Representation of the people. 62.

Art. 2. Representatives, by whom chosen — Proviso as to towns having less than 150 ratable polls — Towns liable to fine in case, etc. — Expenses of travelling to and from the general court, how paid. 62.

Art. 3. Qualifications of a representative. 63.

Art. 4. Qualifications of a voter. 63.

Art. 5. Representatives, when chosen. 63.

Art. 6. House alone can impeach. 63.

Art. 7. House to originate all money bills. 63.

Art. 8. Not to adjourn more than two days. 64.

Art. 9. Quorum. 64.

Art. 10. To judge of returns, etc., of its own members; to choose its officers and establish its rules, etc. — May punish for certain offences — Privileges of members. 64.

Art. 11. Senate and Governor and council may punish — General limitation — Trial may be by committee, or otherwise. 64.

Chapter II.

Executive Power.

Section I.

Governor.

Article 1. Governor — His title. 65.

Art. 2. To be chosen annually — Qualifications. 65.

Art. 3. To be chosen by the people, by a majority of votes — How chosen, when no person has a majority. 65.

Art. 4. Power of governor, and of governor and council. 66.

Art. 5. May adjourn or prorogue general court upon request, and convene the same. 66.

Art. 6. Governor and council may adjourn general court in cases, etc., but not exceeding ninety days. 67.

Art. 7. Governor to be commander-in-chief — Limitation. 67. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 54.]

Art. 8. Governor and council may pardon offences, except, etc. — But not before conviction. 68.

Art. 9. Judicial officers, etc., how nominated and appointed. 68.

Art. 10. Militia officers, how elected — How commissioned — Election of officers — Major-generals, how appointed and commissioned — Vacancies, how filled, in case, etc. — Officers duly commissioned, how removed — Adjutants, etc., how appointed — Organization of militia. 68. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 53.]

Art. 11. Money, how drawn from the treasury, except, etc. 69.

Art. 12. All public boards, etc., to make quarterly returns. 70.

Art. 13. Salary of governor — Salaries of justices of supreme judicial court — Salaries to be enlarged, if insufficient. 70.

Section II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Article 1. Lieutenant-governor, his title and qualifications — How chosen. 71.

Art. 2. President of council — Lieutenant-governor a member of, except, etc. 71.

Art. 3. Lieutenant-governor to be acting governor, in case, etc. 71

Section III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article 1. Council. 72.

Art. 2. Number; from whom, and how chosen — If senators become councillors, their seats to be vacated. 72.

ART. 3. Rank of councillors. 72.
ART. 4. No district to have more than two. 72.
ART. 5. Register of council. 72.
ART 6. Council to exercise power of governor in case, etc. 73. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 55.]
ART. 7. Elections may be adjourned until, etc. — Order thereof. 73.

SECTION IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

ARTICLE 1. Secretary, etc., by whom and how chosen — Treasurer ineligible for more than five successive years. 73.
ART. 2. Secretary to keep records, to attend the governor and council, etc. 74.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

ARTICLE 1. Tenure of all commissioned officers to be expressed — Judicial officers to hold office during good behavior, except, etc. — But may be removed on address. 74.
ART. 2. Justices of supreme judicial court to give opinions when required. 74.
ART. 3. Justices of the peace; tenure of their office. 74.
ART. 4. Provisions for holding probate courts. 75.
ART. 5. Provisions for determining causes of marriage, divorce, etc. 75.

CHAPTER IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Election, etc. 75.

CHAPTER V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

SECTION I.

The University.

ARTICLE 1. Harvard College — Powers, privileges, etc., of the president and fellows confirmed. 75.
ART. 2. All gifts, grants, etc., confirmed. 76.
ART. 3. Who shall be overseers — Power of alteration reserved to the legislature. 76.

SECTION II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Duty of legislatures and magistrates in all future periods, 77.

CHAPTER VI.

OATHS AND INCOMPATIBILITY OF OFFICE; ENACTING STYLE; REVISAL OF CONSTITUTION, ETC.

ARTICLE 1. Oaths of allegiance and office, etc. 78.

ART. 2. Plurality of officers prohibited to governor, etc., except, etc. — Incompatible offices — Bribery, etc., disqualify. 80.

ART. 3. Value of money ascertained — Property qualifications may be increased. 81.

ART. 4. Provisions respecting commission. 81.

ART. 5. Provisions respecting writs. 81.

ART. 6. Continuation of former laws, except, etc. 81.

ART. 7. Benefit of *habeas corpus* secured, except, etc. 81.

ART. 8. The enacting style. 82.

ART. 9. Officers of former government continued until, etc. 82.

ART. 10. Provision for revising constitution. 82.

ART. 11. Provision for preserving and publishing this constitution. 83.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE 1. Bill, etc., not approved within five days, not to become a law, if legislature adjourn in the meantime. 84.

ART. 2. General court empowered to charter cities and to establish limited town meeting form of government — Proviso. 84.

ART. 3. Qualifications of voters for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives. 84.

ART. 4. Notaries public, how appointed and removed — Vacancies in the offices of secretary and treasurer, how filled, in case, etc. — Commissary-general may be appointed, in case, etc. — Militia officers, how removed. 85.

ART 5. Who may vote for captains and subalterns. 85. [Annulled. See Art. 53.]

ART. 6. Oath to be taken by all officers; or affirmation in case, etc. 86.

ART. 7. Tests abolished. 86.

ART. 8. Incompatibility of offices. 86.

ART. 9. Amendments to constitution, how made. 87. [Annulled. See Art. 48.]

ART. 10. Commencement of political year; and termination — Governor, etc., term of office — Meetings for choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, etc., when to be held; may be adjourned — Article, when to go into operation — Inconsistent provisions annulled. 87.

ART. 11. Religious freedom established. 89.

ART. 12. Census of ratable polls — Representatives, how apportioned. 89.

ART. 13. Census — Senatorial districts — Apportionment of representatives and councillors — Freehold as a qualification for a seat in general court or council not required. 91.

ART. 14. Election by people to be by plurality. 93.

ART. 15. Time of annual election of governor, lieutenant-governor and legislature. 93.

ART. 16. Eight councillors, how chosen — State to be districted — Eligibility defined — Day and manner of election — Vacancies, how filled — Organization of government. 93.

ART. 17. Election of secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general by the people — Vacancies, how filled — To qualify within ten days — Qualifications. 94.

ART. 18. School money not to be applied for sectarian schools. 95.

ART. 19. Legislature to prescribe for election of sheriffs, registers of probate, etc. 95.

ART. 20. Reading constitution in English and writing, necessary qualifications of voters — Proviso. 95.

ART. 21. Census of voters and inhabitants — House of representatives to consist of 240 members — Legislature to apportion, etc. — Qualifications of representatives — Quorum. 96. [Annulled. See Art. 71.]

ART. 22. Census of voters and inhabitants — Senate to consist of 40 members — Senatorial districts — Proviso — Qualifications of senators — Quorum. 97. [Annulled. See Art 71.]

ART. 23. Residence of two years required of naturalized citizens to entitle to suffrage, or make eligible to office. 98. [Annulled. See Art. 26.]

ART. 24. Vacancies in Senate. 98.

ART. 25. Vacancies in council. 99.

ART. 26. Twenty-third article annulled. 99.

ART. 27. Officers of Harvard College may be elected members of the general court. 99.

ART. 28. Persons having served in the U. S. army or navy, etc., not to be disqualified from voting, etc. 99.

ART. 29. General court empowered to provide more than one place of meeting in towns for the election of officers, and to prescribe manner of calling, etc., such meetings. 99.

ART. 30. Voters not disqualified by reason of change of residence until six months from time of removal. 100.

ART. 31. Article twenty-eight amended. 100.

ART. 32. So much of article three annulled as makes the payment of a poll tax a prerequisite for voting. 100.

ART. 33. A majority of each branch of the general court to constitute a quorum, etc. 100.

ART. 34. Property qualification of governor annulled. 101.

ART. 35. Clause in relation to payment of travelling expenses of members of the house annulled. 101.

ART. 36. So much of article nineteen as is contained in the words "Commissioners of Insolvency" annulled. 101.

ART. 37. Governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public. 101.

ART. 38. Voting machines may be used at elections, under regulations. 101.

ART. 39. Powers of legislature relative to excess takings of land, etc., for laying out, widening or relocating highways, etc. — Proviso. 101.

ART. 40. Article three of amendments amended so as to exclude from voting persons disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in elections. 102.

ART. 41. Taxation of wild or forest lands. 102.

ART. 42. Authority given to general court to refer acts and resolves to the people for rejection or approval. 102. [Annulled. See Art. 48.]

ART. 43. Authority given to general court to authorize the commonwealth to take land, etc., to relieve congestion of population and provide homes for citizens. 102.

ART. 44. Authority given to general court to tax income. 103.

ART. 45. Authority given to general court to provide for absent voting. 103.

ART. 46. Religious freedom — Public money not to be appropriated for founding, maintaining or aiding educational, charitable or religious institutions not publicly owned, except, etc. — Care or support of public charges in private hospitals — Religious services for inmates of certain institutions. 103.

ART. 47. General court may provide for maintenance and distribution of food, etc., in time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, by the commonwealth, cities and towns. 105.

ART. 48. The Initiative and Referendum. 105.

ART. 49. Conservation, etc., of natural resources of commonwealth. 115.

ART. 50. Regulation of advertising in public places. 116.

ART. 51. Preservation and maintenance of property of historical and antiquarian interest. 116.

ART. 52. General court may take a recess. 116.

ART. 53. Selection of officers of the militia. 116.

ART. 54. Powers of the governor as commander-in-chief. 116.

ART. 55. Succession in cases of vacancies in the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor. 117.

ART. 56. Return of bills and resolves by the governor with recommendation for amendment. 117.

ART. 57. Women to be eligible to appointment as notaries public. 117.

ART. 58. Retirement of judicial officers. 117.

ART. 59. Revocation of grants, franchises, privileges or immunities. 118.

ART. 60. Power of general court to establish building zones or districts. 118.

ART. 61. Compulsory voting at elections. 118.

ART. 62. Lending the credit of the commonwealth — Commonwealth may borrow — Vote required — Expenditure limited. 118.

ART. 63. A State budget and veto of items by the governor. 118.

ART. 64. Biennial elections — Treasurer ineligible for more than three successive terms — General court to assemble annually — First election under this article. 120.

ART. 65. Appointment of legislators to office and service upon recess committees. 120.

ART. 66. Organization of not more than twenty departments to perform the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth. 121.

ART. 67. Roll-call on "Emergency Measures" not required unless requested by two senators or five representatives. 121.

ART. 68. Word "male" stricken out from qualifications for voting. 121.

ART. 69. Re-registration of women holding commissions as notaries public, upon change of name. 121.

ART. 70. General court authorized to provide limited forms of town meetings in towns containing more than six thousand but less than twelve thousand inhabitants. 122.

ART. 71. Twenty-first and twenty-second articles annulled and superseded — Census of inhabitants and special enumeration of voters — House of Representatives — Number — Legislature to apportion, etc. — Senate — Number — Senatorial and councillor districts — Qualifications of representatives and senators. 122.

ART. 72. Biennial sessions of the general court — Biennial budget — Provisions requiring general court to meet annually annulled. 124.

PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain, and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Articles XLVI and XLVIII.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion, and morality: Therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion, and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [See Amendments, Art. XI.]

Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Articles XLV and LXI.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In

fine, the people of this commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Articles XXXIX, XLIII, XLVII, XLIX, L and LI.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore,

are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

Art. XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

Art. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

Art. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, I. Definition.]

Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws; as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subject to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

Art. XXX. In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives; each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble [every year on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be styled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Articles X and LXXII.]

Art. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have

originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Articles I, XLVIII and LVI.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes, and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same: whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them.

Art. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same

be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the commonwealth, taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. (See Amendments, Articles II, XLI and XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities and establish limited town meeting form of government, see Amendments, ARTS. II and LXX.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee and compulsory voting, see Amendments, ARTS. XLV and LXI.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessaries of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. XLVII.

For provisions affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ART. XLVIII.

For provisions relative to taking the vote on emergency measures, see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII and LXVII.

For provision authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provisions relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor received additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.]

Chapter I.

Section II.

Senate.

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the commonwealth may, from time to time, be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court, in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided, that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Articles XIII, XVI, XXII, LXIV and LXXI.]

And the several counties in this commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.: — Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April.] [annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district, or plantation where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Articles II, III, X, XV, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV, LXIV and LXXI.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meetings, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May] [annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Articles II and X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside,

as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually [on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations, respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose, accordingly. [See Amendments, Articles XV and LXIV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May annually], the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided, nevertheless, that for the first year the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Articles X, XIV and LXXII.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May] [annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes; and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Articles X, XIV and XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold, within this commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election and, at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Articles XIII and XXII.]

Art. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, providing such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Article LII.]

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Article LXXII.]

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles XII and XXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section III.

House of Representatives.

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, [annually] elected, and founded upon the principle of equality. [See Amendments, Article LXIV.]

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls may elect one representative; every corporate town containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Articles XII, XIII and XXI.]

Provided, nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to

choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Article XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes; [and, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the said town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Articles III, XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII and XLV.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Articles X, XV and LXIV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

Art. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Art. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Article LII.]

Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles XXI and XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases; provided, that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

Chapter II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

*Governor.

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and whose title shall be — His Excellency.

Art. II. The governor shall be chosen [annually]; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds;] [and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Articles VII, XXXIV and LXIV.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April annually], give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May] and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the

* See new Amendments, Arts. XLVIII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVIII, LXII, LXIII and LXIV.

said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Articles II, X, XIV, XV, XLIV and XLV.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess;] and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient

place within the state. [See Amendments, Articles X and XLVIII.]

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Article X.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. VII. [The governor of this commonwealth, for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise, and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repel, resist, expel, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law-martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and

admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article LIV.]

Art. VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs], coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Articles IV, XVII, XIX, LVII, LXIV and LXIX.]

Art. X. [The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, [of twenty-one years of age and upwards;] the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments; the brigadiers shall be elected, in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades; and such officers,

so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Article V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Article IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

[And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial, pursuant to the laws of the commonwealth for the time being.] [See Amendments, Article IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article LIII.]

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being,

with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

Art. XII. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines, and stores, belonging to this commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

Chapter II.

Section II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Article I. There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — His Honor; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion,] [property,] and residence in the commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have a [majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have a [majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Articles VII, XIV, XXIV and LXIV.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present.

Chapter II.

Section III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

Art. II. [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room; and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Articles X, XIII, XVI and LXIV.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and

this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. VI. Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters, and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present. [Annulled. See Amendments, Article LV.]

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made, by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Articles XVI, XXV and LXIV.]

Chapter II.

Section IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

Article I. [The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And, that the citizens of this commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settle-

ment and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver-general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Articles IV, XVII, LIII, LVII, LXIV and LXIX.]

Art. II. The records of the commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

Chapter III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

Article I. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Article LVIII.]

Art. II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Article XXXVII.]

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter, appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

Chapter IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June, annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.]

Chapter V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

Section I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been

initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of GOD, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, — it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college by some other description, under several characters, successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies, and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College; and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor, and magistrates; it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, and

senate of this commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who, with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chapter V.

Section II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments, among the people. [See Amendments, Articles XVIII and XLVI.]

Chapter VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall, before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seised and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected." [See Amendments, Article VII.]

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever; and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be), and every other foreign power

whatsoever; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical, or spiritual, within this commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation, and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me, GOD."] [See Amendments, Article VI.]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth. So help me, GOD."

Provided, always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words, ["*I do swear*," "*and abjure*," "*oath or*," "*and abjuration*," in the first oath, and in the second oath, the words] "*swear and*," and [in each of them] the words "*So help me*, GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*" [See Amendments, Article VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

Art. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Article VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state, more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justice of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver-general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College] — sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Articles VIII and XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of

law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment. [See Amendments, Article LXV.]

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce; and it shall be in the power of the legislature, from time to time, to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII and XXXIV.

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all offices, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies, and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments, and authority; until the general court, and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution, are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Article IX.]

And if it shall appear, by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue pre-

cepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office, to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

Art. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Article LXX.]

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. See Amendments, Articles XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, XLV, LXVIII and LXIX.]

Art. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Articles XXXVII, LVII and LXIX, Section 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [See Amendments, Article XVII.]

[Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.] [Last two paragraphs annulled. See Amendments, Article LIII.]

Art. V. [In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall

have a right to vote.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article LIII.]

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, God," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Art. VIII. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted. [See Amendments, Article LXV.]

Art. IX. [If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article XLVIII.]

Art. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called

together by the governor. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments. Article XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision.

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled. [See Amendments, Articles XLIV and LXXII.]

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the

last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as afore-

said, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Articles XXI, XXII and LXXI.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Articles XXII and LXXI.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Articles XXI and LXXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hun-

dred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Articles XVI and LXIV.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

Art. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Article LXIV.]

Art. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Articles XXV and LXIV.]

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen annually, on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment. [See Amendments, Article LXIV.]

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [See Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Article XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however,* that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its

requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Articles III, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL and XLV.]

Art. XXI. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law,

— shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.] [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Article XXXIII.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article LXXI.]

Art. XXII. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such

legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however,* that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.] [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Articles XXIV and XXXIII.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article LXXI.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided,* that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further,* that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [See Amendments, Article XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the

constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absentee voting provision, see Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absentee and compulsory voting provisions, see Amendments, Articles XLV and LXI.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transac-

tion of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however*, that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the actual con-

struction of such highway or street: *provided, however*, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

Art. XLII. [Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article XLVIII.]

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens: *provided, however*, that this amendment shall not be

deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

Art. XLV. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election. [For compulsory voting provision, see Amendments, Article LXI.]

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the

town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people. [See Amendments, Article LXII.]

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

THE INITIATIVE.

II. Initiative Petitions.

SECTION 1. *Contents.* — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

SECTION 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first

Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

SECTION 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific

amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next

state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

Section 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

Section 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority

of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

The Referendum.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but] if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Article LXVII.]

III. Referendum Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the

appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

SECTION 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Section 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

General Provisions.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration,

and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

III. Form of Ballot.

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	
NO	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together

with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation. take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.

Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruc-

tion or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: — Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Article LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the

following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. Section 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Section 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

Section 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

Section 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

Art. LXIII. Section 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

SECTION 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary.

SECTION 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget. [See Amendments, Article LXXII.]

SECTION 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days

after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SECTION 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

SECTION 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January. [See Amendments, Article LXXII.]

SECTION 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers beforementioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during

such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II, Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: — A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But

Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".

Art. LXIX. SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

Section 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and inserting in place thereof the following words: — Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: —

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the General Court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose.

Art. LXXI. Article XXI of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXI. In the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken and a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters therein. Said special enumeration shall also specify the number of legal voters residing in each precinct of each town containing twelve thousand or more inhabitants according to said census and in each ward of each city. Each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following said special enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-

six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the general court, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by said special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the general court, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide such county into representative districts. The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, within thirty days after such certification by the secretary of the commonwealth or within such other period as the general court may by law provide, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory and assign representatives thereto, so that each representative in such county will represent an equal number of legal voters, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be so formed that no town containing less than twelve thousand inhabitants according to said census, no precinct of any other town and no ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such apportionment, division or assignment. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creat-

ing the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of such county, and to the clerk of every city or town in such county, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Article XXII of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXII. Each special enumeration of legal voters required in the preceding article of amendment shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following such enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to said special enumeration; provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Art. LXXII. Section 1. The general court shall assemble in regular session on the first Wednesday of January in the year following the approval of this article and biennially on

said Wednesday thereafter. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary or when called together by the governor.

SECTION 2. The budget required by section two of Article LXIII of the amendments to the constitution shall be for the year in which the same is adopted and for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3. All provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto requiring the general court to meet annually are hereby annulled.

[Note. — Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777–78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions — Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place the Convention again met, and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with

the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive. The *fifth* Article was annulled by the *fifty-third* Article, and the *ninth* Article by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829–30, and 1830–31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General

Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth*, and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857. The *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles were annulled by the *seventy-first* Article.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859, and was annulled by the *twenty-sixth* Article.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved

and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913, and was annulled by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 6th day of November, 1917.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General

Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 5th day of November, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention." On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*. On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people; but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring *v.* Young, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349] [For text of the *Rearrangement*, see Manuals for the years 1920 to 1932, inclusive.]

The *sixty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The *sixty-eighth* and *sixty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The *seventieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1926.

The *seventy-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1928 and 1930, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1930.

The *seventy-second* Article of Amendment (introduced by initiative petition) was approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1936 and 1937, and by the people on November 8, 1938.]

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

STATISTICS

STATE, COUNTY, DISTRICT, POST OFFICE, ETC.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[As established by Chapter 438 of the Acts of 1931. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The United States census of 1930 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Berkshire County.		*Franklin County.*	
Adams	12,697	Ashfield	860
Alford	200	Bernardston	893
Becket	672	Buckland	1,497
Cheshire	1,697	Charlemont	816
Clarksburg	1,296	Colrain	1,391
Dalton	4,220	Conway	900
Egremont	513	Deerfield	2,882
Florida	307	Erving	1,263
Great Barrington	5,934	Gill	983
Hancock	361	Greenfield	15,500
Hinsdale	1,144	Hawley	313
Lanesborough	1,170	Heath	331
Lee	4,061	Leverett	677
Lenox	2,742	Leyden	261
Monterey	321	Monroe	218
Mount Washington	60	Montague	8,081
New Ashford	75	New Salem	414
New Marlborough	864	Northfield	1,888
North Adams	21,621	Orange	5,365
Otis	367	Rowe	298
Peru	108	Shelburne	1,544
Pittsfield	49,677	Shutesbury	222
Richmond	583	Sunderland	1,159
Sandisfield	412	Warwick	367
Savoy	307	Wendell	353
Sheffield	1,650	Whately	1,136
Stockbridge	1,762		
Tyringham	246		
Washington	222	*Hampden County.*	
West Stockbridge	1,124	Blandford	545
Williamstown	3,900	Chester	1,464
Windsor	387	Granville	674

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Hampden Co. — Con.		*Hampshire Co.* — Con.	
Holyoke	56,537	Middlefield	197
Montgomery	141	Pelham	455
Russell	1,237	Plainfield	306
Southwick	1,461	Prescott*	48
Tolland	134	Southampton	931
Westfield	19,775	Westhampton	374
		Williamsburg	1,891
Hampshire County.		Worthington	485
Belchertown	3,139		
Chesterfield	420	*Worcester County.*	
Cummington	531	Athol	10,677
Enfield*	497	Royalston	744
Goshen	248		
Greenwich*	238	Total	274,703
Huntington	1,242		

DISTRICT No. 2.

Hampden County.		*Hampshire County.*	
Agawam	7,095	Amherst	5,888
Chicopee	43,930	Easthampton	11,323
East Longmeadow	3,327	Granby	891
Hampden	684	Hadley	2,682
Longmeadow	4,437	Hatfield	2,476
Ludlow	8,876	Northampton	24,381
Springfield	149,900	South Hadley	6,773
West Springfield	16,684		
Wilbraham	2,719	Total	292,066

DISTRICT No. 3.

Hampden County.		*Hampshire County.*	
Brimfield	884	Ware	7,385
Holland	137		
Monson	4,918	*Middlesex County.*	
Palmer	9,577	Ashby	982
Wales	360	Boxborough	312

* See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Middlesex Co. — Con.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Framingham	22,210	Hubbardston	1,010
Hudson	8,469	Lancaster	2,897
Marlborough	15,587	Leicester	4,445
Maynard	7,156	Leominster	21,810
Pepperell	2,922	Lunenburg	1,923
Shirley	2,427	New Braintree	407
Stow	1,142	North Brookfield	3,013
Sudbury	1,182	Oakham	502
Townsend	1,752	Oxford	3,943
Wayland	2,937	Paxton	672
		Petersham	660
Worcester County.		Phillipston	357
Ashburnham	2,079	Princeton	717
Barre	3,510	Rutland	2,442
Berlin	1,075	Southbridge	14,264
Bolton	764	Spencer	6,272
Brookfield	1,352	Sterling	1,502
Charlton	2,154	Sturbridge	1,772
Clinton	12,817	Templeton	4,159
Dana*	505	Warren	3,765
Dudley	4,265	Webster	12,992
East Brookfield	926	West Brookfield	1,255
Fitchburg	40,692	Westminster	1,925
Gardner	19,399	Winchendon	6,202
Hardwick	2,460		
Harvard	987	Total	282,230

DISTRICT No. 4.

Middlesex County.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Ashland	2,397	Millville	2,111
Hopkinton	2,563	Northborough	1,946
		Northbridge	9,713
Worcester County.		Shrewsbury	6,910
Auburn	6,147	Southborough	2,166
Boylston	1,097	Sutton	2,147
Douglas	2,195	Upton	2,026
Grafton	7,030	Uxbridge	6,285
Holden	3,871	Westborough	6,409
Hopedale	2,973	West Boylston	2,114
Mendon	1,107	Worcester	195,311
Milford	14,741		
Millbury	6,957	Total	288,216

* See Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Middlesex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Acton	2,482	Lexington	9,467
Arlington	36,094	Littleton	1,447
Ayer	3,060	Lowell	100,234
Bedford	2,603	Melrose	23,170
Belmont	21,748	Reading	9,767
Billerica	5,880	Stoneham	10,060
Burlington	1,722	Tewksbury	5,585
Cambridge, Ward 11	10,647	Tynsborough	1,358
Carlisle	569	Westford	3,600
Chelmsford	7,022	Wilmington	4,013
Concord	7,477	Winchester	12,719
Dracut	6,912	Woburn	19,434
Dunstable	384		
Groton	2,434	Total	309,888

DISTRICT No. 6.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Amesbury	11,899	Newburyport	15,084
Beverly	25,086	North Andover	6,961
Boxford	652	Rockport	3.630
Danvers	12,957	Rowley	1,356
Essex	1,465	Salem:	
Georgetown	1,853	Ward 1	5,743
Gloucester	24,204	Ward 2	6,554
Groveland	2,336	Ward 3	5,362
Hamilton	2,044	Ward 5	13,509
Haverhill	48,710	Ward 6	6,674
Ipswich	5,599	Salisbury	2,194
Manchester	2,636	Swampscott	10,346
Marblehead	8,668	Topsfield	986
Merrimac	2,392	Wenham	1,119
Methuen	21,069	West Newbury	1,549
Middleton	1,712		
Newbury	1,530	Total	255,879

DISTRICT No. 7.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Andover	9,969	Nahant	1,654
Lawrence	85,068	Peabody	21,345
Lynn	102,320	Salem, Ward 4	5,511
Lynnfield	1,594	Saugus	14,700

DISTRICT No. 7 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County.*	
North Reading	1,945	Revere	35,680
Wakefield	16,318	Winthrop	16,852
		Total	312,956

DISTRICT No. 8.

Middlesex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Cambridge:		Medford	59,714
Ward 2	12,720	Somerville	103,908
Ward 3	8,981		
Everett	48,424	Total	291,783
Malden	58,036		

DISTRICT No. 9.

Middlesex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Cambridge:		Watertown	34,913
Ward 4	8,811	Weston	3,332
Ward 5	9,522		
Ward 6	9,252	*Norfolk County.*	
Ward 7	8,463	Brookline	47,490
Ward 8	6,886	Wellesley	11,439
Ward 9	11,251		
Ward 10	10,036	*Suffolk County.*	
Lincoln	1,493	Boston, Ward 22	30,987
Newton	65,276		
Waltham	39,247	Total	298,398

DISTRICT No. 10.

Suffolk County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Boston:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 4	30,010	Ward 19	27,519
Ward 5	30,571	Ward 20	31,540
Ward 9	30,362	Ward 21	29,752
Ward 10	29,694		
Ward 11	29,938	Total	276,509
Ward 12	36,123		

DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Cambridge, Ward 1	17,074	Boston — *Con.*	
		Ward 3	66,219
		Ward 8,[1] Pt. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	20,122
Suffolk County.		Chelsea	45,816
Boston:			
Ward 1	61,454		
Ward 2	31,663	Total	242,348

DISTRICT No. 12.

Suffolk County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Boston:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 6	34,689	Ward 15	27,729
Ward 7	32,482	Ward 16	31,329
Ward 8,[1] Pt. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	11,821	Ward 17	30,099
Ward 13	29,019	Ward 18	41,152
Ward 14	55,914	Total	294,234

DISTRICT No. 13.

Middlesex County.		*Norfolk County* — Con.	
Natick	13,589	Norwood	15,049
		Quincy	71,983
		Randolph	6,553
Norfolk County.		Stoughton	8,204
Avon	2,414	Westwood	2,097
Braintree	15,712	Weymouth	20,882
Canton	5,816		
Dedham	15,136		
Dover	1,195	*Plymouth County.*	
Holbrook	3,353	Brockton	63,797
Milton	16,434		
Needham	10,845	Total	273,059

[1] Estimated.

DISTRICT No. 14.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Bristol County.		*Norfolk County.*	
Attleboro	21,769	Bellingham	3,189
Berkley	1,120	Foxborough	5,347
Dighton	3,147	Franklin	7,028
Easton	5,298	Medfield	4,066
Fall River	115,274	Medway	3,153
Freetown	1,656	Millis	1,738
Mansfield	6,364	Norfolk	1,429
North Attleborough	10,197	Plainville	1,583
Norton	2,737	Sharon	3,351
Raynham	2,136	Walpole	7,273
Rehoboth	2,610	Wrentham	3,584
Seekonk	4,762		
Somerset	5,398		
Swansea	3,941		
Taunton	37,355	*Worcester County.*	
Westport	4,408	Blackstone	4,674
Middlesex County.		Total	278,394
Holliston	2,864		
Sherborn	943		

DISTRICT No. 15.

Barnstable County.		*Bristol County.*	
Barnstable	7,271	Acushnet	4,092
Bourne	2,895	Dartmouth	8,778
Brewster	769	Fairhaven	10,951
Chatham	1,931	New Bedford	112,597
Dennis	1,829		
Eastham	543		
Falmouth	4,821	*Dukes County.*	
Harwich	2,329	Chilmark	252
Mashpee	361	Edgartown	1,276
Orleans	1,181	Gay Head	161
Provincetown	3,808	Gosnold	120
Sandwich	1,437	Oak Bluffs	1,333
Truro	513	Tisbury	1,541
Wellfleet	823	West Tisbury	270
Yarmouth	1,794		

DISTRICT No. 15 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Nantucket County.		*Plymouth Co.* — Con.	
Nantucket	3,678	Kingston	2,672
		Lakeville	1,574
		Marion	1,638
Norfolk County.		Marshfield	1,625
Cohasset	3,083	Mattapoisett	1,501
		Middleborough	8,608
		Norwell	1,519
Plymouth County.		Pembroke	1,492
Abington	5,872	Plymouth	13,042
Bridgewater	9,055	Plympton	511
Carver	1,381	Rochester	1,141
Duxbury	1,696	Rockland	7,524
East Bridgewater	3,591	Scituate	3,118
Halifax	728	Wareham	5,686
Hanover	2,808	West Bridgewater	3,206
Hanson	2,184	Whitman	7,638
Hingham	6,657		
Hull	2,047	Total	278,951

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.*

[As established by Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

I. — The Cape and Plymouth, the Plymouth, and the First, Second and Third Bristol Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 178,729; population, 554,479.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.*

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Middleborough and West Bridgewater.

Bristol Districts. — Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Easton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, Mansfield, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport.

II. — The Norfolk, Norfolk and Plymouth, Norfolk and Middlesex, and the Sixth and Eighth Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 168,230; population, 443,775.

Norfolk District. — Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Randolph.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Avon, Canton, Cohasset, Foxborough, Holbrook, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.*

Norfolk and Middlesex District. — Dedham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Wellesley, Walpole and Westwood, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick and Sherborn, *in the county of Middlesex.*

Suffolk Districts. — Wards Nos. 12, 14, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of Boston.

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment. New districts are established by chapter 507 of the Acts of 1939.

III. — The Third Suffolk, the Norfolk and Suffolk and the First, Second and Fifth Middlesex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 172,472; population, 486,777.

Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 4 and 5 of Boston; and Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Cambridge.

Norfolk and Suffolk District. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk* and Wards Nos. 21 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.*

Middlesex Districts. — Acton, Belmont, Boxborough, Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Concord, Framingham, Hudson, Lincoln, Marlborough, Maynard, Newton, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland and Weston.

IV. — The First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 172,326; population, 579,243.

Suffolk Districts. — Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 16 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Saugus, *in the county of Essex.*

V. — The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 175,034; population, 484,089.

Essex Districts. — Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury.

VI. — The Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Middlesex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 185,085; population, 518,424.

Middlesex Districts. — Arlington, Ashby, Ayer, Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Everett, Groton, Lexington, Littleton, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, North Reading, Pepperell, Reading, Shirley, Somerville, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Westford, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn.

VII. — The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester and the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 177,549; population, 534,170.

Worcester Districts. — Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hopedale, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northborough, Northbridge, Oxford, Phillipston, Royalston, Shrewsbury, South-

borough, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester, *in the county of Worcester;* and Bellingham, Franklin, Plainville and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk.*

Worcester and Hampden District. — Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana,* Dudley, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.*

VIII. — The Berkshire, the Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, the Franklin and Hampshire and the First and Second Hampden Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 176,640; population, 543,248.

Berkshire District. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire;* Easthampton, Huntington, Northampton Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden.*

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* and Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Enfield,* Goshen, Granby, Greenwich,* Hadley, Hatfield, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott,* South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.*

Hampden Districts. — Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Holyoke, Longmeadow and Springfield.

---

* See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.*

As established by Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 35,151+; population, 103,605+.]

Berkshire District. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 34,991; population, 98,363.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire;* Easthampton, Huntington, Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 36,882; population, 107,944.

First Bristol District. — Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Freetown, Mansfield, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Taunton. Legal voters, 33,847; population, 99,000.

Second Bristol District. — Fall River, Somerset and Swansea. Legal voters, 41,475; population, 137,061.

Third Bristol District. — Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, New Bedford and Westport. Legal voters, 38,535; population, 147,734.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 30,190; population, 77,333.

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment. New districts are established by chapter 507 of the Acts of 1939.

First Essex District. — Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 40,487; population, 113,664.

Second Essex District. — Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead and Salem. Legal voters, 34,297; population, 85,518.

Third Essex District. — Essex, Gloucester, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Newburyport, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury. Legal voters, 32,553; population, 84,060.

Fourth Essex District. — Amesbury, Andover, Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland, Haverhill, Merrimac, North Andover and Salisbury. Legal voters, 34,699; population, 86,714.

Fifth Essex District. — Lawrence and Methuen. Legal voters, 32,998; population, 114,133.

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* and Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Enfield,* Goshen, Granby, Greenwich,* Hadley, Hatfield, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott,* South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.* Legal voters, 30,870; population, 86,192.

First Hampden District. — East Longmeadow, Longmeadow and Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 37,579; population, 123,866.

Second Hampden District. — Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward No. 1 of Springfield. Legal voters, 36,318; population, 126,883.

First Middlesex District. — Framingham, Marlborough, Newton, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 37,638; population, 95,478.

Second Middlesex District. — Belmont and Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge. Legal voters, 32,350; population, 88,161.

Third Middlesex District. — Somerville. Legal voters, 35,082; population, 99,032.

Fourth Middlesex District. — Everett, Malden and Melrose. Legal voters, 40,055; population, 114,026.

Fifth Middlesex District. — Acton, Boxborough, Concord, Hudson, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham and Watertown. Legal voters, 32,194; population, 89,874.

---

* See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

Sixth Middlesex District. — Arlington, Medford, Winchester and Woburn. Legal voters, 39,605; population, 102,505.

Seventh Middlesex District. — Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Wards Nos. 1, 9 and 10 of Lowell, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield and Wilmington. Legal voters, 32,708; population, 89,934.

Eighth Middlesex District. — Ashby, Ayer, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Littleton, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of Lowell, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 37,635; population, 112,927.

Norfolk District. — Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Randolph. Legal voters, 34,621; population, 91,753.

Norfolk and Middlesex District. — Dedham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Wellesley, Walpole and Westwood, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick and Sherborn, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 33,276; population, 87,081.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Avon, Canton, Cohasset, Foxborough, Holbrook, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 33,416; population, 78,974.

Norfolk and Suffolk District. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Wards Nos. 21 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 38,234; population, 95,178.

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Middleborough and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 34,682; population, 93,351.

First Suffolk District. — Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Saugus, *in the county of Essex.* Legal voters, 35,292; population, 109,409.

Second Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Boston. Legal voters, 37,007; population, 178,122.

Third Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 4 and 5 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 32,056; population, 118,086.

Fourth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of Boston. Legal voters, 33,185; population, 110,149.

Fifth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of Boston. Legal voters, 33,068; population, 97,920.

Sixth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 12, 19 and 20 of Boston. Legal voters, 32,507; population, 80,937.

Seventh Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 13, 15 and 16 of Boston. Legal voters, 33,774; population, 83,643.

Eighth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 14, 17 and 18 of Boston. Legal voters, 34,410; population, 105,030.

First Worcester District. — Wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Worcester. Legal voters, 33,202; population, 86,755.

Second Worcester District. — Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 32,828; population, 104,002.

Third Worcester District. — Ashburnham, Athol, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Lunenburg, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon. Legal voters, 35,047; population, 111,725.

Fourth Worcester District. — Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Grafton, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northborough, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster and Westborough, *in the county of Worcester;* and Bellingham, Franklin, Plainville and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk.* Legal voters, 38,358; population, 115,494.

Worcester and Hampden District. — Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana,* Dudley, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 38,114; population, 116,194.

---

* See Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.*

[As established under authority of Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1926. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Average ratio for Representatives: legal voters, 5,858+; population, 17,267+.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 5,960; population, 15,260. One representative.
2. — Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 6,581; population, 14,522. One representative.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Clarksburg, Florida and North Adams. Legal voters, 8,220; population, 24,301. One representative.
2. — Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Williamstown. Legal voters, 6,484; population, 19,772. One representative.
3. — Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Pittsfield and Richmond. Legal voters, 18,190; population, 49,272. Three representatives.
4. — Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington and Windsor. Legal voters, 6,134; population, 14,274. One representative.

---

* The State census of 1925 was the basis of the apportionment. New districts are authorized by chapter 507 of the Acts of 1939.

DISTRICT

5. — Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 5,030; population, 13,636. One representative.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Attleboro and North Attleborough. Legal voters, 11,369; population, 30,413. Two representatives.
2. — Easton, Mansfield and Norton. Legal voters, 5,690; population, 14,692. One representative.
3. — Taunton, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward, and Raynham. Legal voters, 6,085; population, 20,792. One representative.
4. — Taunton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,084; population, 16,134. One representative.
5. — Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Swansea and Taunton, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,654; population, 20,219. One representative.
6. — Acushnet, New Bedford, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,893; population, 55,049. Two representatives.
7. — Fairhaven, New Bedford, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 12,285; population, 34,425. Two representatives.
8. — Dartmouth, New Bedford, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 12,176; population, 54,053. Two representatives.
9. — Fall River, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,386; population, 41,607. Two representatives.
10. — Fall River, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,397; population, 24,914. One representative.
11. — Fall River, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 9th Ward, and Somerset. Legal voters, 11,335; population, 36,906. Two representatives.
12. — Fall River, 6th Ward and 8th Ward, and Westport. Legal voters, 11,503; population, 34,591. Two representatives.

DUKES COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 1,964; population, 4,862. One representative.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Thirty-one Representatives.

District

1. — Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury. Legal voters, 6,516; population, 15,398. One representative.
2. — Haverhill. Legal voters, 18,367; population, 49,232. Three representatives.
3. — Lawrence, 1st Ward and 2d Ward, Methuen and North Andover. Legal voters, 18,522; population, 57,342. Three representatives.
4. — Lawrence, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 5,724; population, 25,280. One representative.
5. — Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,765; population, 18,677. One representative.
6. — Lawrence, 6th Ward, and Andover. Legal voters, 10,617; population, 29,964. Two representatives.
7. — Boxford, Danvers, Middleton and Topsfield. Legal voters, 5,669; population, 14,961. One representative.
8. — Peabody, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,541; population, 16,779. One representative.
9. — Lynn, 2d Ward and 5th Ward, and Peabody, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 10,550; population, 31,671. Two representatives.
10. — Lynn, 1st Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward, Lynnfield and Saugus. Legal voters, 16,196; population, 48,679. Three representatives.
11. — Lynn, 3d Ward and 4th Ward, and Nahant. Legal voters, 15,858; population, 41,526. Three representatives.
12. — Marblehead, Salem, 5th Ward, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 12,620; population, 29,409. Two representatives.
13. — Salem, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 6,177; population, 18,275. One representative.
14. — Salem, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,349; population, 12,304. One representative.
15. — Beverly, Hamilton and Wenham. Legal voters, 11,273; population, 25,848. Two representatives.
16. — Essex, Gloucester, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward, and Manchester. Legal voters, 6,370; population, 15,411. One representative.
17. — Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 7th Ward, and Rockport. Legal voters, 5,924; population, 15,815. One representative.

DISTRICT

18. — Georgetown, Groveland, Ipswich, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley and West Newbury. Legal voters, 12,401; population, 30,261. Two representatives.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately. Legal voters, 6,119; population, 17,706. One representative.
2. — Greenfield. Legal voters, 6,187; population, 15,246. One representative.
3. — Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Warwick and Wendell. Legal voters, 6,092; population, 16,646. One representative.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

SIXTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer and Wales. Legal voters, 6,461; population, 26,350. One representative.
2. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 12,060; population, 37,114. Two representatives.
3. — Springfield, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 5,424; population, 24,666. One representative.
4. — Springfield, 2d Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 7,191; population, 30,721. One representative.
5. — Springfield, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 7,501; population, 28,805. One representative.
6. — Springfield, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,011; population, 16,700. One representative.
7. — Springfield, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 4,441; population, 13,490. One representative.
8. — Springfield, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 5,676; population, 15,431. One representative.
9. — Springfield, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 4, 403; population, 12,252. One representative.

District

10. — Chicopee, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,789; population, 20,760. One representative.
11. — Chicopee, 3d Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 4,710; population, 21,122. One representative.
12. — Holyoke, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 7,429; population, 29,655. One representative.
13. — Holyoke, 3d Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 6,214; population, 16,604. One representative.
14. — Holyoke, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 6,752; population, 14,076. One representative.
15. — Westfield. Legal voters, 5,882; population, 19,342. One representative.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Four Representatives.

District

1. — Northampton. Legal voters, 8,350; population, 24,145. One representative.
2. — Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington. Legal voters, 6,554; population, 18,514. One representative.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield and South Hadley. Legal voters, 6,497; population, 18,981. One representative.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield,* Greenwich,* Pelham, Prescott* and Ware. Legal voters, 4,191; population, 13,482. One representative.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Fifty-two Representatives.

District

1. — Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,418; population, 46,764. Two representatives.
2. — Cambridge, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,035; population, 30,773. Two representatives.
3. — Cambridge, 7th Ward, 8th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 16,465; population, 42,132. Three representatives
4. — Newton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 11,193; population, 28,646. Two representatives.

---

* See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

DISTRICT

5. — Newton, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,042; population, 24,357. Two representatives.
6. — Natick. Legal voters, 5,775; population, 12,871. One representative.
7. — Waltham and Watertown. Legal voters, 21,368; population, 60,226. Three representatives.
8. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Marlborough, 1st Ward, and Sherborn. Legal voters, 12,253; population, 32,314. Two representatives.
9. — Marlborough, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 5,802; population, 13,842. One representative.
10. — Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 5,925; population, 17,505. One representative.
11. — Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Littleton and Westford. Legal voters, 6,322; population, 15,966. One representative.
12. — Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Tyngsborough. Legal voters, 5,735; population, 14,880. One representative.
13. — Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 6,244; population, 14,917. One representative.
14. — Lowell, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 15,928; population, 46,232. Three representatives.
15. — Lowell, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 13,979; population, 44,072. Two representatives.
16. — Lowell, 5th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 6,097; population, 19,992. One representative.
17. — Billerica, Burlington, Dracut, Tewksbury and Wilmington. Legal voters, 6,307; population, 21,244. One representative.
18. — North Reading, Reading and Woburn. Legal voters, 12,431; population, 28,752. Two representatives.
19. — Wakefield. Legal voters, 5,623; population, 15,611. One representative.
20. — Everett. Legal voters, 13,381; population, 42,072. Two representatives.
21. — Malden. Legal voters, 17,593; population, 51,789. Three representatives.
22. — Melrose and Stoneham. Legal voters, 13,032; population, 29,249. Two representatives.
23. — Somerville, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 4,914; population, 21,193. One representative.

District

24. — Somerville, 1st Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 19,928; population, 54,116. Three representatives.
25. — Somerville, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,240; population, 23,723. Two representatives.
26. — Medford. Legal voters, 17,187; population, 47,627. Three representatives.
27. — Belmont. Legal voters, 5,850; population, 15,256. One representative.
28. — Arlington and Lexington. Legal voters, 12,393; population, 32,728. Two representatives.
29. — Winchester. Legal voters, 5,044; population, 11,565. One representative.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

One Representative.

District

1. — Nantucket. Legal voters, 1,267; population, 3,152. One representative.

NORFOLK COUNTY.*

Seventeen Representatives.

District

1. — Dedham, Needham and Wellesley. Legal voters, 12,037; population, 31,944. Two representatives.
2. — Brookline. Legal voters, 18,028; population, 42,681. Three representatives.
3. — Quincy, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,513; population, 31,453. Two representatives.
4. — Quincy, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,709; population, 28,602. Two representatives.
5. — Weymouth. Legal voters, 6,703; population, 17,253. One representative.
6. — Braintree. Legal voters, 5,398; population, 13,193. One representative.
7. — Milton. Legal voters, 5,451; population, 12,861. One representative.
8. — Norwood and Walpole. Legal voters, 6,861; population, 20,659. One representative.

---

* Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

DISTRICT

9. — Avon, Holbrook and Randolph. Legal voters, 5,018; population, 11,277. One representative.
10. — Canton, Sharon and Stoughton. Legal voters, 6,732; population, 16,872. One representative.
11. — Foxborough, Franklin, Norfolk, Plainville and Wrentham. Legal voters, 5,775; population, 17,928. One representative.
12. — Bellingham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis and Westwood. Legal voters, 4,933; population, 14,429. One representative.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.*

ELEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Plymouth and Wareham. Legal voters, 5,694; population, 18,770. One representative.
2. — Duxbury, Kingston, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke and Scituate. Legal voters, 5,529; population, 11,648. One representative.
3. — Cohasset,* Hingham and Hull. Legal voters, 5,219; population, 11,723. One representative.
4. — Hanover, Hanson and Rockland. Legal voters, 5,683; population, 12,887. One representative.
5. — Abington and Whitman. Legal voters, 6,258; population, 13,739. One representative.
6. — Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Plympton and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 5,068; population, 17,252. One representative.
7. — Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough and Rochester. Legal voters, 5,483; population, 15,808. One representative.
8. — Brockton, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 7,281; population, 16,667. One representative.
9. — Brockton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,001; population, 27,289. Two representatives.
10. — Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 7,748; population, 21,387. One representative.

---

* Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Forty-eight Representatives.

District

1. — Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 13,726; population, 66,534. Three representatives.
2. — Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 12,766; population, 37,918. Two representatives.
3. — Boston, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,515; population, 73,670. Two representatives.
4. — Boston, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 10,904; population, 34,286. Two representatives.
5. — Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 10,734; population, 37,036. Two representatives.
6. — Boston, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,331; population, 39,539. Two representatives.
7. — Boston, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 11,433; population, 34,999. Two representatives.
8. — Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 10,421; population, 35,611. Two representatives.
9. — Boston, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 10,770; population, 37,706. Two representatives.
10. — Boston, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 11,344; population, 30,647. Two representatives.
11. — Boston, 11th Ward. Legal voters, 10,954; population, 29,567. Two representatives.
12. — Boston, 12th Ward. Legal voters, 11,177; population, 33,890. Two representatives.
13. — Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 11,509; population, 29,266. Two representatives.
14. — Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 11,414; population, 46,406. Two representatives.
15. — Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 11,498; population, 27,831. Two representatives.
16. — Boston, 16th Ward. Legal voters, 10,767; population, 26,546. Two representatives.
17. — Boston, 17th Ward. Legal voters, 11,527; population, 26,604. Two representatives.
18. — Boston, 18th Ward. Legal voters, 11,469; population, 32,020. Two representatives.
19. — Boston, 19th Ward. Legal voters, 10,846; population, 24,132. Two representatives.

DISTRICT

20. — Boston, 20th Ward. Legal voters, 10,484; population, 22,915. Two representatives.
21. — Boston, 21st Ward. Legal voters, 10,618; population, 26,387. One representative.
22. — Boston, 22d Ward. Legal voters, 9,588; population, 26,110. One representative.
23. — Chelsea, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 7,174; population, 32,106. One representative.
24. — Chelsea, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 5,400; population, 15,141. One representative.
25. — Revere. Legal voters, 11,264; population, 33,261. Two representatives.
26. — Winthrop. Legal voters, 7,049; population, 16,158. One representative.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Athol, Barre, Dana,* Petersham and Phillipston. Legal voters, 5,197; population, 14,644. One representative.
2. — Gardner, Hubbardston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton and Winchendon. Legal voters, 9,364; population, 33,395. Two representatives.
3. — Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton and Spencer. Legal voters, 5,334; population, 14,154. One representative.
4. — Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Southbridge, Sturbridge, Warren and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 9,619; population, 27,223. Two representatives.
5. — Auburn, Dudley, Leicester, Oxford and Webster. Legal voters, 9,889; population, 31,046. Two representatives.
6. — Douglas, Millbury, Millville, Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 6,735; population, 19,516. One representative.
7. — Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon and Northbridge. Legal voters, 6,202; population, 19,048. One representative.
8. — Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 12,879; population, 37,962. Two representatives.
9. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Holden, Lancaster, Northborough, Princeton, Sterling and West Boylston. Legal voters, 11,484; population, 30,305. Two representatives.

---

* See Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

DISTRICT

10. — Ashburnham, Fitchburg, 1st Ward, Leominster and Westminster. Legal voters, 10,895; population, 33,244. Two representatives.
11. — Fitchburg, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward, and Lunenburg. Legal voters, 12,069; population, 38,403. Two representatives.
12. — Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 6,779; population, 13,289. One representative.
13. — Worcester, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 6,549; population, 16,966. One representative.
14. — Worcester, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 6,164; population, 33,901. One representative.
15. — Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,396; population, 26,198. One representative.
16. — Worcester, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 6,538; population, 25,264. One representative.
17. — Worcester, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 6,440; population, 16,787. One representative.
18. — Worcester, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 6,798; population, 14,698. One representative.
19. — Worcester, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 6,605; population, 14,288. One representative.
20. — Worcester, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 6,821; population, 15,718. One representative.
21. — Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 6,940; population, 13,648. One representative.

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION.

NAME.	INCORPORATED AS CITY.	POPULATION, 1925. (State Census.)	POPULATION, 1930. (U. S. Census.)	POPULATION, 1935. (State Census.)
Boston	Feb. 23, 1822	779,620	781,188	817,713
Worcester	Feb. 29, 1848	190,757	195,311	190,471
Springfield	Apr. 12, 1852	142,065	149,900	149,642
Cambridge	Mar. 17, 1846	119,669	113,643	118,075
Fall River	Apr. 12, 1854	128,993	115,274	117,414
New Bedford	Mar. 9, 1847	119,539	112,597	110,022
Lynn	Apr. 10, 1850	103,081	102,320	100,909
Somerville	Apr. 14, 1871	99,032	103,908	100,773
Lowell	Apr. 1, 1836	110,296	100,234	100,114
Lawrence	Mar. 21, 1853	93,527	85,068	86,785
Quincy	May 17, 1888	60,055	71,983	76,909
Newton	June 2, 1873	53,003	65,276	66,144
Brockton	Apr. 9, 1881	65,343	63,797	62,407
Medford	May 31, 1892	47,627	59,714	61,444
Malden	Mar. 31, 1881	51,789	58,036	57,277
Holyoke	Apr. 7, 1873	60,335	56,537	56,139
Haverhill	Mar. 10, 1869	49,232	48,710	49,516
Pittsfield	June 5, 1889	46,877	49,677	47,516
Everett	June 11, 1892	42,072	48,424	47,228
Salem	Mar. 23, 1836	42,821	43,353	43,472
Chelsea	Mar. 13, 1857	47,247	45,816	42,673
Chicopee	Apr. 18, 1890	41,882	43,930	41,952
Fitchburg	Mar. 8, 1872	43,609	40,692	41,700
Waltham	June 2, 1884	34,746	39,247	40,557
Taunton	May 11, 1864	39,255	37,355	37,431
Revere	June 19, 1914	33,261	35,680	35,319
Beverly	Mar. 23, 1894	22,685	25,086	25,871
Northampton	June 23, 1883	24,145	24,381	24,525
Melrose	Mar. 18, 1899	20,165	23,170	24,256
Gloucester	Apr. 28, 1873	23,375	24,204	24,164
North Adams	Mar. 22, 1895	22,717	21,621	22,085
Peabody	May 8, 1916	19,870	21,345	22,082
Leominster	May 13, 1915	22,120	21,810	21,894
Attleboro	June 17, 1914	20,623	21,769	21,835
Gardner	Feb. 28, 1923	18,730	19,399	20,397
Woburn	May 18, 1888	18,370	19,434	19,695
Westfield	Apr. 9, 1920	19,342	19,775	18,788
Marlborough	May 23, 1890	16,236	15,587	15,781
Newburyport	May 24, 1851	15,656	15,084	14,815

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH THE

Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative Districts of Each and the County in which Each is situated.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Abington,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Acton,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Acushnet,	15	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol.
Adams,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Agawam,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Alford,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Amesbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Amherst,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Andover,	7	5	4th Essex,	6th Essex.
Arlington,	5	6	6th Middlesex,	28th Middlesex.
Ashburnham,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Ashby,	3	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Ashfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Ashland,	4	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Athol,	1	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Attleboro,	14	1	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
Auburn,	4	7	4th Worcester,	5th Worcester.
Avon,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	9th Norfolk.
Ayer,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.

Barnstable,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Barre,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Becket,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Bedford,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Belchertown,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Bellingham,	14	7	4th Worcester,	12th Norfolk.
Belmont,	5	3	2d Middlesex,	27th Middlesex.
Berkley,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Berlin,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Bernardston,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Beverly,	6	5	2d Essex,	15th Essex.
Billerica,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Blackstone,	14	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Blandford,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Bolton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Boston,	9*	2‖	Norfolk and Suffolk,††	1st to 22d Suffolk, Wards 1 to 22, inclusive.
	10†	3¶	2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3,	
	11‡	4**	3d Suffolk, Wards 4, 5,	
	12§		4th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7, 8,	
			5th Suffolk, Wards 9, 10, 11,	
			6th Suffolk, Wards 12, 19, 20,	
			7th Suffolk, Wards 13, 15, 16,	
			8th Suffolk, Wards 14, 17, 18,	
Bourne,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.

* 9th District, Ward 22.
† 10th District, Wards 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21,
‡ 11th District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 8 (precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).
§ 12th District, Wards 6, 7, 8 (precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14), 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
‖ 2d District, Wards 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20.
¶ 3d District, Wards 4, 5, 21, 22.
** 4th District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16.
†† Norfolk and Suffolk District, Wards 21, 22.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Boxborough,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Boxford,	6	5	4th Essex,	7th Essex.
Boylston,	4	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Braintree,	13	2	Norfolk,	6th Norfolk.
Brewster,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Bridgewater,	15	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Brimfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
BROCKTON,	13	1	Plymouth,	8th Plymouth, Wards 3, 4. 9th Plymouth, Wards 1, 2, 5. 10th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.
Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Brookline,	9	3	Norfolk and Suffolk,	2d Norfolk.
Buckland,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Burlington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
CAMBRIDGE,	5* 8† 9‡ 11§	3	3d Suffolk,‖ 2d Middlesex,¶	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3. 2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6. 3d Middlesex, Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Canton,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	10th Norfolk.
Carlisle,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Carver,	15	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Charlemont,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Charlton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Chatham,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
CHELSEA,	11	4	1st Suffolk,	23d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3. 24th Suffolk, Wards 4, 5.

Cheshire,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Chester,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Chesterfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Chicopee,	2	8	2d Hampden,	10th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 11th Hampden, Wards 3, 6, 7.
Chilmark,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Clarksburg,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Clinton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Cohasset,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.**
Colrain,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Concord,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Conway,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Cummington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Dalton,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Dana,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Danvers,	6	5	2d Essex,	7th Essex.
Dartmouth,	15	1	3d Bristol,	8th Bristol.
Dedham,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	1st Norfolk.
Deerfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Dennis,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Dighton,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Douglas,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Dover,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Dracut,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Dudley,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	5th Worcester.
Dunstable,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Duxbury,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.

* 5th District, Ward 11.
† 8th District, Wards 2, 3.
‡ 9th District, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
§ 11th District, Ward 1.
‖ 3d Suffolk District, Wards 1, 2, 3.
¶ 2d Middlesex District, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
** Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
East Bridgewater,	15	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
East Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Eastham,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Easthampton,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
East Longmeadow,	2	8	1st Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Easton,	14	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.
Edgartown,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Egremont,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Enfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Erving,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Essex,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex.
Everett,	8	6	4th Middlesex,	20th Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	15	1	3d Bristol,	7th Bristol.
Fall River,	14	1	2d Bristol,	9th Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 10th Bristol, Wards 3, 4. 11th Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 9. 12th Bristol, Wards 6, 8.
Falmouth,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Fitchburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester, Ward 1. 11th Worcester, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Florida,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Foxborough,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	11th Norfolk.
Framingham,	3	3	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Franklin	14	7	4th Worcester,	11th Norfolk.
Freetown,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.

GARDNER,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Gay Head,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Georgetown,	6	5	4th Essex,	18th Essex.
Gill,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
GLOUCESTER,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8. 17th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7.
Goshen,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Gosnold,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Grafton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Granby,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Granville,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Great Barrington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Greenfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Franklin.
Greenwich,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Groton,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Groveland,	6	5	4th Essex,	18th Essex.
Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Halifax,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Hamilton,	6	5	3d Essex,	15th Essex.
Hampden,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Hancock,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Hanover,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Hanson,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Hardwick,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Harvard,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Harwich,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Hatfield,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
HAVERHILL,	6	5	4th Essex,	2d Essex.
Hawley,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Heath,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Hingham,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Holbrook,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	9th Norfolk.
Holden,	4	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Holland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Holliston,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Holyoke,	1	8	2d Hampden,	12th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4. 13th Hampden, Wards 3, 6. 14th Hampden, Wards 5, 7.
Hopedale,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Hopkinton,	4	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Hubbardston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Hudson,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Hull,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Huntington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Ipswich,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Kingston,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth,
Lakeville,	15	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Lancaster,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Lanesborough,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.

LAWRENCE,	7	5	5th Essex,	3d Essex, Wards 1, 2. 4th Essex, Wards 3, 4. 5th Essex, Ward 5. 6th Essex, Ward 6.
Lee,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Leicester,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	5th Worcester.
Lenox,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
LEOMINSTER,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Leverett,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Lexington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	28th Middlesex.
Leyden,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Lincoln,	9	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Littleton,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Longmeadow,	2	8	1st Hampden,	2d Hampden.
LOWELL,	5	6	7th Middlesex,* 8th Middlesex,†	14th Middlesex, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8. 15th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 10, 11. 16th Middlesex, Wards 5, 9.
Ludlow,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Lunenburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	11th Worcester.
LYNN	7	5	1st Essex,	9th Essex, Wards 2, 5. 10th Essex, Wards 1, 6, 7. 11th Essex, Wards 3, 4.
Lynnfield,	7	5	3d Essex,	10th Essex.
MALDEN,	8	6	4th Middlesex,	21st Middlesex.
Manchester,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex.
Mansfield,	14	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.

* 7th Middlesex District, Wards 1, 9, 10. † 8th Middlesex District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Marblehead,	6	5	2d Essex,	12th Essex.
Marion,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Marlborough,	3	3	1st Middlesex,	8th Middlesex, Ward 1. 9th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Marshfield,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Mashpee,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Mattapoisett,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Maynard,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Medfield,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Medford,	8	6	6th Middlesex,	26th Middlesex.
Medway,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Melrose,	5	6	4th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Mendon,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Merrimac,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Methuen,	6	5	5th Essex,	3d Essex.
Middleborough,	15	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Middlefield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Middleton,	6	5	3d Essex,	7th Essex.
Milford,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Millbury,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Millis,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Millville,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Milton,	13	2	Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.
Monroe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Monson,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Montague,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Monterey,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.

Montgomery,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Mount Washington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Nahant,	7	5	1st Essex,	11th Essex.
Nantucket,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Nantucket.
Natick,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	6th Middlesex.
Needham,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	1st Norfolk.
New Ashford,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
NEW BEDFORD,	15	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 7th Bristol, Wards 3, 4. 8th Bristol, Wards 5, 6.
New Braintree,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
New Marlborough,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
New Salem,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Newbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
NEWBURYPORT,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
NEWTON,	9	3	1st Middlesex,	4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7. 5th Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Norfolk,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	11th Norfolk.
NORTH ADAMS,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
NORTHAMPTON,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	1st Hampshire.
North Andover,	6	5	4th Essex,	3d Essex.
North Attleborough,	14	1	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
Northborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Northbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
North Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Northfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
North Reading,	7	6	7th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Norton,	14	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Norwell,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Norwood,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Oakham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Orange,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Orleans,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Otis,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Oxford,	3	7	4th Worcester,	5th Worcester.
Palmer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Paxton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Peabody,	7	5	3d Essex,	8th Essex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 9th Essex, Ward 1.
Pelham,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Pembroke,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Pepperell,	3	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Peru,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Petersham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Phillipston,	3	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Pittsfield,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Plainfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Plainville,	14	7	4th Worcester,	11th Norfolk.
Plymouth,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Plympton,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Prescott,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Princeton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Provincetown,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.

QUINCY,	13	2	Norfolk,	3d Norfolk, Wards 1, 2, 3. 4th Norfolk, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Randolph,	13	2	Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
Raynham,	14	1	1st Bristol,	3d Bristol.
Reading,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Rehoboth,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
REVERE,	7	4	1st Suffolk,	25th Suffolk.
Richmond,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	3d Berkshire.
Rochester,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	7th Plymouth.
Rockland,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Rockport,	6	5	3d Essex,	17th Essex.
Rowe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Rowley,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Royalston,	1	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Russell,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Rutland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
SALEM,	6* 7†	5	2d Essex,	12th Essex, Ward 5. 13th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3. 14th Essex, Wards 4, 6.
Salisbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Sandisfield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Sandwich,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Saugus,	7	4	1st Suffolk,	10th Essex.
Savoy,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Scituate,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Seekonk,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Sharon,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	10th Norfolk.

* 6th District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6. † 7th District, Ward 4

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Sheffield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
Shelburne,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Sherborn,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Shirley,	3	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Shutesbury,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Somerset,	14	1	2d Bristol,	11th Bristol.
Somerville,	8	6	3d Middlesex,	23d Middlesex, Ward 2. 24th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5. 25th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7.
Southampton,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Southborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Southbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
South Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Southwick,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Spencer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Springfield,	2	8	1st Hampden,* 2d Hampden,†	3d Hampden, Ward 1. 4th Hampden, Wards 2, 8. 5th Hampden, Ward 3. 6th Hampden, Ward 4. 7th Hampden, Ward 5. 8th Hampden, Ward 6. 9th Hampden, Ward 7.
Sterling,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.

Stoneham,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Stoughton,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	10th Norfolk.
Stow,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Sturbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Sudbury,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Sunderland,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Sutton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Swampscott,	6	5	1st Essex,	12th Essex.
Swansea,	14	1	2d Bristol,	5th Bristol.
TAUNTON,	14	1	1st Bristol,	3d Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 8. 4th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4. 5th Bristol, Ward 6.
Templeton,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Tewksbury,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Tisbury,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Tolland,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.
Topsfield,	6	5	3d Essex,	7th Essex.
Townsend,	3	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Truro,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Tyngsborough,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Tyringham,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Upton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Uxbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Wakefield,	7	6	7th Middlesex,	19th Middlesex.
Wales,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Walpole,	14	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	8th Norfolk.
WALTHAM,	9	3	5th Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.

* 1st Hampden District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

† 2d Hampden District, Ward 1.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Ware,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Wareham,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Warren,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Warwick,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Washington,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	4th Berkshire.
Watertown,	9	3	5th Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.
Wayland,	3	3	1st Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Webster,	3	7	4th Worcester,	5th Worcester.
Wellesley,	9	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	1st Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Wendell,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Wenham,	6	5	3d Essex,	15th Essex.
Westborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
West Boylston,	4	7	Worcester and Hampden,	9th Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	15	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Westfield,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	15th Hampden.
Westford,	5	6	8th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Westhampton,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampshire.
Westminster,	3	7	3d Worcester,	10th Worcester
West Newbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Weston,	9	3	1st Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Westport,	14	1	3d Bristol,	12th Bristol.
West Springfield,	2	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	2d Hampden.

West Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	5th Berkshire.
West Tisbury,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Westwood,	13	2	Norfolk and Middlesex,	12th Norfolk.
Weymouth,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Norfolk.
Whately,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Whitman,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Wilbraham,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Hampden.
Williamsburg,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Williamstown,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Wilmington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	17th Middlesex.
Winchendon,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Winchester,	5	6	6th Middlesex,	29th Middlesex.
Windsor,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Winthrop,	7	4	1st Suffolk,	26th Suffolk.
WOBURN,	5	6	6th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
WORCESTER,	4	7	1st Worcester,*	12th Worcester, Ward 1. 13th Worcester, Ward 2. 14th Worcester, Ward 3. 15th Worcester, Ward 4. 16th Worcester, Ward 5.
			2d Worcester,†	17th Worcester, Ward 6. 18th Worcester, Ward 7. 19th Worcester, Ward 8. 20th Worcester, Ward 9. 21st Worcester, Ward 10.
Worthington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Wrentham,	14	7	4th Worcester,	11th Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.

* 1st Worcester District, Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

† 2d Worcester District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 10.

VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 114 of the Acts of 1938.*]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable	2,656	$25,515,208	$3 60
Bourne	1,048	9,704,334	1 37
Brewster	226	2,250,000	32
Chatham	654	6,625,000	93
Dennis	583	4,975,000	71
Eastham	168	1,400,000	20
Falmouth	2,031	23,011,356	3 21
Harwich	790	6,750,000	96
Mashpee	121	947,630	14
Orleans	431	4,000,000	57
Provincetown	1,320	4,309,650	70
Sandwich	456	2,800,555	41
Truro	164	1,585,000	22
Wellfleet	248	2,202,107	31
Yarmouth	650	6,008,906	85
Totals	11,546	$102,084,746	$14 50

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams	3,816	$10,471,805	$1 75
Alford	67	302,469	05
Becket	236	872,417	14
Cheshire	460	1,205,583	20
Clarksburg	404	849,248	15

* Under the provisions of chapter 58 of the General Laws, the Tax Commissioner is required to report every three years to the General Court a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was made in 1938.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Dalton	1,217	$7,593,538	$1 11
Egremont	167	1,011,186	15
Florida	138	1,450,000	20
Great Barrington	1,870	9,250,287	1 40
Hancock	126	450,867	07
Hinsdale	347	983,123	16
Lanesborough	383	1,254,592	20
Lee	1,221	4,986,095	77
Lenox	869	6,065,600	88
Monterey	100	858,568	12
Mount Washington	22	225,000	03
New Ashford	31	160,599	02
New Marlborough	293	1,434,934	22
North Adams	6,447	22,779,259	3 62
Otis	138	624,508	10
Peru	51	300,449	04
Pittsfield	14,718	63,786,860	9 81
Richmond	191	794,728	12
Sandisfield	163	721,947	11
Savoy	115	175,000	03
Sheffield	544	1,533,741	25
Stockbridge	628	4,740,130	68
Tyringham	74	457,076	07
Washington	77	220,899	04
West Stockbridge	315	1,273,238	20
Williamstown	1,341	7,476,199	1 11
Windsor	117	477,596	07
Totals	36,686	$154,788,541	$23 87

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet	1,167	$3,433,444	$0 57
Attleboro	6,606	26,396,209	4 11
Berkley	330	894,488	15
Dartmouth	2,834	11,997,277	1 85
Dighton	869	3,730,676	57
Easton	1,685	5,198,728	85
Fairhaven	3,207	11,327,003	1 80
Fall River	33,308	111,040,333	17 84
Freetown	498	1,470,819	24
Mansfield	2,001	7,897,163	1 23
New Bedford	32,909	123,284,060	19 40
North Attleborough	3,187	10,530,807	1 69
Norton	856	2,346,933	39

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Raynham	639	$1,821,722	$0 30
Rehoboth	817	2,560,804	42
Seekonk	1,411	5,305,127	83
Somerset	1,633	13,045,854	1 87
Swansea	1,332	4,590,211	73
Taunton	10,850	36,463,774	5 85
Westport	1,234	5,814,162	88
Totals	107,373	$389,149,594	$61 57

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	75	$710,000	$0 10
Edgartown	433	4,909,430	68
Gay Head	43	162,200	03
Gosnold	48	1,300,000	17
Oak Bluffs	491	5,301,306	74
Tisbury	484	5,603,200	78
West Tisbury	77	890,000	12
Totals	1,651	$18,876,136	$2 62

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury	3,146	$9,190,804	$1 52
Andover	3,131	17,700,191	2 63
Beverly	7,414	41,392,656	6 15
Boxford	223	1,250,922	19
Danvers	3,357	13,694,869	2 13
Essex	454	1,715,686	27
Georgetown	610	1,850,777	30
Gloucester	7,118	38,915,221	5 80
Groveland	635	1,501,737	26
Hamilton	659	5,808,070	82
Haverhill	14,267	51,756,664	8 19
Ipswich	1,863	7,082,869	1 11
Lawrence	23,876	105,530,870	16 18
Lynn	30,491	141,840,252	21 59
Lynnfield	743	3,971,971	59
Manchester	794	11,947,599	1 64
Marblehead	3,141	21,281,652	3 10
Merrimac	657	1,635,885	28

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Methuen	6,501	$20,455,173	$3 32
Middleton	524	2,183,620	34
Nahant	603	6,225,707	87
Newbury	484	2,286,481	35
Newburyport	4,173	12,823,399	2 09
North Andover	2,262	8,180,788	1 30
Peabody	6,942	23,908,389	3 82
Rockport	1,193	6,079,865	91
Rowley	453	1,475,000	24
Salem	12,151	59,165,075	8 95
Salisbury	789	3,057,880	48
Saugus	4,574	16,169,948	2 57
Swampscott	3,089	25,391,023	3 63
Topsfield	329	3,405,586	48
Wenham	373	3,906,012	55
West Newbury	396	1,377,464	22
Totals	147,415	$674,160,105	$102 87

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield	265	$1,314,969	$0 20
Bernardston	263	954,232	15
Buckland	434	2,975,122	43
Charlemont	299	1,002,940	16
Colrain	453	1,470,340	24
Conway	259	1,005,549	16
Deerfield	883	4,239,513	64
Erving	389	2,250,709	33
Gill	300	905,039	15
Greenfield	4,874	29,745,499	4 37
Hawley	92	250,000	04
Heath	87	400,000	06
Leverett	185	516,913	09
Leyden	83	301,014	05
Monroe	78	1,224,765	17
Montague	2,220	10,927,504	1 65
New Salem	122	430,000	07
Northfield	539	2,022,329	32
Orange	1,573	4,996,460	81
Rowe	89	777,127	11
Shelburne	446	3,259,255	47
Shutesbury	72	400,000	06
Sunderland	310	1,202,198	19
Warwick	105	380,000	06

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Wendell	97	$911,076	$0 13
Whately	359	1,153,160	19
Totals	14,876	$75,015,713	$11 30

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam	2,186	$9,133,483	$1 41
Blandford	150	825,000	12
Brimfield	284	1,007,219	16
Chester	422	1,345,190	22
Chicopee	11,960	41,749,120	6 65
East Longmeadow	1,033	4,007,933	63
Granville	206	2,019,405	28
Hampden	281	701,190	12
Holland	63	268,000	04
Holyoke	16,419	85,171,512	12 77
Longmeadow	1,505	14,059,113	1 99
Ludlow	2,291	9,281,562	1 44
Monson	1,210	3,287,826	55
Montgomery	59	300,000	05
Palmer	2,629	7,538,664	1 25
Russell	358	3,367,702	48
Southwick	450	2,025,240	31
Springfield	45,344	280,786,724	41 23
Tolland	50	401,597	06
Wales	130	363,487	06
West Springfield	4,865	25,937,158	3 88
Westfield	5,811	20,043,484	3 20
Wilbraham	830	3,252,809	51
Totals	98,536	$516,873,418	$77 41

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst	1,818	$10,079,744	$1 50
Belchertown	700	1,593,464	28
Chesterfield	144	604,077	09
Cummington	173	552,232	09
Easthampton	3,143	11,047,516	1 76
Enfield	147	525,313	08
Goshen	71	402,591	06

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Granby	306	$1,002,421	$0 16
Greenwich	65	355,000	05
Hadley	771	3,006,220	47
Hatfield	710	2,709,499	43
Huntington	411	1,027,317	18
Middlefield	87	321,497	05
Northampton	6,014	27,164,726	4 15
Pelham	139	751,301	11
Plainfield	86	350,464	05
Prescott	6	24,000	01
South Hadley	1,922	9,528,683	1 44
Southampton	275	1,008,184	16
Ware	2,314	5,824,109	99
Westhampton	97	411,040	06
Williamsburg	528	1,186,601	21
Worthington	192	651,246	10
Totals	20,119	$80,127,245	$12 48

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton	777	$3,859,550	$0 58
Arlington	11,121	60,829,444	9 06
Ashby	312	1,045,125	17
Ashland	807	2,682,049	43
Ayer	886	3,693,636	57
Bedford	588	2,804,688	43
Belmont	7,312	52,313,880	7 57
Billerica	1,917	9,161,858	1 39
Boxborough	117	400,000	06
Burlington	696	2,485,954	39
Cambridge	32,497	187,823,004	27 80
Carlisle	211	1,146,741	17
Chelmsford	2,252	7,147,256	1 16
Concord	1,925	10,630,362	1 58
Dracut	1,962	4,264,703	75
Dunstable	125	460,000	07
Everett	14,155	73,640,848	11 04
Framingham	6,783	36,142,068	5 40
Groton	796	4,816,254	71
Holliston	854	3,605,921	56
Hopkinton	746	3,043,695	47
Hudson	2,368	7,053,856	1 16
Lexington	3,229	23,093,318	3 34
Lincoln	525	3,505,899	51

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Littleton	511	$3,108,412	$0 46
Lowell	26,943	105,304,985	16 46
Malden	17,099	70,434,558	10 91
Marlborough	4,722	16,245,277	2 60
Maynard	2,381	6,841,096	1 13
Medford	17,939	82,919,061	12 63
Melrose	7,106	38,766,627	5 78
Natick	4,296	20,375,803	3 09
Newton	19,397	170,396,381	24 21
North Reading	750	2,527,155	41
Pepperell	868	2,869,600	46
Reading	3,047	17,158,208	2 55
Sherborn	328	3,009,269	43
Shirley	651	2,133,158	34
Somerville	30,200	107,529,557	17 07
Stoneham	3,111	15,095,031	2 28
Stow	369	1,505,264	23
Sudbury	531	3,010,049	45
Tewksbury	895	4,636,897	70
Townsend	618	2,472,962	38
Tyngsborough	399	1,401,225	22
Wakefield	4,854	21,899,457	3 35
Waltham	11,384	57,273,902	8 62
Watertown	10,574	54,409,070	8 17
Wayland	931	6,020,829	88
Westford	1,081	4,342,966	68
Weston	1,310	10,519,365	1 51
Wilmington	1,236	4,300,000	69
Winchester	3,777	34,232,508	4 85
Woburn	6,085	20,816,627	3 33
Totals	276,354	$1,397,205,408	$210 24

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket	1,102	$13,079,589	$1 82

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon	681	$1,981,589	$0 33
Bellingham	860	2,459,083	41
Braintree	4,960	28,553,957	4 23

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Brookline	13,380	$164,400,752	$22 82
Canton	1,830	8,902,902	1 35
Cohasset	1,006	10,552,389	1 48
Dedham	4,610	25,267,702	3 76
Dover	437	4,564,458	64
Foxborough	1,367	6,069,510	93
Franklin	2,203	9,311,026	1 44
Holbrook	1,002	3,519,052	56
Medfield	752	2,861,474	45
Medway	996	3,228,006	52
Millis	636	3,142,600	47
Milton	5,445	39,763,457	5 74
Needham	3,638	24,821,853	3 61
Norfolk	415	1,666,719	26
Norwood	4,881	25,872,402	3 87
Plainville	453	1,624,878	26
Quincy	22,826	127,551,138	18 95
Randolph	2,059	7,103,390	1 13
Sharon	1,091	6,430,712	95
Stoughton	2,557	9,252,125	1 47
Walpole	2,213	15,373,349	2 23
Wellesley	3,635	43,075,151	5 99
Westwood	902	5,766,853	84
Weymouth	6,740	49,881,818	7 19
Wrentham	736	3,959,739	59
Totals	92,311	$636,967,984	$92 47

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington	1,712	$5,799,161	$0 93
Bridgewater	2,028	6,296,328	1 03
Brockton	19,226	76,668,810	11 94
Carver	517	3,049,042	45
Duxbury	708	7,365,185	1 03
East Bridgewater	1,123	4,970,213	76
Halifax	272	1,492,247	22
Hanover	849	3,890,913	59
Hanson	699	2,761,080	43
Hingham	2,103	16,064,595	2 31
Hull	851	18,024,498	2 44
Kingston	858	4,483,732	67
Lakeville	464	1,445,685	24
Marion	566	5,548,697	78
Marshfield	771	8,018,811	1 13

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Mattapoisett	484	$3,936,300	$0 56
Middleborough	2,637	8,987,251	1 44
Norwell	523	2,257,277	35
Pembroke	494	2,956,286	44
Plymouth	4,118	22,865,757	3 40
Plympton	159	747,252	11
Rochester	384	1,327,848	21
Rockland	2,334	8,689,506	1 37
Scituate	1,284	13,094,022	1 84
Wareham	2,224	14,666,724	2 14
West Bridgewater	993	3,190,900	52
Whitman	2,317	8,560,180	1 35
Totals	50,698	$257,158,300	$38 68

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston	236,885	$1,646,494,727	$238 86
Chelsea	12,438	46,556,701	7 33
Revere	10,163	40,251,761	6 28
Winthrop	5,304	24,740,165	3 76
Totals	264,790	$1,758,043,354	$256 23

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham	640	$1,937,023	$0 32
Athol	3,306	11,796,155	1 87
Auburn	1,910	6,346,666	1 02
Barre	1,067	2,925,852	49
Berlin	312	1,151,429	18
Blackstone	1,272	2,195,731	41
Bolton	235	1,100,486	17
Boylston	337	1,000,000	16
Brookfield	379	1,363,217	22
Charlton	719	2,016,075	34
Clinton	3,743	12,011,906	1 94
Dana	73	367,205	06
Douglas	715	2,045,339	34
Dudley	1,344	3,870,595	64
East Brookfield	293	1,017,870	16
Fitchburg	12,474	51,788,018	8 02

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Gardner	6,071	$23,315,328	$3 65
Grafton	1,782	4,551,764	77
Hardwick	722	1,787,566	31
Harvard	336	2,309,755	34
Holden	1,192	3,368,535	56
Hopedale	966	6,547,233	95
Hubbardston	344	800,000	14
Lancaster	717	3,010,460	47
Leicester	1,334	3,440,550	58
Leominster	6,401	25,291,588	3 95
Lunenburg	663	2,308,303	37
Mendon	397	1,412,924	22
Milford	4,503	15,334,293	2 45
Millbury	2,056	6,179,267	1 01
Millville	519	1,060,243	19
New Braintree	160	610,000	10
North Brookfield	899	2,495,772	42
Northborough	672	2,111,742	34
Northbridge	3,195	10,097,263	1 64
Oakham	140	450,000	07
Oxford	1,285	3,196,869	55
Paxton	256	995,000	16
Petersham	213	1,550,000	22
Phillipston	122	400,000	06
Princeton	231	1,350,000	20
Royalston	254	850,000	14
Rutland	500	1,380,000	23
Shrewsbury	2,141	9,472,860	1 45
Southborough	610	3,026,242	46
Southbridge	4,947	13,149,234	2 21
Spencer	1,960	4,997,082	85
Sterling	492	2,081,390	31
Sturbridge	649	1,531,217	27
Sutton	707	1,938,723	32
Templeton	1,249	3,371,516	57
Upton	610	1,444,045	25
Uxbridge	1,852	7,730,878	1 20
Warren	1,110	2,561,494	45
Webster	4,126	10,942,293	1 84
West Boylston	599	2,234,904	35
West Brookfield	371	1,470,981	23
Westborough	1,381	4,676,973	74
Westminster	524	1,775,000	28
Winchendon	1,931	5,559,213	92
Worcester	56,775	299,406,942	44 81
Totals	146,720	$606,446,009	$93 94

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable . . .	11,546	$102,084,746	$14 50
Berkshire . . .	36,686	154,788,541	23 87
Bristol . . .	107,373	389,149,594	61 57
Dukes . . .	1,651	18,876,136	2 62
Essex	147,415	674,160,105	102 87
Franklin . . .	14,876	75,015,713	11 30
Hampden . . .	98,536	516,873,418	77 41
Hampshire . . .	20,119	80,127,245	12 48
Middlesex . . .	276,354	1,397,205,408	210 24
Nantucket . . .	1,102	13,079,589	1 82
Norfolk . . .	92,311	636,967,984	92 47
Plymouth . . .	50,698	257,158,300	38 68
Suffolk . . .	264,790	1,758,043,354	256 23
Worcester . . .	146,720	606,446,009	93 94
Totals . . .	1,270,177	$6,679,976,142	$1,000 00

POPULATION AND VOTERS.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WITH THE CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN 1930 AND 1935, AND A LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 1938, THE FIGURES BEING FOR THE STATE ELECTION. REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		Registered Voters 1938
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	
BARNSTABLE.			
Barnstable,	7,271	8,037	4,310
Bourne,	2,895	3,336	1,839
Brewster,	769	715	540
Chatham,	1,931	2,050	1,317
Dennis,	1,829	2,017	1,249
Eastham,	543	606	388
Falmouth,	4,821	6,537	3,019
Harwich	2,329	2,373	1,486
Mashpee,	361	380	225
Orleans,	1,181	1,425	915
Provincetown,	3,808	4,071	2,235
Sandwich,	1,437	1,516	946
Truro,	513	541	333
Wellfleet,	823	948	615
Yarmouth,	1,794	2,095	1,179
Totals,	32,305	36,647	20,596
BERKSHIRE.			
Adams,	12,697	12,858	6,505
Alford,	200	210	116
Becket,	672	723	423
Cheshire,	1,697	1,660	827
Clarksburg,	1,296	1,333	666
Dalton,	4,220	4,282	2,401
Egremont,	513	569	347
Florida,	307	405	221
Great Barrington,	5,934	6,369	3,288
Hancock,	361	408	214
Hinsdale,	1,144	1,144	616

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Population. State Census 1935	Registered Voters 1938
BERKSHIRE — *Con.*			
Lanesborough,	1,170	1,237	681
Lee,	4,061	4,178	2,478
Lenox,	2,742	2,706	1,680
Monterey,	321	325	176
Mount Washington,	60	64	39
New Ashford,	75	94	57
New Marlborough,	864	921	527
NORTH ADAMS,	21,621	22,085	10,942
Otis,	367	415	258
Peru,	108	151	91
PITTSFIELD,	49,677	47,516	24,869
Richmond,	583	628	349
Sandisfield,	412	471	227
Savoy,	307	299	168
Sheffield,	1,650	1,810	818
Stockbridge,	1,762	1,921	1,027
Tyringham,	246	243	133
Washington,	222	252	136
West Stockbridge,	1,124	1,138	606
Williamstown,	3,900	4,272	2,305
Windsor,	387	412	174
Totals,	120,700	121,099	63,365
BRISTOL.			
Acushnet,	4,092	3,951	1,634
ATTLEBORO,	21,769	21,835	10,471
Berkley,	1,120	1,156	567
Dartmouth,	8,778	9,424	3,951
Dighton,	3,147	3,116	1,288
Easton,	5,298	5,294	3,116
Fairhaven,	10,951	11,005	5,328
FALL RIVER,	115,274	117,414	48,282
Freetown,	1,656	1,813	854
Mansfield,	6,364	6,543	3,276
NEW BEDFORD,	112,597	110,022	48,658
North Attleborough,	10,197	10,202	5,490
Norton,	2,737	2,925	1,599
Raynham,	2,136	2,208	1,019
Rehoboth,	2,610	2,777	1,246
Seekonk,	4,762	5,011	2,196
Somerset,	5,398	5,656	2,736
Swansea,	3,941	4,327	2,137
TAUNTON,	37,355	37,431	17,873
Westport,	4,408	4,355	2,024
Totals,	364,590	366,465	163,745

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1938
Dukes County.			
Chilmark,	252	253	174
Edgartown,	1,276	1,399	793
Gay Head,	161	158	101
Gosnold,	120	129	78
Oak Bluffs,	1,333	1,657	994
Tisbury,	1,541	1,822	1,023
West Tisbury,	270	282	158
Totals,	4,953	5,700	3,321
Essex.			
Amesbury,	11,899	10,514	5,545
Andover,	9,969	10,542	6,082
Beverly,	25,086	25,871	13,541
Boxford,	652	726	424
Danvers,	12,957	13,884	6,175
Essex,	1,465	1,486	971
Georgetown,	1,853	2,009	1,188
Gloucester,	24,204	24,164	11,707
Groveland,	2,336	2,219	1,278
Hamilton,	2,044	2,235	1,268
Haverhill,	48,710	49,516	23,879
Ipswich,	5,599	6,217	3,039
Lawrence,	85,068	86,785	40,941
Lynn,	102,320	100,909	49,310
Lynnfield,	1,594	1,896	1,397
Manchester,	2,636	2,509	1,565
Marblehead,	8,668	10,173	6,724
Merrimac,	2,392	2,209	1,451
Methuen,	21,069	21,073	11,788
Middleton,	1,712	1,975	946
Nahant,	1,654	1,748	1,251
Newbury,	1,530	1,576	946
Newburyport,	15,084	14,815	8,252
North Andover,	6,961	7,164	4,676
Peabody,	21,345	22,082	10,521
Rockport,	3,630	3,634	2,208
Rowley,	1,356	1,495	876
Salem,	43,353	43,472	22,389
Salisbury,	2,194	2,245	1,608
Saugus,	14,700	15,076	7,698
Swampscott,	10,346	10,480	6,181
Topsfield,	986	1,113	658
Wenham,	1,119	1,196	778
West Newbury,	1,549	1,475	862
Totals,	498,040	504,483	258,123

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Population. State Census 1935	Registered Voters 1938
Franklin.			
Ashfield,	860	918	445
Bernardston,	893	975	493
Buckland,	1,497	1,540	857
Charlemont,	816	923	506
Colrain,	1,391	1,554	773
Conway,	900	952	458
Deerfield,	2,882	2,963	1,386
Erving,	1,263	1,283	668
Gill,	983	995	482
Greenfield,	15,500	15,903	8,916
Hawley,	313	308	130
Heath,	331	368	157
Leverett,	677	726	303
Leyden,	261	253	143
Monroe,	218	240	110
Montague,	8,081	7,967	3,944
New Salem,	414	443	260
Northfield,	1,888	1,950	978
Orange,	5,365	5,383	3,178
Rowe,	298	277	144
Shelburne,	1,544	1,606	959
Shutesbury,	222	239	122
Sunderland,	1,159	1,182	438
Warwick,	367	565	230
Wendell,	353	397	204
Whately,	1,136	1,133	502
Totals,	49,612	51,043	26,786
Hampden.			
Agawam,	7,095	7,206	3,311
Blandford,	545	469	252
Brimfield,	884	892	472
Chester,	1,464	1,362	735
Chicopee,	43,930	41,952	19,213
East Longmeadow,	3,327	3,375	1,568
Granville,	674	704	379
Hampden,	684	854	536
Holland,	137	201	113
Holyoke,	56,537	56,139	29,091
Longmeadow,	4,437	5,105	3,014
Ludlow,	8,876	8,569	3,178
Monson,	4,918	5,193	2,095
Montgomery,	141	174	90
Palmer,	9,577	9,437	4,153
Russell,	1,237	1,283	662
Southwick,	1,461	1,540	667

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1938
HAMPDEN — *Con.*			
SPRINGFIELD,	149,900	149,642	68,801
Tolland,	134	141	71
Wales,	360	382	235
WESTFIELD,	19,775	18,788	8,678
West Springfield,	16,684	17,118	7,986
Wilbraham,	2,719	2,969	1,311
Totals,	335,496	333,495	156,611
HAMPSHIRE.			
Amherst,	5,888	6,473	3,384
Belchertown,	3,139	3,863	1,190
Chesterfield,	420	445	264
Cummington,	531	610	344
Easthampton,	11,323	10,486	4,883
Goshen,	248	257	144
Granby,	891	956	500
Hadley,	2,682	2,711	1,021
Hatfield,	2,476	2,433	1,028
Huntington,	1,242	1,345	717
Middlefield,	197	220	132
NORTHAMPTON,	24,381	24,525	11,616
Pelham,	455	504	238
Plainfield,	306	332	155
South Hadley,	6,773	6,838	3,633
Southampton,	931	954	487
Ware,	7,385	7,727	3,990
Westhampton,	374	405	185
Williamsburg,	1,891	1,859	1,066
Worthington,	485	530	279
Totals,	72,801	74,205	35,256
MIDDLESEX.			
Acton,	2,482	2,635	1,503
Arlington,	36,094	38,539	20,246
Ashby,	982	957	476
Ashland,	2,397	2,497	1,510
Ayer,	3,060	3,861	1,576
Bedford,	2,603	3,185	1,283
Belmont,	21,748	24,831	13,828
Billerica,	5,880	6,650	3,803
Boxborough,	312	404	210
Burlington,	1,722	2,146	1,199
CAMBRIDGE,	113,643	118,075	52,853
Carlisle,	569	688	390
Chelmsford,	7,022	7,595	4,006

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1938
MIDDLESEX — *Con.*			
Concord,	7,477	7,723	3,739
Dracut,	6,912	6,500	3,321
Dunstable,	384	419	224
EVERETT,	48,424	47,228	21,540
Framingham,	22,210	22,651	11,340
Groton,	2,434	2,534	1,534
Holliston,	2,864	2,925	1,742
Hopkinton,	2,563	2,616	1,568
Hudson,	8,469	8,495	3,906
Lexington,	9,467	10,813	5,737
Lincoln,	1,493	1,573	981
Littleton,	1,447	1,530	919
LOWELL,	100,234	100,114	48,133
MALDEN,	58,036	57,277	26,941
MARLBOROUGH,	15,587	15,781	8,504
Maynard,	7,156	7,107	3,358
MEDFORD,	59,714	61,444	30,531
MELROSE,	23,170	24,256	14,051
Natick,	13,589	14,394	7,697
NEWTON,	65,276	66,144	37,068
North Reading,	1,945	2,321	1,389
Pepperell,	2,922	3,004	1,610
Reading,	9,767	10,703	5,889
Sherborn,	943	994	593
Shirley,	2,427	2,548	1,041
SOMERVILLE,	103,908	100.773	47,330
Stoneham,	10,060	10,841	5,720
Stow,	1,142	1,190	629
Sudbury,	1,182	1,638	941
Tewksbury,	5,585	6,563	1,560
Townsend,	1,752	1,942	1,144
Tyngsborough,	1,358	1,331	865
Wakefield,	16,318	16,494	8,607
WALTHAM,	39,247	40,557	19,602
Watertown,	34,913	35,827	17,016
Wayland,	2,937	3,346	1,857
Westford,	3,600	3,789	1,669
Weston,	3,332	3,848	2,173
Wilmington,	4,013	4,493	2,119
Winchester,	12,719	13,371	7,515
WOBURN,	19,434	19,695	10,356
Totals,	934,924	958,855	475,342

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1938
NANTUCKET.			
Nantucket,	3,678	3,495	1,920
NORFOLK.			
Avon,	2,414	2,362	1,263
Bellingham,	3,189	3,056	1,448
Braintree,	15,712	17,122	9,535
Brookline,	47,490	50,319	26,297
Canton,	5,816	6,505	3,492
Cohasset,	3,083	3,418	1,986
Dedham,	15,136	15,371	8,089
Dover,	1,195	1,305	777
Foxborough,	5,347	5,834	3,065
Franklin,	7,028	7,494	3,556
Holbrook,	3,353	3,364	1,862
Medfield,	4,066	4,162	1,352
Medway,	3,153	3,268	1,728
Millis,	1,738	2,098	1,151
Milton,	16,434	18,147	11,604
Needham,	10,845	11,828	6,704
Norfolk,	1,429	2,073	776
Norwood,	15,049	15,574	7,571
Plainville,	1,583	1,606	911
QUINCY,	71,983	76,909	38,123
Randolph,	6,553	7,580	4,167
Sharon,	3,351	3,683	2,058
Stoughton,	8,204	8,478	4,629
Walpole,	7,273	7,449	3,652
Wellesley,	11,439	13,376	7,350
Westwood,	2,097	2,537	1,815
Weymouth,	20,882	21,748	11,769
Wrentham,	3,584	4,160	1,423
Totals,	299,426	320,826	168,153
PLYMOUTH.			
Abington,	5,872	5,696	3,225
Bridgewater,	9,055	9,201	3,100
BROCKTON,	63,797	62,407	34,095
Carver,	1,381	1,559	577
Duxbury,	1,696	2,244	1,356
East Bridgewater,	3,591	3,670	1,948
Halifax,	728	817	441
Hanover,	2,808	2,709	1,453
Hanson,	2,184	2,417	1,271
Hingham,	6,657	7,330	4,184
Hull,	2,047	2,619	1,632
Kingston,	2,672	2,743	1,406

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters 1938
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	
PLYMOUTH — *Con.*			
Lakeville,	1,574	1,443	789
Marion,	1,638	1,867	1,066
Marshfield,	1,625	2,073	1,494
Mattapoisett,	1,501	1,682	1,030
Middleborough,	8,608	8,865	4,548
Norwell,	1,519	1,666	991
Pembroke,	1,492	1,621	872
Plymouth,	13,042	13,183	6,574
Plympton,	511	558	305
Rochester,	1,141	1,229	509
Rockland,	7,524	7,890	4,762
Scituate,	3,118	3,846	2,779
Wareham,	5,686	6,047	3,637
West Bridgewater,	3,206	3,356	1,714
Whitman,	7,638	7,591	4,736
Totals,	162,311	166,329	90,494
SUFFOLK.			
BOSTON,	781,188	817,713	363,940
CHELSEA,	45,816	42,673	17,961
REVERE,	35,680	35,319	17,071
Winthrop,	16,852	17,001	9,681
Totals,	879,536	912,706	408,653
WORCESTER.			
Ashburnham,	2,079	2,051	1,075
Athol,	10,677	10,751	5,193
Auburn,	6,147	6,535	3,190
Barre,	3,510	3,509	1,577
Berlin,	1,075	1,091	550
Blackstone,	4,674	4,588	2,353
Bolton,	764	739	367
Boylston,	1,097	1,361	641
Brookfield,	1,352	1,309	770
Charlton,	2,154	2,366	1,169
Clinton,	12,817	12,373	6,703
Douglas,	2,195	2,403	1,077
Dudley,	4,265	4,568	2,122
East Brookfield,	926	945	499
FITCHBURG,	40,692	41,700	20,146
GARDNER,	19,399	20,397	8,525
Grafton,	7,030	7,681	3,189
Hardwick,	2,460	2,379	1,080

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1938
WORCESTER — *Con.*			
Harvard,	987	952	633
Holden,	3,871	3,914	1,971
Hopedale,	2,973	3,068	1,646
Hubbardston,	1,010	1,000	477
Lancaster,	2,897	2,590	1,390
Leicester,	4,445	4,426	2,503
LEOMINSTER,	21,810	21,894	10,456
Lunenburg,	1,923	2,124	1,124
Mendon,	1,107	1,265	683
Milford,	14,741	15,008	7,361
Millbury,	6,957	6,879	4,104
Millville,	2,111	1,901	961
New Braintree,	407	436	191
Northborough,	1,946	2,396	1,226
Northbridge,	9,713	10,577	4,774
North Brookfield,	3,013	3,186	1,497
Oakham,	502	441	230
Oxford,	3,943	4,249	2,385
Paxton,	672	731	402
Petersham,	660	718	486
Phillipston,	357	423	244
Princeton,	717	707	394
Royalston,	744	841	364
Rutland,	2,442	2,406	775
Shrewsbury,	6,910	7,144	3,615
Southborough,	2,166	2,109	1,203
Southbridge,	14,264	15,786	7,946
Spencer,	6,272	6,487	3,385
Sterling,	1,502	1,556	994
Sturbridge,	1,772	1,918	978
Sutton,	2,147	2,408	1,227
Templeton,	4,159	4,302	1,815
Upton,	2,026	2,163	1,184
Uxbridge,	6,285	6,397	3,297
Warren,	3,765	3,662	1,686
Webster,	12,992	13,837	6,798
Westborough,	6,409	6,073	2,562
West Boylston,	2,114	2,158	1,071
West Brookfield,	1,255	1,258	725
Westminster,	1,925	1,965	743
Winchendon,	6,202	6,603	2,899
WORCESTER,	195,311	190,471	92,205
Totals,	491,242	495,562	240,836

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of Cities and Towns.	Population.		Registered Voters
		U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1938
Barnstable, . .	15	32,305	36,647	20,596
Berkshire, . .	32	120,700	121,099	63,365
Bristol, . . .	20	364,590	366,465	163,745
Dukes County, .	7	4,953	5,700	3,321
Essex, . . .	34	498,040	504,483	258,123
Franklin, . .	26	49,612	51,043	26,786
Hampden, . .	23	335,496	333,495	156,611
Hampshire, . .	23	72,801	74,205	35,256
Middlesex, . .	54	934,924	958,855	475,342
Nantucket, . .	1	3,678	3,495	1,920
Norfolk, . . .	28	299,426	320,826	168,153
Plymouth, . .	27	162,311	166,329	90,494
Suffolk, . . .	4	879,536	912,706	408,653
Worcester, . .	61	491,242	495,562	240,836
Totals, .	355	4,249,614	4,350,910	2,113,201

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.
1621 April, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.
1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1689 William Bradford, to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.
1644 May 29, John Endicott.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett(act'g).
1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to May 20, 1686.

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629 Thomas Goffe,*to Oct.20, 1629	1650 John Endicott, . . to 1651
1629 Thomas Dudley, . . 1634	1651 Thomas Dudley, . . 1653
1634 Roger Ludlow, . . 1635	1653 Richard Bellingham, . 1654
1635 Richard Bellingham, . 1636	1654 John Endicott, . . 1655
1636 John Winthrop, . . 1637	1655 Richard Bellingham, . 1665
1637 Thomas Dudley, . . 1640	1665 Francis Willoughby, . 1671
1640 Richard Bellingham, . 1641	1671 John Leverett, . . 1673
1641 John Endicott, . . 1644	1673 Sam'l Symonds, to Oct., 1678
1644 John Winthrop, . . 1646	1678 Oct., Simon Bradstreet, 1679
1646 Thomas Dudley, . . 1650	1679 Thomas Danforth, . 1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Mattachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Mattachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

* Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692, and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.
1694 Dec. 4, *William Stoughton.**
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†
1700 July 17, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July 7, The Council.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov. 9, *William Tailer.*‡
1716 Oct. 5, Samuel Shute.
1723 Jan. 1, *William Dummer.*
1728 July 19, William Burnet.
1729 Sept. 7, *William Dummer.*
1730 June 11, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1749 Sept. 11, *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1756 Sept. 25, *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April 4, The Council.
1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownal.
1760 June 3, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug. 2, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey, . . 1706
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct., . 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1732 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1771 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

* Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

† Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡ On Nov. 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Governors of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1780	John Hancock, . to	1785	
1785	James Bowdoin, . .	1787	
1787	John Hancock, Oct. 8, .	1793	
1794	Samuel Adams, . .	1797	
1797	Increase Sumner, June 7,	1799	
1800	Caleb Strong, . .	1807	
1807	Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10, .	1808	
1809	Christopher Gore, . .	1810	
1810	Elbridge Gerry, . .	1812	
1812	Caleb Strong, . .	1816	
1816	John Brooks, . .	1823	
1823	Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6, .	1825	
1825	Levi Lincoln, . . .	1834	
1834	John Davis, March 1, .	1835	
1836	Edward Everett, . .	1840	
1840	Marcus Morton, . .	1841	
1841	John Davis, . . .	1843	
1843	Marcus Morton, . .	1844	
1844	George N. Briggs, .	1851	
1851	George S. Boutwell, .	1853	
1853	John H. Clifford, . .	1854	
1854	Emory Washburn, .	1855	
1855	Henry J. Gardner, .	1858	
1858	Nathaniel P. Banks, .	1861	
1861	John A. Andrew, . .	1866	
1866	Alexander H. Bullock, .	1869	
1869	William Claflin, . .	1872	
1872	William B. Washburn,* .	1874	
1875	William Gaston, . to	1876	
1876	Alexander H. Rice, .	1879	
1879	Thomas Talbot, . .	1880	
1880	John Davis Long, . .	1883	
1883	Benjamin F. Butler, .	1884	
1884	George D. Robinson, .	1887	
1887	Oliver Ames, . . .	1890	
1890	John Q. A. Brackett, .	1891	
1891	William E. Russell, .	1894	
1894	Frederic T. Greenhalge,†	1896	
1897	Roger Wolcott, . .	1900	
1900	W. Murray Crane, .	1903	
1903	John L. Bates, . .	1905	
1905	William L. Douglas, .	1906	
1906	Curtis Guild, Jr., . .	1909	
1909	Eben S. Draper, . .	1911	
1911	Eugene N. Foss, . .	1914	
1914	David I. Walsh, . .	1916	
1916	Samuel W. McCall, .	1919	
1919	Calvin Coolidge,‡ . .	1921	
1921	Channing H. Cox, .	1925	
1925	Alvan T. Fuller, . .	1929	
1929	Frank G. Allen, . .	1931	
1931	Joseph B. Ely, . .	1935	
1935	James M. Curley, . .	1937	
1937	Charles F. Hurley, .	1939	
1939	Leverett Saltonstall, .		

* Resigned April 29, 1874. Chosen U. S. Senator April 17, 1874.

† Died March 5, 1896.

‡ Vice President of the United States, 1921–23; President, Aug. 3, 1923, to March 4, 1929.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780 *Thos. Cushing*, to Feb.28,*1788	1869 Joseph Tucker, . to 1873
1788 Benjamin Lincoln, . 1789	1873 *Thomas Talbot*,§ . . 1875
1789 *Samuel Adams*, . . 1794	1875 Horatio G. Knight, . 1879
1794 *Moses Gill*, May 20,† . 1800	1879 John Davis Long, . . 1880
1801 Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10, 1802	1880 Byron Weston, . . 1883
1802 Edward H. Robbins, . 1806	1883 Oliver Ames, . . . 1887
1807 *Levi Lincoln*,‡ . . 1809	1887 John Q. A. Brackett, . 1890
1809 David Cobb, . . . 1810	1890 William H. Haile, . . 1893
1810 William Gray, . . 1812	1893 *Roger Wolcott*,‖ . . 1897
1812 William Phillips, . . 1823	1897 W. Murray Crane, . 1900
1823 Levi Lincoln, Feb., . 1824	1900 John L. Bates, . . 1903
1824 *Marcus Morton*, July, . 1825	1903 Curtis Guild, Jr., . . 1906
1826 Thomas L. Winthrop, . 1833	1906 Eben S. Draper, . . 1909
1833 *Samuel T. Armstrong*, . 1836	1909 Louis A. Frothingham, 1912
1836 George Hull, . . . 1843	1912 Robert Luce, . . . 1913
1843 Henry H. Childs, . . 1844	1913 David I. Walsh, . . 1914
1844 John Reed, . . . 1851	1914 Edward P. Barry, . . 1915
1851 Henry W. Cushman, . 1853	1915 Grafton D. Cushing, . 1916
1853 Elisha Huntington, . 1854	1916 Calvin Coolidge, . . 1919
1854 William C. Plunkett, . 1855	1919 Channing H. Cox, . 1921
1855 Simon Brown, . . 1856	1921 Alvan T. Fuller, . . 1925
1856 Henry W. Benchley, . 1858	1925 Frank G. Allen, . . 1929
1858 Eliphalet Trask, . . 1861	1929 William S. Youngman, 1933
1861 John Z. Goodrich, Mar.29, 1861	1933 Gaspar G. Bacon, . . 1935
1862 John Nesmith, Sept., . 1862	1935 Joseph L. Hurley, . . 1937
1863 Joel Hayden . . . 1866	1937 Francis E. Kelly, . . 1939
1866 William Claflin, . . 1869	1939 Horace T. Cahill, . .

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from April 29, 1874.

‖ Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tristram Dalton,	1789–91	Caleb Strong,	1789–96
George Cabot,	1791–96	Theodore Sedgwick,	1796–99
Benjamin Goodhue,	1796–1800	Samuel Dexter,	1799–1800
Jonathan Mason	1800–03	Dwight Foster,	1800–03
John Quincy Adams,	1803–08	Timothy Pickering,	1803–11
James Lloyd, Jr.,	1808–13	Joseph Bradley Varnum,	1811–17
Christopher Gore,	1813–16	Harrison Gray Otis,	1817–22
Eli Porter Ashmun,	1816–18	James Lloyd,	1822–26
Prentiss Mellen,	1818–20	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1826–35
Elijah Hunt Mills,	1820–27	John Davis,	1835–41
Daniel Webster,	1827–41	Isaac Chapman Bates,	1841–45
Rufus Choate,	1841–45	John Davis,	1845–53
Daniel Webster,	1845–50	Edward Everett,	1853–54
Robert Charles Winthrop,	1850–51	Julius Rockwell,	1854–55
Robert Rantoul, Jr.,	1851	Henry Wilson,*	1855–73
Charles Sumner,†	1851–74	George S. Boutwell,	1873–77
William B. Washburn,	1874–75	George Frisbie Hoar,‡	1877–1904
Henry Laurens Dawes,	1875–93	Winthrop Murray Crane,	1904–13
Henry Cabot Lodge,§	1893–1924	John Wingate Weeks,	1913–19
William Morgan Butler,	1924–26	David Ignatius Walsh	1919–25
David Ignatius Walsh,‖	1926–	FrederickHuntingtonGillett	1925–31
		Marcus A. Coolidge,	1931–37
		Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,‖	1937–

* Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872; George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

§ Mr. Lodge died Nov. 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler temporarily appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox Nov. 13, 1924; Mr. Walsh chosen to fill vacancy, Nov. 2, 1926.

‖ Mr. Walsh's term will expire in January, 1941; Mr. Lodge's term will expire in January, 1943.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John Avery,	1780–1806	Amasa Walker,	1851–53
Jonathan L. Austin,	1806–08	Ephraim M. Wright,	1853–56
William Tudor,	1808–10	Francis DeWitt,	1856–58
Benjamin Homans,	1810–12	Oliver Warner,	1858–76
Alden Bradford,	1812–24	Henry B. Peirce,	1876–91
Edward D. Bangs,	1824–36	William M. Olin,*	1891–1911
John P. Bigelow	1836–43	Albert P. Langtry,*	1911–13
John A. Bolles,	1843–44	Frank J. Donahue,	1913–15
John G. Palfrey,	1844–48	Albert P. Langtry,	1915–21
William B. Calhoun,	1848–51	Frederic W. Cook,	1921–

* Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.

Henry Gardner,	1780–83	Moses Tenney, Jr.,	1856–61
Thomas Ivers,	1783–87	Henry K. Oliver,	1861–66
Alexander Hodgdon,	1787–92	Jacob H. Loud,	1866–71
Thomas Davis,	1792–97	Charles Adams, Jr.	1871–76
Peleg Coffin,*	1797–1801	Charles Endicott,	1876–81
Jonathan Jackson,	1802–06	Daniel A. Gleason,	1881–86
Thompson J. Skinner,	1806–08	Alanson W. Beard,	1886–89
Josiah Dwight,	1808–10	George A. Marden,	1889–94
Thomas Harris,	1810–11	Henry M. Phillips,†	1894–95
Jonathan L. Austin,	1811–12	Edward P. Shaw,†	1895–1900
John T. Apthorp,	1812–17	Edward S. Bradford,	1900–05
Daniel Sargent,	1817–22	Arthur B. Chapin,‡	1905–09
Nahum Mitchell,	1822–27	Elmer A. Stevens,‡	1909–14
Joseph Sewall,	1827–32	Frederick W. Mansfield,	1914–15
Hezekiah Barnard,	1832–37	Charles L. Burrill,	1915–20
David Wilder,	1837–42	Fred J. Burrell,§	1920
Thomas Russell,	1842–43	James Jackson	1920–25
John Mills,	1843–44	William S. Youngman,‖	1925–29
Thomas Russell,	1844–45	Karl H. Oliver,‖	1929
Joseph Barrett,	1845–49	John W. Haigis,‖	1929–31
Ebenezer Bradbury,	1849–51	Charles F. Hurley,¶	1931–37
Charles B. Hall,	1851–53	Karl H. Oliver,¶	1937
Jacob H. Loud,	1853–55	William E. Hurley,¶	1937–
Thomas J. Marsh,	1855–56		

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡ Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

‖ Mr. Youngman qualified as Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 3, 1929; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 7; Mr. Haigis qualified January 16.

¶ Mr. Charles F. Hurley qualified as Governor, January 7, 1937; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 11; Mr. William E. Hurley qualified January 20.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley,	April 29, 1680.	
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant,		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters,		"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attorney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham,		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham,		Reappointed (2d commission) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley,	June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley,		Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley,		July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley,	June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley,	June 19, 1717.	

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Paul Dudley,*	June 25, 1718.	
John Valentine,	Nov. 22, 1718.	
John Valentine,	June 24, 1719.	
Thomas Newton,†	June 19, 1720.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but negatived by Governor Shute.)		
John Overing,	June 29, 1722.	
John Read,	June 20, 1723.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but not consented to.)		
John Read,	June 28, 1725.	
John Read,	June 21, 1726.	
John Read,	June 28, 1727.	
Joseph Hiller,	June 19, 1728.	
(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)		
John Overing,	June 26, 1729.	
(Jeremiah Gridley and others were chosen annually from 1730 to 1748, but the Governor withheld his consent. See Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X, Second Series, p. 254.)		
Edmund Trowbridge,	June 29, 1749.	
Edmund Trowbridge,	May 14, 1762.	
(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)		
Jeremiah Gridley,‡		March 25, 1767.
Jonathan Sewall,		Nov. 18, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)		
Robert Treat Paine,	June 12, 1777,	Accepted Aug. 26.
Robert Treat Paine,	June 19, 1778 (sworn).	
Robert Treat Paine,	Feb. 5, 1779.	
Robert Treat Paine,	Jan. 4, 1780.	

SPECIAL ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	June 24, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from November 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)	
Samuel Quincy,§	March 14, 1771.

* Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.
† Died May 28, 1721.
‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767.
§ A refugee, 1774–75.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL (SINCE THE CONSTITUTION).

Daniel Davis, ... 1801–32
(Office established in 1800, and abolished in 1832.)

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine,	1780–90	Andrew J. Waterman,§	1887–91
James Sullivan,	1790–1807	Albert E. Pillsbury,	1891–94
Barnabas Bidwell,	1807–10	Hosea M. Knowlton,	1894–1902
Perez Morton,	1810–32	Herbert Parker,	1902–06
James T. Austin,	1832–43	Dana Malone,	1906–11
John Henry Clifford,	*1849–53	James M. Swift,	1911–14
Rufus Choate,†	1853–54	Thomas J. Boynton,	1914–15
John Henry Clifford,†	1854–58	Henry C. Attwill,‖	1915–19
Stephen Henry Phillips,	1858–61	Henry A. Wyman,‖	1919–20
Dwight Foster,	1861–64	J. Weston Allen,	1920–23
Chester I. Reed,‡	1864–67	Jay R. Benton,	1923–27
Charles Allen,‡	1867–72	Arthur K. Reading,¶	1927–28
Charles R. Train,	1872–79	Joseph E. Warner, ¶	1928–35
George Marston,	1879–83	Paul A. Dever,	1935–
Edgar J. Sherman,§	1883–87		

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

† Rufus Choate resigned May 12, 1854. Mr. Clifford's term began May 20, 1854.

‡ Resigned April 20, 1867. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Charles Allen April 26, 1867.

§ Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

‖ Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman, who qualified on that day.

¶ Resigned June 6, 1928. The vacancy was filled by the choice, June 13, of Joseph E. Warner.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS *or* AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.,	1849–54	Charles R. Ladd,†	1879–91
Joseph Mitchell,	1854–55	William D. T. Trefry,	1891–92
Stephen N. Gifford,	1855–56	John W. Kimball,	1892–1901
Chandler R. Ransom,	1856–58	Henry E. Turner,‡	1901–11
Charles White,	1858–61	John E. White,‡	1911–14
Levi Reed,*	1861–65	Frank H. Pope,	1914–15
Julius L. Clarke,	1865–66	Alonzo B. Cook,	1915–31
Henry S. Briggs,	1866–70	Francis X. Hurley,	1931–35
Charles Endicott,	1870–76	Thomas H. Buckley,	1935–39
Julius L. Clarke,†	1876–79	Russell A. Wood,	1939–

* Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

† Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡ Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, *res'n'd*,*	1780–81	Harrison Gray Otis,	1808–11
Jeremiah Powell,		Samuel Dana,	1811–13
Jeremiah Powell, *res'n'd*,*	1781–82	John Phillips,	1813–23
Samuel Adams,		Nathaniel Silsbee,	1823–26
Samuel Adams,	1782–85	John Mills,	1826–28
Samuel Adams, *resign'd*,*	1785–86	Sherman Leland,	1828–29
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,		Samuel Lathrop,	1829–30
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1786–87	Samuel Lathrop, *resign'd*,	1830–31
Samuel Adams,	1787–88	James Fowler,	
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1788–90	Leverett Saltonstall,	1831
Samuel Phillips,	1790–1801	William Thorndike,	1832
Samuel Phillips, *res'n'd*,†	1801–02	Benjamin T. Pickman,	1833–34
David Cobb,		Benjamin T. Pickman, *died*	1835
David Cobb,	1802–05	George Bliss,	
Harrison Gray Otis,	1805–06	Horace Mann,	1836–37
John Bacon,	1806–07	Myron Lawrence,	1838–39
Samuel Dana,	1807–08	Daniel P. King,	1840–41

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

† Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Josiah Quincy, Jr., . 1842
Phineas W. Leland, *resigned*, } 1843
Frederick Robinson, . }
Josiah Quincy, Jr., . 1844
Levi Lincoln, . . 1845
William B. Calhoun, . 1846–47
Zeno Scudder, . . 1848
Joseph Bell, . . . 1849
Marshall P. Wilder, . 1850
Henry Wilson, . . 1851–52
Charles H. Warren, . 1853
Charles Edward Cook, . 1854
Henry W. Benchley, . 1855
Elihu C. Baker, . . 1856
Charles W. Upham, . 1857–58
Charles A. Phelps, . 1859–60
William Claflin, . . 1861
John H. Clifford, . . 1862
Jonathan E. Field, . 1863–65
Joseph A. Pond, . . 1866–67
George O. Brastow, . 1868
Robert C. Pitman, *resign'd*,* } 1869
George O. Brastow, }
Horace H. Coolidge, . 1870–72
George B. Loring, . 1873–76
John B. D. Cogswell, . 1877–79
Robert R. Bishop, . 1880–82

George Glover Crocker, . 1883
George A. Bruce, . . 1884
Albert E. Pillsbury, . 1885–86
Halsey J. Boardman, . 1887–88
Harris C. Hartwell, . 1889
Henry H. Sprague, . 1890–91
Alfred S. Pinkerton, . 1892–93
William M. Butler, . 1894–95
George P. Lawrence, . 1896–97
George E. Smith, . 1898–1900
Rufus A. Soule, . . 1901–02
George R. Jones, . . 1903–04
William F. Dana, . . 1905–06
William D. Chapple, . 1907–08
Allen T. Treadway, . 1909–11
Levi H. Greenwood, . 1912–13
Calvin Coolidge, . . 1914–15
Henry G. Wells, . . 1916–18
Edwin T. McKnight, . 1919–20
Frank G. Allen, . .†1921–24
Wellington Wells, . . 1925–28
Gaspar G. Bacon, . . 1929–32
Erland F. Fish, . . 1933–34
James G. Moran, . . 1935–36
Samuel H. Wragg, . 1937–38
Joseph R. Cotton, . 1939–

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr., . 1780–84
Samuel Cooper, . . 1785–95
Edward McLane, . . 1796–99
Edward Payne Hayman, 1800
George Elliot Vaughan, . 1801–02
Wendell Davis, . . 1803–05
John D. Dunbar, . . 1806–07
Nathaniel Coffin, . . 1808–10

Marcus Morton, . . 1811–12
Samuel F. McCleary, . 1813–21
Samuel F. Lyman, . 1822
Paul Willard, . . 1823–29
Charles Calhoun, . . 1830–42
Lewis Josselyn, . . 1843
Charles Calhoun, . . 1844–50
Chauncy L. Knapp, . 1851

* Appointed Justice of Superior Court.
† First year under biennial elections.

Francis H. Underwood,	1852	E. Herbert Clapp,	1886–88
Charles Calhoun,	1853–54	Henry D. Coolidge,†	1889–1922
Peter L. Cox,	1855–57	William H. Sanger,‡	1922–32
Stephen N. Gifford,*	1858–86	Irving N. Hayden,§	1932–

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper,	1780	Hubbard Winslow,	1835
John Clark,	1781	F. W. P. Greenwood,	1836
Joseph Eckley,	1782	Nehemiah Adams,	1837
Samuel Cooper,	1783	Ralph Sanger,	1838
Joseph Eckley,	1784	William M. Rogers,	1839
Peter Thacher,	1785–89	Daniel M. Lord,	1840
Samuel Stillman,	1790	Thomas M. Clark, Jr.,	1841
Jeremy Belknap,	1791	Joseph H. Towne,	1842
Peter Thacher,	1792–1802	William M. Rogers,	1843
William Emerson,	1803–06	James F. Clarke,	1844
Thomas Baldwin,	1807	John T. Burrill,	1845
Joseph S. Buckminster,	1808–10	Amos Smith,	1846
Thomas Baldwin,	1811–12	Austin Phelps,	1847
Joshua Huntington,	1813	C. A. Bartol,	1848
Dr. John Lathrop,	1814–15	Isaac P. Langworthy,	1849
Francis Parkman,	1816–17	James L. T. Coolidge,	1850
Henry Ware, Jr.,	1818	A. L. Stone,	1851
John G. Palfrey,	1819–20	Warren Burton,	1852
John Pierpont,	1821	J. S. D. Farnsworth,	1853
James Walker,	1822	A. H. Burlingham,	1854
William Jenks,	1823	Lyman Whiting,	1855
Daniel Sharp,	1824	Daniel C. Eddy,	1856
Samuel Barrett,	1825	John P. Cleveland,	1857
Francis Wayland,	1826	Arthur Fuller,	1858
William Jenks,	1827–28	Jacob M. Manning,	1859
R. W. Emerson,	1829	Joseph Marsh,	1860
Howard Malcolm,	1830	A. S. Patton,	1861
Alonzo Potter,	1831	Edward W. Clark,	1862–63
F. W. P. Greenwood,	1832	A. A. Miner,	1864
George W. Blagden,	1833	George E. Ellis,	1865
Chandler Robbins,	1834	James B. Miles,	1866

* Died April 18, 1886.

† Died Feb. 7, 1922.

‡ Chosen March 1, 1922, having served as assistant clerk since 1889; retired March 12, 1932.

§ Chosen March 14, 1932, having served as assistant clerk since 1922.

Charles E. Reed,	1867	George F. Warren,	1875
Henry Morgan,	1868	Isaac Dunham,	1876–79
E. N. Kirk,	1869	Edmund Dowse,	1880–1904
J. O. Means,	1870	Edward A. Horton,*	1905–27
S. W. Foljambe,	1871	Charles H. Moss,	1928–30
Edward Abbott,	1872–73	Arthur M. Ellis,	1931–
A. M. Ide,	1874		

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

(Usually two to five sessions a year.)

SPEAKERS.

William Hawthorne,†	1644–45	Thomas Clarke,	1662
George Cooke,	1645	John Leverett,	1663–64
William Hawthorne,†	1646	Thomas Clarke,	1665
Robert Bridges,	1646	Richard Waldron,§	1666–68
Joseph Hill,	1647	Thomas Clarke,	1669–70
William Hawthorne,†	1648	Thomas Savage,	1671
Richard Russell,	1648	Thomas Clarke,	1672
Daniel Denison,‡	1649	Richard Waldron,§	1673
William Hawthorne,†	1650	Joshua Hubbard,	1673–74
Daniel Gookin,	1651	Richard Waldron,§	1674–75
Daniel Denison,‡	1651–52	Peter Buckley,	1675–76
Humphrey Atherton,	1653	Thomas Savage,	1677–78
Richard Russell,	1654	Richard Waldron,§	1679
Edward Johnson,	1655	John Richards,	1679–80
Richard Russell,	1656	Daniel Fisher,	1680–82
William Hawthorne,†	1657	Elisha Cooke,	1683
Richard Russell,	1658	John Wayte,	1684
Thomas Savage,	1659–60	Isaac Addington,	1685
William Hawthorne,†	1660–61	John Saffin,	1686

INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

The General Court adjourned May 21, 1686, and did not convene until May or June, 1689.

Thomas Oakes,	1689	William Bond,	1691–92
John Bowles,	1689–90	Penn Townsend,	1692
Penn Townsend,	1690–91		

* Chosen Chaplain emeritus Feb. 6, 1928; died April 15, 1931.

† Also spelled Hauthorne, Hawtherne, Hawthorn.

‡ Also spelled Dennison.

§ Also spelled Waldern, Walderne.

UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

William Bond,	1692–93	John Clark,	1721–24
Nathaniel Byfield,	1693–94	William Dudley,	1724–29
Nehemiah Jewett,	1694–95	John Quincy,	1729–41
William Bond,	1695–96	William Fairfield,	1741
Penn Townsend,	1696–97	John Hobson,	1741–42
Nathaniel Byfield,	1698	Thomas Cushing,	1742–46
James Converse,	1699–1700	Thomas Hutchinson,	1746–49
John Leverett,	1700–01	Joseph Dwight,	1749–50
Nehemiah Jewett,	1701–02	Thomas Hubbard,	1750–59
James Converse,	1702–05	Samuel White,	1759–60
Thomas Oakes,	1705–07	James Otis,	1760–62
John Burrill,	1707	Timothy Ruggles,	1762–64
Thomas Oliver,	1708–09	Samuel White,	1764–66
John Clark,	1709–11	Thomas Cushing,*	1766–74
John Burrill,	1711–20	James Warren,	1775–78
Elisha Cooke,	1720	John Pickering,	1778–79
Timothy Lindall,	1720–21	John Hancock,	1779–80

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Caleb Davis, *resigned*,	1780–82	Luther Lawrence,	1822
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782–83	Levi Lincoln,	1822–23
Tristram Dalton,	1783–84	William C. Jarvis,	1823–25
Samuel Allyne Otis,	1784–85	Timothy Fuller,	1825–26
Nathaniel Gorham,	1785–86	William C. Jarvis,	1826–28
Artemas Ward,	1786–87	William B. Calhoun,	1828–34
James Warren,	1787–88	Julius Rockwell,	1835–37
Theodore Sedgwick,	1788–89	Robert C. Winthrop,	1838–40
David Cobb,	1789–93	George Ashmun,	1841
Edward H. Robbins,	1793–1802	Thomas Kinnicut,	1842
John Coffin Jones,	1802–03	Daniel P. King,	1843
Harrison Gray Otis,	1803–05	Thomas Kinnicut, *res'n'd*,	1844
Timothy Bigelow,	1805–06	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1844–46
Perez Morton,	1806–08	Ebenezer Bradbury,	1847
Timothy Bigelow,	1808–10	Francis B.Crowninshield,	1848–49
Perez Morton, *resigned*,	1810–11	Ensign H. Kellogg,	1850
Joseph Story, *resigned*,	1811–12	Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1851–52
Eleazer W. Ripley,	1812	George Bliss,	1853
Timothy Bigelow,	1812–20	Otis P. Lord,	1854
Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*,	1820–21	Daniel C. Eddy,	1855
Josiah Quincy, *resigned*,	1821–22	Charles A. Phelps,	1856–57

*Son of Thomas Cushing who served in 1742–46.

Julius Rockwell, . . 1858
Charles Hale, . . 1859
John A. Goodwin, . 1860–61
Alexander H. Bullock, . 1862–65
James M. Stone, . . 1866–67
Harvey Jewell, . . 1868–71
John E. Sanford, . . 1872–75
John D. Long, . . 1876–78
Levi C. Wade, . . 1879
Charles J. Noyes, . . 1880–82
George A. Marden, . 1883–84
John Q. A. Brackett, . 1885–86
Charles J. Noyes, . . 1887–88
William E. Barrett, . 1889–93
George v. L. Meyer, . 1894–96
John L. Bates, . . 1897–99
James J. Myers, . . 1900–03
Louis A. Frothingham, . 1904–05
John N. Cole, . . 1906–08
Joseph Walker, . . 1909–11
Grafton D. Cushing, . 1912–14
Channing H. Cox, . 1915–18
Joseph E. Warner, . 1919–20
Benjamin Loring Young,* 1921–24
John C. Hull, . . 1925–28
Leverett Saltonstall, . 1929–36
Horace T. Cahill, . . 1937–38
Christian A. Herter, . 1939–

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw, . 1780–81
George Richards Minot, 1782–91
Henry Warren, . 1792–1802
Nicholas Tillinghast, . 1803–05
Chas. Pinckney Sumner, 1806–07
Nicholas Tillinghast, . 1808–09
Chas. Pinckney Sumner, 1810–11
Benjamin Pollard, . 1812–21
Pelham W. Warren, . 1822–31
Luther S. Cushing, . 1832–43
Charles W. Storey, . 1844–50
Lewis Josselyn, . . 1851–52
William Schouler, . . 1853
William Stowe, . . 1854
Henry A. Marsh, . . 1855
William E. P. Haskell, . 1856
William Stowe, . . 1857–61
William S. Robinson, . 1862–72
Charles H. Taylor, . 1873
George A. Marden, . 1874–82
Edward A. McLaughlin, . 1883–95
George T. Sleeper, . 1896
James W. Kimball,† 1897–1928
Frank E. Bridgman,† 1928–1939
Lawrence R. Grove,‡ 1939–

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper, . . 1780
John Clark, . . . 1781
Joseph Eckley, . . 1782
Samuel Cooper, . . 1783
Joseph Eckley, . . 1784
Peter Thacher, . . 1785–89
Samuel Stillman, . . 1790
Jeremy Belknap, . . 1791
Peter Thacher, . . 1792–93
Samuel Stillman, . . 1794–95
Peter Thacher, . . 1796–99
Thomas Baldwin, . . 1800–01
John T. Kirkland, . 1802
Thomas Baldwin, . . 1803
John T. Kirkland, . 1804
Thomas Baldwin, . . 1805–07
Charles Lowell, . . 1808
John Lathrop, . . 1809

* First year under biennial elections.

† Mr. Kimball died April 4, 1928. Mr. Bridgman was elected April 10, 1928, having served as assistant clerk since 1897; retired March 28, 1939.

‡ Chosen March 28, 1939, having served as assistant clerk since 1928.

Thomas Baldwin,	1810	Samuel D. Robbins,	1846
Elijah R. Sabin,	1811	George Richards,	1847
Horace Holly,	1812	Silas Aiken,	1848
Joshua Huntington,	1813	S. Hale Higgins,	1848
Samuel Cary,	1814	Rollin H. Neale,	1849
Samuel C. Thacher,	1815	Henry V. Degen,	1850
Asa Eaton,	1816	George M. Randall,	1851
Daniel Sharp,	1817	Rufus W. Clark,	1852
Thomas Baldwin,	1818	Stephen Lovell,	1853
William Jenks,	1819–26	Arthur B. Fuller,	1854
George Ripley,	1827	John H. Twombly,	1855
Henry Ware, Jr.,	1828	Abraham D. Merrill,	1856
—— ——*	1829	Daniel Foster,	1857
Joseph Tuckerman,	1830	Warren Burton,	1858
—— ——†	1831	Thomas Dodge,	1859
Ralph W. Emerson,	1832	Warren Burton,	1860
Howard Malcolm,	1832–33	Andrew L. Stone,	1861
Edward T. Taylor,	1834	Phineas Stowe,	1862
George W. Blagden,	1835	George S. Ball,	1863
Ezra S. Gannett,	1835	David Bremner,	1864
Samuel K. Lothrop,	1836	Samuel F. Upham,	1865
William M. Rogers,	1836	Noah M. Gaylord,	1866
Baron Stow,	1837	Pliny Wood,	1867
Thomas S. King,	1837	William R. Alger,	1868
Ephraim Peabody,	1838	Orin T. Walker,	1869
George W. Blagden,	1839	John A. M. Chapman,	1870
Otis A. Skinner,	1839	Charles C. Sewall,	1871
Joy H. Fairchild,	1840	Warren H. Cudworth,	1872
Benjamin Whittemore,	1840	Robert G. Seymour,	1873–78
Joseph H. Towne,	1841	Daniel W. Waldron,	1879–1918
Robert C. Waterston,	1842	William F. Dusseault,	1919–22
Edwin H. Chapin,	1842	Donald B. Aldrich,	1923–24
Edward N. Kirk,	1843	Harry W. Kimball,	1925–28
Frederic D. Huntington,	1843	Gardiner M. Day,	1929
Austin Phelps,	1844	Abbot Peterson,	1930–32
Chandler Robbins,	1845	Dan Huntington Fenn,	1933–36
William Hague,	1845	J. Caleb Justice,	1937–38
William Jenks,	1846	Cornelius P. Trowbridge,	1939–

* There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that all the settled clergymen of Boston be invited by the Speaker to officiate alternately as Chaplain.

† There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that the three clergymen having the highest votes should act as joint Chaplains. These were Lyman Beecher, Sebastian Streeter and Ezra S. Gannett.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.*

Benjamin Stevens,	1835–59	David T. Remington,	1904–09
John Morrissey,	1859–74	Thomas F. Pedrick,‡	1910–20
Oreb F. Mitchell,	1875–85	James Beatty,‡	1920
John G. B. Adams,†	1886–1900	Charles O. Holt,	1921–
Charles G. Davis,†	1901–03		

* The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previous to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780–81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

† Mr. Adams died Oct. 19, 1900. Mr. Davis was appointed Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Oct. 24, 1900.

‡ Mr. Pedrick died Feb. 22, 1920. Mr. Beatty was chosen to fill the vacancy, March 10, 1920.

Table showing the Length of the Session of the Legislature in Each Year since 1832.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1832,	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833,	2	28	86	574
1834,	1	April 2	92	570
1835,*	7	8	92	615
1836,	6	16	102	619
1837,	4	20	107	635
1838,	3	25	113	480
1839,	2	10	99	521
1840,	1	March 24	84	521
1841,	6	18	72	397

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appropriations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; one of sixteen days in 1920 to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the general laws; one of three hours on October 20, 1930, to commemorate the tercentenary of the first General Court held in Massachusetts; one of forty-six days in 1931 to consider changing the law relative to rates for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance; one of twenty-seven days in 1933 to consider regulation and control of the liquor traffic; and one of three days in 1938 to provide funds for the devastation caused by hurricane and floods.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1842,*	January 5	March 3	58	336
1843,	4	24	80	352
1844,	3	16	74	321
1845,	1	26	85	271
1846,	7	April 16	100	264
1847,	6	16	111	255
1848,*	5	May 10	127	272
1849,	3	2	120	263
1850,	2	3	122	297
1851,	1	24	146	396
1852,	7	22	137	402
1853,	5	25	142	288
1854,	4	April 29	116	310
1855,	3	May 21	138	380
1856,	1	June 6	158	329
1857,*	7	May 30	144	357
1858,†	6	March 27	81	240†
1859,*	5	April 6	92	–
1860,*	4	4	92	–
1861,*	2	11	100	–
1862,	1	30	120	–
1863,*	7	29	113	–
1864,	6	May 14	130	–
1865,	4	17	137	–
1866,	3	30	147	–
1867,	2	June 1	150	–
1868,	1	12	164	–
1869,	6	24	170	–
1870,	5	23	170	–
1871,	4	May 31	148	–
1872,*	3	7	126	–
1873,	1	June 12	163	–
1874,	7	30	175	–
1875,	6	May 19	134	–
1876,	5	April 28	115	–
1877,	3	May 17	135	–
1878,	2	17	136	–
1879,	1	April 30	120	–
1880,	7	24	109	–
1881,*	5	May 13	129	–
1882,	4	27	144	–
1883,	3	July 27	206	–
1884,	2	June 4	155	–
1885,	7	19	164	–
1886,	6	30	176	–
1887,	5	16	163	–
1888,	4	May 29	147	–
1889,	2	June 7	157	–
1890,	1	July 2	183	–
1891,	7	June 11	156	–

* See note on page 219.

† The number of Representatives has been 240 since 1858.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	Days of Sitting	
				Senate	House
1892, . .	January 6	June 17	163	112	112
1893, . .	4	9	157	107	107
1894, . .	3	July 2	181	121	126
1895, . .	2	June 5	155	102	107
1896, . .	1	10	162	112	112
1897, . .	6	12	158	108	110
1898, . .	5	23	170	115	120
1899, . .	4	3	151	104	104
1900, . .	3	July 17	196	131	133
1901,* . .	2	June 19	169	114	117
1902, . .	1	28	179	123	124
1903, . .	7	26	171	119	121
1904, . .	6	9	156	109	110
1905, . .	4	May 26	143	101	101
1906, . .	3	June 29	178	123	123
1907, . .	2	28	178	125	125
1908, . .	1	13	165	117	119
1909, . .	6	19	165	116	116
1910, . .	5	15	162	114	114
1911, . .	4	July 28	206	140	141
1912, . .	3	June 13	163	113	112
1913, . .	1	20	171	120	120
1914, . .	7	July 7	182	127	126
1915, . .	6	June 4	150	104	104
1916,* . .	5	2	150	105	105
1917, . .	3	May 26	144	101	101
1918, . .	2	June 3	153	107	107
1919,* . .	1	July 25	206	144	144
1920,* . .	7	June 5	151	108	105
1921, . .	5	May 28	144	100	100
1922, . .	4	June 13	161	110	111
1923, . .	3	May 26	144	99	99
1924, . .	2	June 5	156	108	110
1925, . .	7	May 2	116	79	81
1926, . .	6	29	144	86	102
1927, . .	5	April 28	114	69	78
1928, . .	4	July 25	204	105	124
1929, . .	2	June 8	158	92	109
1930,* . .	1	May 29	149	89	107
1931,* . .	7	June 10	155	100	107
1932, . .	6	7	154	92	106
1933,* . .	4	July 22	200	123	139
1934, . .	3	June 30	179	114	122
1935, . .	2	Aug. 15	226	124	126
1936, . .	1	July 2	184	106	103
1937, . .	6	May 29	144	75	84
1938 . .	5	Aug. 24	232	115	135
1939 . .	4	12	221	107	145

* See note on page 219.

JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.**

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1692.	William Stoughton,	1701.	Resigned.	1701.
1701.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	Isaac Addington,	1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Wait Winthrop,	1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley,	1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson,	1769.	Resigned.	1780.
1769.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUSTICES.

1692.	Thomas Danforth,	1699.		1699.
1692.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1692.	John Richards,	1694.		1694.
1692.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	(Appointed C. J., 1718.)	1730.
1695.	Elisha Cooke,	1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley,	1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin,	1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne,	1712.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	John Leverett,	1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin,	1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.	(Appointed C. J., 1729.)	1745.
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas,	1718.	Resigned.	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenport,	1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley,	1751.	(Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy,	1737.		1737.
1728.	John Cushing,	1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington,	1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall,	1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves,	1738.	Resigned.	1747.
1739.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.	(Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated. See "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts," by Emory Washburn, 1840, p. 241.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,	1746.	Resigned.	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	(Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747.	John Cushing,	1771.	Resigned.	1778.
1752.	Chambers Russell,	1766.		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	(Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791.
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	1775.	Resigned.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772.	Nathaniel Ropes,	1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since the Revolution. The latter was established July 3, 1782.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	John Adams,	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing,	1789.	Resigned.†	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana,	1806.	Resigned.	1811.
1806.	Theophilus Parsons,	1813.		1813.
1814.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker,	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw,	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	Resigned.	1878.
1868.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.		1873.
1873.	Horace Gray,‡	1882.		1902.
1882.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	Resigned.	1891.
1890.	Walbridge Abner Field,	1899.		1899.
1899.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,§	1902.		1935.
1902.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	Resigned.	1918.
1911.	Arthur Prentice Rugg,	1938.		1938.
1938.	Fred Tarbell Field.			

* Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

† Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	William Cushing,	1789.	(Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810.
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.	(Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775.	William Reed,	1776.	Superseded.	1780.
1776.	Jedediah Foster,	1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan	1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall,	1789.	Resigned.*	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner,	1797.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana,	1806.	(Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine,	1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing,	1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes,	1802.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury,	1803.	Removed.†	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong,	1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher,	1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick,	1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker,	1830.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson,	1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey,	1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam,	1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde,	1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln	1825.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1868.
1825.	Marcus Morton,	1840.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1864.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey,	1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard,	1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	Resigned.	1881.
1848.	Theron Metcalf,	1865.	Resigned.	1875.
1848.	Richard Fletcher,	1853.	Resigned.	1869.
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	(Appointed C. J., 1860.)	1878.
1852.	Caleb Cushing,	1853.	Resigned.‡	1879.
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas,	1859.	Resigned.	1878.
1853.	Pliny Merrick,	1864.	Resigned.	1867.
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1869.	Resigned.‡	1895.
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.	(Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873.
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr.,	1882.	(Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902.
1865.	James Denison Colt,	1866.	Resigned.	1881.

* Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

† Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

‡ Mr. Justice Cushing and Mr. Justice Hoar resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1866.	Dwight Foster, . . .	1869.	Resigned.	1884.
1866.	John Wells, ...	1875.		1875.
1868.	James Denison Colt, . .	1881.		1881.
1869.	Seth Ames, ...	1881.	Resigned.	1881.
1869.	Marcus Morton, . .	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891.
1873.	Wm.CrowninshieldEndicott	1882.	Resigned.	1900.
1873.	Charles Devens, Jr., . .	1877.	Resigned.*	1891.
1875.	Otis Phillips Lord, . .	1882.	Resigned.	1884.
1877.	Augustus Lord Soule, .	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1881.	Walbridge Abner Field, .	1899.	(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1899
1881.	Charles Devens,* . .	1891.		1891.
1881.	William Allen, . . .	1891.		1891.
1882.	Charles Allen, . . .	1898.	Resigned.	1913.
1882.	Waldo Colburn, . . .	1885.		1885.
1882.	Oliver Wendell Holmes, .	1902.	(Appointed C. J., 1899.)	1935.
1885.	William Sewall Gardner, .	1887.	Resigned.	1888.
1887.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	(Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918.
1890.	James Madison Morton, .	1913.	Resigned.	1923.
1891.	John Lathrop, . . .	1906.	Resigned.	1910.
1891.	James Madison Barker, .	1905.		1905.
1898.	John Wilkes Hammond, .	1914.	Resigned.	1922.
1899.	William Caleb Loring, .	1919.	Resigned.	1930.
1902.	Henry King Braley, . .	1929.		1929.
1905.	Henry Newton Sheldon, .	1915.	Resigned.	1925.
1906.	Arthur Prentice Rugg, .	1938.	(Appointed C. J., 1911.)	1938.
1911.	CharlesAmbrose DeCourcy,	1924.		1924.
1913.	John Crawford Crosby, .	1937.		
1914.	Edward Peter Pierce, .	1937.		1938.
1915.	James Bernard Carroll, .	1932.		1932.
1919.	Charles Francis Jenney .	1923.		1923.
1923.	William Cushing Wait, .	1934.		1935.
1924.	GeorgeAugustus Sanderson,	1932.		1932.
1929.	Fred Tarbell Field, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1938.)	
1932.	Charles Henry Donahue.			
1932.	Henry Tilton Lummus.			
1934.	Stanley Elrod Qua.			
1937.	Arthur Walter Dolan.			
1937.	Louis Sherburne Cox.			
1938.	James J. Ronan.			

* Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1820.	Artemas Ward,	1839.	Resigned.	1847.
1839.	John Mason Williams,	1844.	Resigned.	1868.
1844.	Daniel Wells,	1854.		1854.
1854.	Edward Mellen,	1859.		1875.

JUSTICES.

1820.	Solomon Strong,	1842.	Resigned.	1850.
1820.	John Mason Williams,		(Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.
1820.	Samuel Howe,	1828.		1828.
1828.	David Cummins,	1844.	Resigned.	1855.
1839.	Charles Henry Warren,	1844.	Resigned.	1874.
1842.	Charles Allen,	1844.	Resigned.	1869.
1843.	Pliny Merrick,	1848.	Resigned.	1867.
1844.	Joshua Holyoke Ward,	1848.		1848.
1844.	Emory Washburn,	1847.	Resigned.	1877.
1844.	Luther Stearns Cushing,	1848.	Resigned.	1856.
1845.	Harrison Gray Otis Colby,	1847.	Resigned.	1853.
1847.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1847.	Edward Mellen,	1859.	(Appointed C. J., 1854.)	1875.
1848.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1850.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1878.
1848.	Jonathan Cogswell Perkins,	1859.		1877.
1848.	Horatio Byington,	1856.		1856.
1848.	Thomas Hopkinson,	1849.	Resigned.	1856.
1849.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1855.	Resigned.	1895.
1850.	Pliny Merrick,	1853.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1867.
1851.	Henry Walker Bishop,	1859.		1871.
1853.	George Nixon Briggs,	1859.		1861.
1854.	George Partridge Sanger,	1859.		1890.
1855.	Henry Morris	1859.		1888.
1856.	David Aiken,	1859.		1895.

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, from its Establishment in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1855.	Albert Hobart Nelson,	1857.		1858.
1858.	Charles Allen,*	1859.		1869.

* In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1855.	Josiah Gardner Abbott,	1858.	1891.
1855.	Charles Phelps Huntington,	1859.	1868.
1855.	Stephen Gordon Nash,	1859.	1894.
1858.	Marcus Morton,*	1859.	1891.

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1859.	Charles Allen,	1867.	Resigned.	1869.
1867.	Seth Ames,	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C t.	1881.
1869.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	1890.	Resigned.	1895.
1890.	Albert Mason,	1905.		1905.
1905.	John Adams Aiken,	1922.	Resigned.	1927.
1922.	Walter Perley Hall,	1937.	Resigned.	
1937.	John Patrick Higgins.			

JUSTICES.

1859.	Julius Rockwell,	1886.	Resigned.	1888.
1859.	Otis Phillips Lord,	1875.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884.
1859.	Marcus Morton,	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1859.	Seth Ames,	1869.	(Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881.
1859.	Ezra Wilkinson,	1882.		1882.
1859.	Henry Vose,	1869.		1869.
1859.	Thomas Russell,	1867.	Resigned.	1887.
1859.	John Phelps Putnam,	1882.		1882.
1859.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895.
1867.	Chester Isham Reed,	1871.	Resigned.	1873.
1867.	Charles Devens, Jr.,	1873.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1869.	Henry Austin Scudder,	1872.	Resigned.	1895.
1869.	Francis Henshaw Dewey,	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1869.	Robert Carter Pitman,	1891.		1891.
1871.	John William Bacon,	1888.		1888.
1872.	William Allen,	1881.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1873.	Peleg Emory Aldrich,	1895.		1895.
1875.	Waldo Colburn,	1882.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885.

* In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1875.	William Sewall Gardner, .	1885.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888.
1881.	Hamilton Barclay Staples,	1891.		1891.
1881.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1887.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882.	Caleb Blodgett, . . .	1900.	Resigned.	1901.
1882.	Albert Mason, . . .	1905.	(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882.	James Madison Barker, .	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1905.
1885.	Charles Perkins Thompson,	1894.		1894.
1886.	John Wilkes Hammond, .	1898.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1922.
1886.	Justin Dewey, . . .	1900.		1900.
1887.	Edgar Jay Sherman, .	1911.	Retired.	1914.
1888.	John Lathrop, . . .	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1910.
1888.	James Robert Dunbar, .	1898.	Resigned.	1915.
1888.	Robert Roberts Bishop, .	1909.		1909.
1890.	Daniel Webster Bond, .	1911.		1911.
1891.	Henry King Braley, . .	1902.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1929.
1891.	John Hopkins, . . .	1902.		1902.
1891.	Elisha Burr Maynard, .	1906.		1906.
1891.	Franklin Goodridge Fessenden,	1922.	Resigned.	1931.
1892.	John William Corcoran, .	1893.	Resigned.	1904.
1892.	James Bailey Richardson,	1911.		1911.
1893.	Charles Sumner Lilley, .	1900.	Resigned.	1921.
1894.	Henry Newton Sheldon, .	1905.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1925.
1895.	Francis Almon Gaskill, .	1909.		1909.
1896.	John Henry Hardy, . .	1917.		1917.
1896.	Henry Wardwell, . .	1898.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	William Burnham Stevens,	1917.	Resigned.	1931.
1898.	Charles Upham Bell, .	1917.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	John Adams Aiken, . .	1922.	(Appointed C. J., 1905.)	1927.
1900.	Frederick Lawton, . .	1926.	Resigned.	
1900.	Edward Peter Pierce, .	1914.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1900.	Jabez Fox, ...	1921.	Retired.	1923.
1902.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1924.
1902.	Robert Orr Harris, . .	1911.	Resigned.	1926.
1902.	Lemuel LeBaron Holmes, .	1907.		1907.
1902.	William Cushing Wait, .	1923.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1935.
1902.	William Schofield, . .	1911.	Resigned.	1912.
1903.	Lloyd Everett White, .	1921.	Resigned.	1921.
1903.	Loranus Eaton Hitchcock,	1920.		1920.
1905.	John Crawford Crosby, .	1913.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1905.	John Joseph Flaherty, .	1906.		1906.
1906.	William Franklin Dana, .	1920.	Resigned.	1920.
1906.	John Freeman Brown, .	1924.		1924.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1907.	Henry Amasa King, . .	1923.	Resigned.	1932.
1907.	GeorgeAugustus Sanderson,	1924.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1907.	Robert Fulton Raymond,	1929.		1929.
1909.	Marcus Morton, . .	1939.		1939.
1909.	Charles Francis Jenney, .	1919.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1923.
1911.	Joseph Francis Quinn, .	1929.		1929.
1911.	John Dwyer McLaughlin,	1931.		1931.
1911.	Walter Perley Hall, . .	1937.	(Appointed C. J., 1922.)	
1911.	Hugo Adelard Dubuque, .	1928.		1928.
1911.	John Bernard Ratigan, .	1915.		1915.
1911.	Patrick Michael Keating,	1935.		1935.
1911.	Nathan Dexter Pratt, .	1914.		1914.
1911.	Frederic Hathaway Chase,	1920.	Resigned.	
1911.	Richard William Irwin, .	1929.	Resigned.	1932.
1914	William Hamilton, . .	1918.		1918.
1914.	Christopher Theodore Callahan,	1929.		1929.
1914.	James Bernard Carroll, .	1915.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1915.	James Henry Sisk, . .	1937.	Resigned.	
1915.	Philip Joseph O'Connell, .	1931.		1931.
1917.	Webster Thayer, . .	1933.		1933.
1917.	Charles Edward Shattuck,	1918.		1918.
1917.	Franklin Tweed Hammond.			
1918.	Nelson Pierce Brown.			
1918.	Louis Sherburne Cox, .	1937.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1919.	Edward Lyman Shaw, .	1921.	Resigned.	
1920.	Frederick Woodbury Fosdick.			
1920.	Elias Bullard Bishop, .	1934.		1934.
1920.	George Aloysius Flynn, .	1927.		1928.
1921.	Henry Tilton Lummus, .	1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1921.	William Adams Burns.			
1921.	Stanley Elroy Qua, . .	1934.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1922.	Alonzo Rogers Weed, .	1936.		1936.
1922.	Frederick Joseph Macleod	1935.		1935.
1922.	Joseph Walsh.			
1922.	Winfred Holt Whiting, .	1937.		1937.
1923.	Edward Thomas Broadhurst.			
1923.	Frederic Brendlesome Greenhalge.			
1924.	Charles Henry Donahue, .	1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1924.	David Abraham Lourie, .	1930.		1930.
1925.	Franklin Freeman, . .	1926.		1926.
1925.	Wilford Drury Gray.			
1926.	David Francis Dillon.			

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1926.	Harold Putnam Williams.			
1928.	Walter Leo Collins.			
1928.	Daniel Theodore O'Connell.			
1929.	Thomas Jasper Hammond.			
1929.	John Mellen Gibbs, . .	1937.		1937.
1929.	Raoul Henri Beaudreau.			
1929.	Edward Francis Hanify.			
1930.	Abraham Edward Pinanski.			
1931.	James Corcoran Donnelly.			
1931.	John Joseph Burns, . .	1934.	Resigned.	
1932.	Frank Joseph Donahue.			
1932.	Lewis Goldberg.			
1933.	John Edward Swift.			
1934.	Vincent Brogna.			
1934.	George Francis Leary.			
1935.	Joseph Alphonsus Sheehan.			
1935.	Thomas Henry Dowd.			
1935.	Joshua Arthur Baker.			
1937.	Joseph Leo Hurley.			
1937.	Francis Joseph Good.			
1937.	Jesse Whitman Morton.			
1937.	William Clement Giles.			
1937.	Paul Grattan Kirk.			
1939.	Allan Gordon Buttrick.			

Judges of the Land Court since its Establishment in 1898 as the Court of Registration.

JUDGES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1898.	Leonard A. Jones, . .	1909.	Resigned.	1909.
1909.	Charles Thornton Davis, .	1936.		1936.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1898.	Charles Thornton Davis, .	1936.	(App'd Judge, 1909.)	1936.
1909.	Louis M. Clark, . . .	1914.		1914.
1914.	Joseph J. Corbett.			
1924.	Clarence C. Smith.			

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[Corrected to September 1, 1939.]

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

Fred Tarbell Field of Newton, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Charles Henry Donahue of Boston.
Henry Tilton Lummus of Swampscott.
Stanley Elroy Qua of Lowell.
Arthur Walter Dolan of Boston.
Louis Sherburne Cox of Lawrence.
James J. Ronan of Salem.

Walter F. Frederick of Boston, 1941, *Clerk for the Commonwealth.* Room 1412, Suffolk County Courthouse.
Charles S. O'Connor of Boston, 1941, *Clerk for the County of Suffolk.*
John H. Flynn of Winthrop, *First Assistant Clerk.* Frederick L. Quinlan of Boston, *Second Assistant Clerk.* Room 1404, Courthouse.
Ethelbert V. Grabill of Boston, *Reporter of Decisions.* Room 1407, Courthouse.
Harry S. Fairfield of Quincy (Wollaston), *Messenger of the Court.*

SUPERIOR COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 212.]

John Patrick Higgins of Cambridge, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Franklin Tweed Hammond of Cambridge.
Nelson Pierce Brown of Everett.
Frederick Woodbury Fosdick of West Medford.
William Adams Burns of Pittsfield.
Joseph Walsh of New Bedford.
Edward Thomas Broadhurst of Springfield.

Frederic Brendlesome Greenhalge of Lowell.
Wilford Drury Gray of Belmont.
David Francis Dillon of Palmer.
Harold Putnam Williams of Brookline.
Walter Leo Collins of Boston.
Daniel Theodore O'Connell of Newton.
Thomas Jasper Hammond of Northampton.
Raoul Henri Beaudreau of Belmont.
Edward Francis Hanify of Fall River.
Abraham Edward Pinanski of Brookline.
James Corcoran Donnelly of Worcester.
Frank Joseph Donahue of Boston.
Lewis Goldberg of Brookline.
John Edward Swift of Milford.
Vincent Brogna of Boston.
George Francis Leary of Springfield.
Joseph Alphonsus Sheehan of Boston.
Thomas Henry Dowd of Boston.
Joshua Arthur Baker of Pittsfield.
Joseph Leo Hurley of Fall River.
Francis Joseph Good of Cambridge.
Jesse Whitman Morton of Reading.
William Clement Giles of Longmeadow.
Paul Grattan Kirk of Newton.
Allan Gordon Buttrick of Lancaster.

James F. McDermott. Boston, 1940, *Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 117, Suffolk County Courthouse.
William M. Prendible, Boston, 1940, *Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 712, Courthouse.
Edmund S. Phinney, Boston, *Executive Clerk to the Chief Justice.* Room 1112, Courthouse.
Edward F. Eckert of Boston, *Messenger of the Court.* Room 1103, Courthouse.

PROBATE COURTS AND COURTS OF INSOLVENCY.

[General Laws, Chapters 215–217.]

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county; but the judges of the several counties may, in cases of necessity or convenience, interchange services and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers may be found among the list of County Officers on page 243.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.

[Acts of 1931, Chapter 404.]

Mayhew R. Hitch (*Chairman*), Courthouse, Boston, 1939; John P. Leggert (*Secretary*), New Bedford, 1939; Arthur M. Robinson, Williamstown, 1939.

LAND COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Judge, John E. Fenton of Lawrence. *Associate Judges*, Clarence C. Smith of Newton; Patrick J. Courtney of Springfield. *Recorder*, Charles A. Southworth of Swampscott, 1939. Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BOSTON JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57–60.]

Justice, John Forbes Perkins. *Special Justices*, Frank Leveroni, Philip Rubenstein. *Clerk*, John T. Lane. Rooms 165–168, Suffolk County Courthouse.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

[General Laws, Chapter 221, §§ 34A–34C.]

Frank J. Donahue (*Chairman*), Boston (representing the Superior Court); John E. Fenton, Lawrence (judge of the Land Court); Wilfred Bolster, Wellesley (representing the Municipal Court of the City of Boston); Charles L. Hibbard, Pittsfield (representing the district courts), 1940; John V. Phelan, Lynn (representing the probate courts), 1940; Frederic J. Muldoon, Winthrop, 1940; Charles A. McCarron, Newton, 1941; John Augustine Daly, Cambridge, 1942; Nathan P. Avery, Holyoke, 1943.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218.]

District Courts.

Brockton (jurisdiction in Brockton, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax and West Bridgewater). — *Justice*, William G. Rowe. *Special Justices*, Stewart B. McLeod, Maurice J. Murphy. *Clerk*, Charles F. King.

Chelsea (jurisdiction in Chelsea and Revere). — *Justice*, Paul J. McDonald. *Special Justices*, Roscoe Walsworth, Frank D. Crowley. *Clerk*, Edward F. Canavan.

Chicopee — *Justice*, John P. Kirby. *Special Justices*, Joseph F. Carmody, Herman Ritter. *Clerk*, John D. O'Connor.

East Boston (court held at East Boston; jurisdiction in Winthrop and the district and territory included in Wards 1 and 2 of the city of Boston as such wards existed March 1, 1886.) — *Justice*, Charles J. Brown. *Special Justices*, Patrick J. Lane, Anthony A. Centracchio. *Clerk*, William H. Barker.

Fitchburg (jurisdiction in Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg). — *Justice*, Thomas F. Gallagher. *Special Justices*, Aubrey Z. Goodfellow, M. Fred O'Connell. *Clerk*, Henry G. Bowen.

Holyoke. — *Justice*, Eugene A. Lynch. *Special Justices*, Merrill L. Welcker, Joseph W. Lewandowski. *Clerk*, Gregory J. Scanlon.

Lawrence (court held at Lawrence and Methuen; jurisdiction in Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen). — *Justice*, Frederic N. Chandler. *Special Justices*, Albion G. Peirce, Ignatius H. Brucato, James A. Donovan. *Clerk*, Watkins W. Roberts.

Lee (jurisdiction in Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox, Becket and Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Bart Bossidy. *Special Justices*, Albert Clark, George A. Mole. *Clerk*, John T. Waddock.

Leominster. — *Justice*, Ralph W. Robbins. *Special Justices*, J. Ward Healey, Joseph A. Lovering. *Clerk*, James F. Coburn.

Lowell (jurisdiction in Lowell, Tewksbury, Billerica, Dracut, Chelmsford, Dunstable and Tyngsborough). — *Justice*, Patrick J. Reynolds. *Special Justices*, James E. O'Donnell, Arthur L. Eno, Haven G. Hill. *Clerk*, Raymond P. Bourgeois.

MARLBOROUGH (jurisdiction in Marlborough and Hudson). — *Justice*, James M. Hurley. *Special Justices*, Winfield Temple, Edward T. Simoneau. *Clerk*, William G. Regan.

NATICK. — *Justice*, Michael F. Kennedy. *Special Justices*, William R. Bigelow, Thomas F. Quinn. *Clerk*, Norman S. Trippe.

NEWBURYPORT (jurisdiction in Newburyport, Newbury and Rowley, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and West Newbury). — *Justice*, Nathaniel N. Jones. *Special Justices*, Oscar H. Nelson, James F. Carens. *Clerk*, Florence G. Barrett.

NEWTON. — *Justice*, Donald E. Mayberry. *Special Justices*, W. Lloyd Allen, Thomas Weston. *Clerk*, James P. Gallagher.

PEABODY (court held at Peabody; jurisdiction in Peabody and Lynnfield). — *Justice*, Daniel C. Manning. *Special Justices*, William H. Fay, Henry F. Duggan. *Clerk*, Charles J. Powell.

SOMERVILLE. — *Justice*, Charles F. Gadsby. *Special Justices*, Ralph M. Smith, Francis J. Brine, Felix Forte. *Clerk*, Daniel H. Bradley.

SPRINGFIELD (jurisdiction in Springfield, West Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, Hampden and Ludlow). — *Justice*, William J. Granfield. *Special Justices*, James E. Davis, Ralph S. Spooner, Thomas J. Collins. *Clerk*, Edward T. Collins.

WILLIAMSTOWN (jurisdiction in Williamstown and New Ashford). — *Justice*, Israel Ruby. *Special Justices*, Harry C. Mamber, Nyman H. Kolodny. *Clerk*, Michael L. Monahan.

WINCHENDON. — *Justice*, Sidney W. Armstrong. *Special Justices*, Joseph E. White, Harry C. Hayes. *Clerk*, Clayton V. Waite.

FIRST BARNSTABLE (court held at Barnstable and Falmouth; jurisdiction in Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee). — *Justice*, Paul M. Swift. *Special Justices*, Thomas Otis, Frank Kopelman. *Clerk*, Charles C. Dalton.

SECOND BARNSTABLE (court held at Harwich and Provincetown; jurisdiction in Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis). — *Justice*, Robert A. Welsh. *Special Justices*, Gershom D. Hall, John J. Crehan. *Clerk*, John R. Agna.

CENTRAL BERKSHIRE (court held at Pittsfield; jurisdiction in Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington and Richmond, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox, Becket and Windsor). — *Justice*, Charles L. Hibbard. *Special Justices*, James Fallon, Frederick M. Myers. *Clerk*, Walter F. Tate.

NORTHERN BERKSHIRE (court held at North Adams; jurisdiction in North Adams, Clarksburg and Florida). — *Justice*, John E. Magenis. *Special Justices*, William F. Barrington, William A. O'Hearn. *Clerk*, John Martin.

SOUTHERN BERKSHIRE (court held at Great Barrington; jurisdiction in Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, New Marlborough and West Stockbridge, and concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Walter B. Sanford. *Special Justices*, Thomas F. Conneally, Michael W. Albano. *Clerk*, Dennis C. Killeen.

FOURTH BERKSHIRE (court held at Adams; jurisdiction in Adams, Cheshire and Savoy, and concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor). — *Justice*, Henry L. Harrington. *Special Justices*, Paul Stoelzel, John N. Alberti. *Clerk*, Daniel E. Kiley.

FIRST BRISTOL (court held at Taunton; jurisdiction in Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham). — *Justice*, Frederick E. Austin. *Special Justices*, William S. Woods, William J. Davison. *Clerk*, Charles H. Lincoln.

SECOND BRISTOL (court held at Fall River; jurisdiction in Fall River, Somerset and Swansea, and concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport). — *Justice*, Benjamin Cook. *Special Justices*, Frank M. Silvia, J. Edward Lajoie, William A. Torphy. *Clerk*, George F. Driscoll.

THIRD BRISTOL (court held at New Bedford; jurisdiction in New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet and Dartmouth, and concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport). — *Justice*, Walter L. Considine. *Special Justices*, Samuel Barnet, Samuel E. Bentley, John B. Nunes. *Clerk*, Walter R. Mitchell.

FOURTH BRISTOL (court held at Attleboro; jurisdiction in Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton). — *Justice*, Ralph C. Estes. *Special Justices*, Walter A. Briggs, John W. McIntyre. *Clerk*, Edwin F. Thayer.

DUKES COUNTY (court held at Oak Bluffs, Edgartown and Tisbury; jurisdiction in Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury, Chilmark, Gay Head and Gosnold). — *Justice*, Abner L. Braley. *Special Justices*, Frederick H. Davis, Henry L. Murphy. *Clerk*, Philip J. Norton.

FIRST ESSEX (court held at Salem; jurisdiction in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham and Manchester). — *Justice*, George B. Sears. *Special Justices*, Robert W. Hill, Charles A. Murphy. *Clerk*, Leo H. Tracy.

SECOND ESSEX (court held at Amesbury; jurisdiction in Amesbury and Merrimac, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury). — *Justice*, Charles I. Pettingell. *Special Justices*, Martin F. Connelly, F. Leslie Viccaro. *Clerk*, Laurie A. Ebacher.

THIRD ESSEX (court held at Ipswich; jurisdiction in Ipswich). — *Justice*, George H. W. Hayes. *Special Justices*, Harry E. Jackson, John W. Bailey. *Clerk*, Robert T. Bamford.

NORTHERN ESSEX (court held at Haverhill; jurisdiction in Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown and Boxford, and concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury). — *Justice*, Daniel J. Cavan. *Special Justices*, Charles E. Sawyer, Cornelius J. Moynihan. *Clerk*, Brad D. Harvey.

EASTERN ESSEX (court held at Gloucester; jurisdiction in Gloucester, Rockport and Essex). — *Justice*, Edward Morley. *Special Justices*, Lincoln S. Simonds, John C. Pappas. *Clerk*, Harold L. Armstrong.

SOUTHERN ESSEX (court held at Lynn; jurisdiction in Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant). — *Justice*, Ralph W. Reeve. *Special Justices*, Philip A. Kiely, Israel Cherry, John J. Foley. *Clerk*, Joseph L. Barry.

FRANKLIN (court held at Greenfield and Turners Falls, and optional at Shelburne Falls and Buckland, jurisdiction in Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately). — *Justice*, Abner S. McLaud. *Special Justices*, Timothy M. Hayes, Roland H. P. Jacobus. *Clerk*, William S. Allen.

EASTERN FRANKLIN (court held at Orange; jurisdiction in Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. — *Justice*, C. Edward Rowe. *Special Justices*, Hartley R. Walker, Samuel Blassberg. *Clerk*, James R. Kimball.

EASTERN HAMPDEN (court held at Palmer; jurisdiction in Palmer, Brimfield, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham). — *Justice*, Ernest E. Hobson. *Special Justices*, Freelon Q. Ball, Harold J. Burdick. *Clerk*, Frank W. Smith.

WESTERN HAMPDEN (court held at Westfield and Chester; jurisdiction in Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Tolland and Montgomery). — *Justice*, Robert C. Parker. *Special Justices*, Florence W. Burke, Henry W. Hallbourg. *Clerk*, Richard C. Morrissey.

HAMPSHIRE (court held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, South Hadley, Huntington and Easthampton; jurisdiction in Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington). — *Justice*, John W. Mason. *Special Justices*, John L. Lyman, Charles J. O'Connor. *Clerk*, John A. Crosier.

EASTERN HAMPSHIRE (court held at Ware; jurisdiction in Ware, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott). — *Justice*, James R. Nolen. *Special Justices*, George D. Storrs, John H. Schoonmaker. *Clerk*, Edward J. Brannigan.

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX (court held at Concord; jurisdiction in Concord, Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington). — *Justice*, Howard A. Wilson. *Special Justices*, Edward B. Caiger, Pierre A. Northrup. *Clerk*, Edward F. Loughlin.

FIRST NORTHERN MIDDLESEX (court held at Ayer; jurisdiction in Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and Boxborough). — *Justice*, Lyman K. Clark. *Special Justices*, Francis G. Hayes, Golda Richmond Walters. *Clerk*, Richard T. Lilly.

FIRST EASTERN MIDDLESEX (court held at Malden; jurisdiction in Malden, Wakefield, Melrose, Everett and Medford). — *Justice*, Elbridge G. Davis. *Special Justices*, Lawrence G. Brooks, Emma Fall Schofield, Maurice R. Flynn. *Clerk*, Louis R. Shoffer.

SECOND EASTERN MIDDLESEX (court held at Waltham; jurisdiction in Waltham, Watertown and Weston). *Justice*, P. Sarsfield Cunniff. *Special Justices*, Frederic A. Crafts, Patrick J. Duane. *Clerk*, George A. Mansfield.

THIRD EASTERN MIDDLESEX (court held at Cambridge; jurisdiction in Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont). — *Justice*, Arthur P. Stone. *Special Justices*, Robert Walcott, Edward A. Counihan, Jr., Louis L. Green. *Clerk*, Charles T. Cavanagh.

FOURTH EASTERN MIDDLESEX (court held at Woburn; jurisdiction in Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading). — *Justice*, William H. Henchey. *Special Justices*, Curtis W. Nash, Alfred A. Sartorelli. *Clerk*, Charles H. Loring.

FIRST SOUTHERN MIDDLESEX (court held at Framingham; jurisdiction in Framingham, Ashland, Holliston, Sherborn, Sudbury, Wayland and Hopkinton). — *Justice*, Edward W. Blodgett. *Special Justices*, Joseph P. Dexter, James E. Luby. *Clerk*, Louis W. Farley.

NANTUCKET. — *Justice*, Caroline Leveen. *Special Justice*, Daniel B. Ruggles. *Clerk*, Grace M. Klingelfuss.

NORTHERN NORFOLK (court held at Dedham; jurisdiction in Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley). — *Justice*, Clifford B. Sanborn. *Special Justices*, James A. Halloran, E. Dwight Fullerton. *Clerk*, Francis J. Squires.

EAST NORFOLK (court held at Quincy; jurisdiction in Quincy, Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Holbrook and Milton, and concurrent jurisdiction in criminal cases with the Second District Court of Plymouth in that part of Scituate described in Chapter 394 of the Acts of 1912). — *Justice*, Kenneth L. Nash. *Special Justices*, Thomas F. McAnarney, James A. Mulhall, Gertrude R. Halloran. *Clerk*, Lawrence W. Lyons.

SOUTHERN NORFOLK (court held at Stoughton and Canton; jurisdiction in Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon). — *Justice*, Gerald A. Healy. *Special Justices*, Joseph P. Draper, Frederick T. Iddings. *Clerk*, Albert A. Ward.

WESTERN NORFOLK (court held at Franklin and Walpole; jurisdiction in Franklin, Walpole, Bellingham, Foxborough, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Wrentham and Plainville). — *Justice*, George F. James. *Special Justices*, Albert L. Saunders, Frank B. Coughlin. *Clerk*, James L. O'Connor.

SECOND PLYMOUTH (court held at Abington and Hingham; jurisdiction in Abington, Hingham, Whitman, Rockland, Hull, Hanover, Scituate, Norwell and Hanson). — *Justice*, Daniel A. Shea. *Special Justices*, James T. Kirby, Francis J. Geogan. *Clerk*, Arthur J. Sullivan.

THIRD PLYMOUTH (court held at Plymouth; jurisdiction in Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield). — *Justice*, Elmer L. Briggs. *Special Justices*, Abraham S. Feinberg, Theodore W. Bisbee. *Clerk*, Arthur N. Wood.

FOURTH PLYMOUTH (court held at Middleborough and Wareham; jurisdiction in Middleborough, Wareham, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Carver). — *Justice*, John H. Sullivan. *Special Justices*, Bert J. Allan, John V. Sullivan. *Clerk*, Kendrick H. Washburn.

CENTRAL WORCESTER (court held at Worcester; jurisdiction in Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham). — *Justice*, Frank L. Riley. *Special Justices*, Jacob Asher, Albert T. Wall, John C. Mohoney. *Clerk*, Wesley E. Mellquist.

FIRST NORTHERN WORCESTER (court held at Athol and Gardner; jurisdiction in Athol, Gardner, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Hubbardston, Dana and Westminster). — *Justice*, George R. Warfield. *Special Justices*, William S. Duncan, Austin E. Livingstone. *Clerk*, Antony T. Bazydlo.

FIRST EASTERN WORCESTER (court held at Westborough and Grafton; jurisdiction in Westborough, Grafton, Southborough and Northborough). — *Justice*, Francis X. Reilly. *Special Justices*, John B. Scott, Albert E. Lewis. *Clerk*, Christopher J. Tyrrell.

SECOND EASTERN WORCESTER (court held at Clinton; jurisdiction in Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling). — *Justice*, George E. O'Toole. *Special Justices*, Austin J. Kittredge, ———. *Clerk*, Charles Mayberry.

FIRST SOUTHERN WORCESTER (court held at Southbridge and Webster; jurisdiction in Southbridge, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, Dudley and Oxford). — *Justice*, Louis O. Rieutord. *Special Justices*, Henry B. Montague, Charles S. Murphy. *Clerk*, Francis E. Cassidy.

SECOND SOUTHERN WORCESTER (court held at Blackstone and Uxbridge; jurisdiction in Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville). — *Justice*, Francis W. McCooey. *Special Justices*, Francis P. Brady, Ferdinand J. Libby. *Clerk*, Wesley C. Webster.

THIRD SOUTHERN WORCESTER (court held at Milford; jurisdiction in Milford, Mendon, Upton and Hopedale). — *Justice*, Clifford A. Cook. *Special Justices*, Chester F. Williams, William A. Murray. *Clerk*, Charles W. Gould.

WESTERN WORCESTER (court held at East Brookfield; jurisdiction in East Brookfield, Brookfield, Spencer, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree). — *Justice*, Arthur F. Butterworth. *Special Justices*, L. Emerson Barnes, Arthur Monroe. *Clerk*, Howard C. Boulton.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

BOSTON. — *Chief Justice*, F. Delano Putnam. *Associate Justices*, John Duff, Joseph T. Zottoli, Charles L. Carr, Elijah Adlow, Daniel J. Gillen, Joseph Riley, Frank W. Tomasello, Jennie Loitman Barron. *Special Justices*, Abraham K. Cohen, John G. Brackett, Joseph E. Donovan, Francis J. Burke, Leo P. Doherty, Jacob Spiegel.

Clerk for Civil Business, Edmond J. Hoy. *Assistants*, Volney D. Caldwell, James F. Tobin, Louis B. Torrey, William F. Blakeman, Joseph L. Pierce, George F. Devine, Charles F. Gardella, Edward H. Barry, Roger W. Brown, George A. Rochford, Joseph M. Lee, Simon Queen, John S. Feeney. Suffolk County Courthouse.

Clerk for Criminal Business, William D. Collins. *Assistants*, Harvey B. Hudson, Charles T. Willock, James G. Milward, George A. Savage, Paul W. Carey, James F. Hardy, Edwin A. Chalmers, George W. Herman. Suffolk County Courthouse.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Thomas H. Connelly. *Special Justices*, Robert W. Frost, Harry C. Fabyan. *Clerk*, Daniel F. Cunningham.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Charles S. Sullivan. *Special Justices*, Willis W. Stover, William H. McDonnell. *Clerk*, James J. Mullen.

DORCHESTER DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Richard M. Walsh. *Special Justices*, Michael H. Sullivan, Sadie Lipner Shulman, David A. Rose. *Clerk*, Anthony A. McNulty.

ROXBURY DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Frankland W. L. Miles. *Special Justices*, Timothy J. Ahern, Samuel Eisenstadt, James A. Delay. *Clerk*, Theodore A. Glynn.

SOUTH BOSTON DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Leo H. Leary. *Special Justices*, William J. Day, David G. Nagle. *Clerk*, William G. Lynch.

WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Daniel W. Casey. *Special Justices*, Bert E. Holland, Frank S. Deland, Andrew J. Macdonnell. *Clerk*, George B. Stebbins.

BROOKLINE. — *Justice*, Daniel A. Rollins. *Special Justices*, Francis S. Wyner, ———. *Clerk*, Dellie B. Murphy.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[Elected by the several Districts for the term of four years, ending January, 1943.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT (Middlesex County). — Robert F. Bradford, Cambridge. *Assistants*, Ephraim Martin, Belmont; Albert W. Wunderly, Arlington; Rufus H. Bond, Medford; John Corbett Donohoe, Lowell; Anthony Di Cicco, Jr., Somerville.

EASTERN DISTRICT (Essex County). — Hugh A. Cregg, Methuen. *Assistants*, John J. Ryan, Jr., Haverhill; James C. Roy, Marblehead; Max Nicholson, Lawrence; E. Randall Jackson, Danvers.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT (Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties). — William C. Crossley, Fall River. *Assistants*, Edward J. Harrington, New Bedford; Frank E. Smith, Taunton.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT (Norfolk and Plymouth Counties). — Edmund R. Dewing, Wellesley. *Assistants*, George W. Arbuckle, Quincy; John R. Wheatley, Brockton; George L. Robb, Brookline. *Deputy*, Robert G. Clark, Jr., Bridgewater.

MIDDLE DISTRICT (Worcester County). — Owen A. Hoban, Gardner. *Assistants*, Alfred B. Cenedella, Milford; A. Andre Gelinas, Fitchburg; Charles S. Barton, Worcester.

WESTERN DISTRICT (Hampden and Berkshire Counties). — Thomas F. Moriarty, Springfield. *Assistants*, Harold R. Goewey, Pittsfield; Joseph F. Kelly, Holyoke.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT (Hampshire and Franklin Counties). — John W. Heselton, Deerfield. *Assistant*, Harold I. Grousbeck, Northampton.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT. — William J. Foley, Boston. *Assistants*, Frederick T. Doyle, William J. Sullivan, Hyman F. Goldman, Francis J. Hickey, Antonino F. Iovino, Joseph A. Sullivan, Garrett H. Byrne, John F. McAuliffe, Edward M. Sullivan, Timothy Murphy, Michael F. Hourihan, William I. Hennessey, James T. Cassidy. Room 218, Suffolk County Courthouse.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows: —

Section 154, *a District Attorney* in each of the districts into which the Commonwealth is divided for the administration of the criminal law, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. The list of District Attorneys is on the preceding page. Section 155, *a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk* and *two Clerks of the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and a *Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Insolvency,* — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county), — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158, *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every fourth year thereafter (Revere and Winthrop voting with Middlesex County); and (with the same differences) *one County Commissioner,* — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff,* — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

Under the provisions of chapter 257 of the Acts of 1935, effective on the first Wednesday of January, 1939, the office of associate county commissioner is abolished.

Under the provisions of Section 8 of Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1937, upon the death, resignation or removal of any special judge of probate and insolvency, the office is abolished without further action by the general court.

By the provisions of section 53 of chapter 221 of the General

Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years, unless sooner removed by the Governor and Council.

By the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of chapter 219 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may designate and commission one Justice of the Peace as a Trial Justice in each of the following places: Ludlow, Hardwick, Barre, Hudson, Hopkinton, Saugus, Nahant, Marblehead, North Andover and Andover, and he may revoke such designations. A Trial Justice holds office for the term of three years from the time of his designation, unless during that period he ceases to hold a commission as Justice of the Peace or unless such designation and commission as Trial Justice is revoked.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Collen C. Campbell, Barnstable.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Charles Sumner Morrill, Barnstable.

Assistant Register — Myra E. Jerauld, Barnstable.

Sheriff — Lauchlan M. Crocker, Barnstable.

Clerk of Courts — Ruth C. Snow, Barnstable.

Assistant Clerk — Gertrude Collins, Bourne.

County Treasurer — Bruce K. Jerauld, Barnstable.

Register of Deeds — Nathaniel P. Coleman, Hyannis.

Assistant Register — Helen E. Hughes, Barnstable.

County Commissioners —

Charles W. Megathlin, Barnstable, ...	Term expires January,	1941
William J. Lockhart, Falmouth, .	" " "	1941
Walter R. Nickerson, Dennis, .	" " "	1943

Master in Chancery —

Robert E. French, Barnstable, .	Term expires January,	1944

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1761.

Shire Town, PITTSFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur M. Robinson, Williamstown.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — William S. Morton, Pittsfield.

Assistant Register — Isabella Kelm, Pittsfield.

Sheriff — J. Bruce McIntyre, Pittsfield.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Courts — Irving H. Gamwell, Pittsfield.
Assistant Clerk — Irene A. Mason, Pittsfield.
County Treasurer — Angeline S. Martin, Adams.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, William B. Browne, North Adams.
Middle District, Walter S. Dickie, Pittsfield.
Southern District, Josephine B. Le Blanc, Great Barrington.
Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Annie L. Marsh, Adams.
Middle District, Anna L. Cummings, Pittsfield.
County Commissioners —

Robert S. Tillotson, Lenox,	Term expires	January,		1941
Frederick H. Purches, Pittsfield,	"	"	"	1941
John Henderson, Clarksburg,	"	"	"	1943

Masters in Chancery —

Thomas F. Conneally, Great Barrington,	Term expires	November,		1939
William F. Barrington, North Adams,	"	"	"	1939
Samuel E. Bloomberg, Pittsfield,	"	"	May,	1941
Francis McMahon, Pittsfield,	"	"	September,	1943

BRISTOL COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Mayhew R. Hitch, New Bedford.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — James B. Kelley, Jr., Fall River.
Assistant Register — Florence A. Pratt, Taunton.
Sheriff — Patrick H. Dupuis, New Bedford.
Clerk of Courts — Charles E. Harrington, New Bedford.
Assistant Clerk — Douglas C. Law, Fall River.
Second Assistant Clerk — Alice L. Fuller, Taunton.
County Treasurer — Ernest W. Kilroy, Fall River.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Enos D. Williams, Taunton.
Southern District, Lawrence W. Caton, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Paul V. McDonough, Fall River.
Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Palmer C. Williams, Taunton.
Southern District, John D. Egan, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Jessie H. Durfee, Fall River.
County Commissioners —

Leo H. Coughlin, Taunton,	Term expires	January,		1941
William F. Lynch, Somerset,	"	"	"	1941
Timothy A. Lovett, Fall River,	"	"	"	1943

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Masters in Chancery —

James H. Leedham, Jr., Attleboro,	Term expires	January,		1942
Edwin F. Thayer, Attleboro,	"	"	"	1942
Benjamin A. Friedman, Taunton,	"	"	May,	1943
William C. Crossley, Fall River,	"	"	June,	1943
Barnet Smola, New Bedford,	"	"	February,	1944

DUKES COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Davis, Edgartown.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Herbert M. Chase, Cambridge.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Mary W. Wimpenney, Edgartown.
Sheriff — Thomas A. Dexter, Edgartown.
Clerk of Courts — James A. Boyle, Tisbury.
County Treasurer — Herbert N. Hinckley, Tisbury.
Register of Deeds — Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.
County Commissioners —

Hosea S. Look, Oak Bluffs,	Term expires	January,		1941
Frank L. Norton, Edgartown,	"	"	"	1941
Stephen C. Luce, Jr., Tisbury,	"	"	"	1943

Master in Chancery —

M. Clayton Hoyle, Oak Bluffs,	Term expires	January,		1942

ESSEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John V. Phelan, Lynn.
John A. Costello, Lawrence.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — William F. Shanahan, Swampscott.
Assistant Register — Arthur D. Fowler, Marblehead.
Second Assistant Register — Lucy S. Brown, Salem.
Sheriff — Frank E. Raymond, Salem.
Clerk of Courts — Archie N. Frost, Andover.
Assistant Clerk — Hollis L. Cameron, Beverly.
Second Assistant Clerk — Charles H. Metcalf, Beverly.
Third Assistant Clerk — Melville Rowand, Salem.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Jeremiah J. Twomey, Andover.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — E. Philip Littlefield, Marblehead.
County Treasurer — Harold E. Thurston, Lynn.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, G. Hudson Driver, Lawrence.
Southern District, Moody Kimball, Newburyport.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Jennie M. Marston, Methuen.
Southern District, Robert W. Osgood, Swampscott.

County Commissioners —

Frederick Butler, Andover,	Term expires	January,		1941
James D. Bentley, Swampscott,	"	"	"	1941
C. F. Nelson Pratt, Saugus,	"	"	"	1943

Masters in Chancery —

George J. Ferguson, Danvers,	Term expires	November,		1939
Neil J. Murphy, Lynn,	"	"	December,	1939
Daniel F. McNeil, Beverly,	"	"	March,	1940
William P. Reilley, Lawrence,	"	"	September,	1940
Frederick W. Ryan, Lynn,	"	"	January,	1941
J. Bradford Davis, Haverhill,	"	"	March,	1942
John E. Donahue, Haverhill,	"	"	January,	1944
Charles A. Green, Salem,	"	"	February,	1944
George Ankeles, Peabody,	"	"	"	1944
Israel Bloch, Lynn,	"	"	March,	1944
Mayland P. Lewis, Nahant,	"	"	May,	1944

Trial Justices — Cornelius J. Mahoney, North Andover; Joseph M. Hargedon, Andover; Walter H. Southwick, Nahant; Luke B. Colbert, Marblehead; Charles E. Flynn, Saugus.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — Incorporated 1811.

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Francis Nims Thompson, Greenfield.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Clifton L. Field, Greenfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John C. Lee, Greenfield.
Assistant Register — Ellen K. O'Keefe, Greenfield.
Sheriff — Michael W. Carroll, Erving.
Clerk of Courts — Hugh E. Adams, Greenfield.
Assistant Clerk — Beulah U. Clifford, Greenfield.
County Treasurer — William J. Newcomb, Greenfield.
Register of Deeds — William Blake Allen, Greenfield.
Assistant Register — Elizabeth M. O'Keefe, Greenfield.

County Commissioners —

Carlos Allen, Deerfield,	Term expires	January,		1941
Allen C. Burnham, Montague,	"	"	"	1941
Samuel U. Streeter, Greenfield,	"	"	"	1943

Master in Chancery —
William A. Davenport, Greenfield, Term expires December, 1939

HAMPDEN COUNTY — Incorporated 1812.

Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John A. Denison, Longmeadow.
Thomas H. Stapleton, Agawam.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — William T. Dillon, Holyoke.
Assistant Registers —
Katherine M. Connell, Springfield.
Robert W. Bozenhard, West Springfield.
Sheriff — David J. Manning, Springfield.
Clerk of Courts — Charles M. Calhoun, Springfield.
Assistant Clerk — Lewis A. Twitchell, Springfield.
Second Assistant Clerk — Joseph F. Sullivan, Holyoke.
Third Assistant Clerk — Helen Z. Greeley, Springfield.
County Treasurer — John J. Murphy, Holyoke.
Register of Deeds — C. Wesley Hale, Springfield.
Assistant Registers —
Harriet L. Jordan, Springfield.
Susan C. McKenna, Springfield.
County Commissioners —

Charles W. Bray, Chicopee,	Term expires	January,		1941
Edward J. Stapleton, Holyoke,	"	"	"	1941
Thomas J. Costello, Springfield,	"	"	"	1943

Masters in Chancery —

Roswell J. Powers, Springfield,	Term expires	July,		1940
Henry Lasker, Springfield,	"	"	August,	1940
Walter A. Swift, Springfield,	"	"	January,	1944
Stanley F. Crosik, Chicopee,	"	"	February,	1944

Trial Justice — Edward H. Kane, Ludlow.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — William M. Welch, Northampton.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Rufus H. Cook, Northampton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Albert E. Addis, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Alice C. Rice, Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY —*Concluded.*

Sheriff — Albert G. Beckmann, Northampton.
Clerk of Courts — Grace T. Hawksley, Florence.
County Treasurer — Kirk H. Stone, Northampton.
Register of Deeds — Raymond A. Warner, Williamsburg.
Assistant Register — Katherine E. O'Connor, Northampton.
County Commissioners —

Charles A. Bisbee, Chesterfield,	Term expires January,	1941
John R. Callahan, Jr., Hadley,	" " "	1941
Hiram H. Brownell, Northampton,	" " "	1943

Masters in Chancery —

Harold I. Grousbeck, Northampton,	Term expires June,	1943
Edwin P. Dunphy, Northampton,	" " September,	1943

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John C. Leggat, Lowell.
Joseph W. Monahan, Belmont.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur E. Beane, Cambridge.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Loring P. Jordan, Wakefield.
Assistant Register — Leroy C. Vose, Watertown.
Second Assistant Register — Ernest M. Hodgdon, Medford.
Third Assistant Register — Edmund H. Gunther, Chelmsford.
Fourth Assistant Register — Edward J. Shaughnessy, Ashland.
Sheriff — Joseph M. McElroy, Cambridge.
Clerk of Courts — Frederic L. Putnam, Melrose.
Assistant Clerk — Frederick C. Bean, Chelmsford.
Second Assistant Clerk — Charles T. Hughes, Medford.
Third Assistant Clerk — Anna G. Graham, Cambridge.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Frederick O. Davis, Cambridge.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Fred A. Beals, Jr., Malden.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Robert P. Higgins, Somerville.
Seventh Assistant Clerk — Calvin A. Burger, Lowell.
County Treasurer — Charles P. Howard, Reading.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Daniel F. Moriarty, Lowell.
Southern District, Thomas Leighton, Jr., Cambridge.
Assistant Registers for Southern District —
Albert T. Gutheim, Cambridge.
John H. Corcoran, Cambridge.

*County Commissioners** —

Walter C. Wardwell, Cambridge,	Term expires	January,		1941
Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Framingham,	"	"	"	1941
Charles C. Warren, Arlington,	"	"	"	1943

Masters in Chancery —

Harry E. Cryan, Melrose,	Term expires	November,		1939
John C. Collins, Waltham,	"	"	December,	1940
Frank J. Garvey, Lowell,	"	"	January,	1941
Michael J. Donovan, Arlington,	"	"	May,	1941
Reginald J. Murphy, Cambridge,	"	"	July,	1942
William P. Morrissey, Lowell,	"	"	April,	1943
Thomas F. O'Connell, Wakefield,	"	"	June,	1943
William M. Hogan, Jr., Cambridge,	"	"	November,	1943
Lloyd Makepeace, Malden,	"	"	"	1943
William J. Koen, Somerville,	"	"	December,	1943
James P. Gallagher, Newton,	"	"	February,	1944

Trial Justices — Daniel J. Riley, Hopkinton; Fred E. Morris, Hudson.

NANTUCKET COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, NANTUCKET.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — George M. Poland.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Gardner, 2d.
Sheriff — Nelson O. Dunham.
Clerk of Courts — Francis E. Folger.
County Treasurer — Edwin S. Tirrell.
Register of Deeds — Josiah S. Barrett.
Master in Chancery — Vacant.

NOTE. — The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

* The jurisdiction of the County Commissioners of Middlesex extends over Revere and Winthrop, in the county of Suffolk.

NORFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Joseph R. McCoole, Dedham.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — James F. Reynolds, Quincy.
Assistant Register — Anna E. Hirsch, Dedham.
Second Assistant Register — Bennett V. McLaughlin, Holbrook.
Sheriff — Samuel H. Wragg, Needham.
Clerk of Courts — Robert B. Worthington, Dedham.
Assistant Clerk — Willard E. Everett, Walpole.
Second Assistant Clerk — Alfred E. Henderson, Dedham.
County Treasurer — Ralph D. Pettingell, Dedham.
Register of Deeds — Walter W. Chambers, Dedham.
County Commissioners —

Russell T. Bates, Quincy,	Term expires		January,	1941
Edward W. Hunt, Weymouth,	"	"	"	1941
Frederick A. Leavitt, Brookline,	"	"	"	1943

Masters in Chancery —

John Torrey Kenney, Needham,	Term expires		December,	1940
Leo A. Gosselin, Bellingham,	"	"	June,	1942
Meyer J. Sawyer, Brookline,	"	"	April,	1943
Edward O'H. Mullowney, Brookline,	"	"	January,	1944
Bernard Morrison, Brookline,	"	"	"	1944
Arthur I. Burgess, Quincy,	"	"	March,	1944

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Harry K. Stone, Brockton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Sumner A. Chapman, Plymouth.
Assistant Register — Caroline C. Moning, Plymouth.
Sheriff — Charles H. Robbins, Plymouth.
Clerk of Courts — George C. P. Olsson, Brockton.
Assistant Clerk — L. Francis Callan, Jr., Middleborough.
County Treasurer — Avis A. Ewell, Marshfield.
Register of Deeds — Edward C. Holmes, Plymouth.
County Commissioners —

Frederick T. Bailey, Scituate,	Term expires		January,	1941
Harold D. Bent, Brockton,	"	"	"	1941
George M. Webber, East Bridgewater,	"	"	"	1943

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Masters in Chancery —

J. Norris Maguire, Brockton,	Term expires		October,	1939
Edward N. Dahlborg, Brockton,	"	"	June,	1943
Gerald E. Bruen, Hull,	"	"	October,	1943
Amedeo Sgarzi, Plymouth,	"	"	December,	1943
Charles H. Wilkes, Abington,	"	"	May,	1944

SUFFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
William M. Prest, Boston.
Frederick J. Dillon, Boston.
John V. Mahoney, Boston.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Sullivan, Boston.
Assistant Register — John R. Nichols, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Frederick J. Finnegan, Chelsea.
Third Assistant Register — Gertrude M. Smith, Boston.

Sheriff — John F. Dowd, Boston.

Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court * — Charles S. O'Connor, Boston.
Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court * — John H. Flynn, Winthrop.
Second Assistant — Frederick L. Quinlan, Boston.

Clerk of Superior Court (*Civil Session*) — John Patrick Connolly, Boston.

Clerk of Superior Court (*Criminal Session*) — William M. Prendible, Boston.

County Treasurer — James J. McCarthy, Boston.†

County Auditor — Charles J. Fox, Boston.‡

Register of Deeds — William T. A. Fitzgerald, Boston.
Assistant Register — John J. Attridge, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Francis P. Butler, Boston.

Masters in Chancery —

Herman L. Bush, Boston,	Term expires		July,	1939
Bernard Ginsburg, Boston,	"	"	"	1939
William I. Hennessey, Boston,	"	"	October,	1939
Abraham Zimble, Chelsea,	"	"	November,	1939
Jacob Stone, Boston,	"	"	December,	1939
James I. Yoffa, Boston,	"	"	July,	1940
Francis J. Murray, Boston,	"	"	December,	1940
John D. Marks, Boston,	"	"	September,	1941
Julius H. Soble, Boston,	"	"	March,	1942

* For the County.
† Treasurer of the city of Boston.
‡ Auditor of the city of Boston.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Masters in Chancery — Con.

Maurice Tobey, Chelsea, . . Term expires March, 1942
Jacob Whitkin, Boston, . . " " February, 1943
Harry L. Rose, Boston, . . " " " 1943

NOTE. — In the city of Boston the City Council and in the city of Chelsea the aldermen have, within their respective cities, most of the powers and duties usually exercised by County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — Incorporated 1731.

Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Frederick H. Chamberlain, Worcester.
Harry H. Atwood, Worcester.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — F. Joseph Donohue, Worcester

Assistant Registers —
Carl E. Wahlstrom, Worcester.
Grace Grout, Leicester.

Sheriff — H. Oscar Rocheleau, Worcester.

Clerk of Courts — William C. Bowen, Worcester.

Assistant Clerk — William S. B. Hopkins, Worcester.

Second Assistant Clerk — William G. Pond, Worcester.

Third Assistant Clerk — Philip S. Smith, Leicester.

Fourth Assistant Clerk — Carl L. Greenslit, Worcester.

County Treasurer — Alexander G. Lajoie, Worcester.

Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, David H. Merriam, Fitchburg.
Worcester District, Chester S. Bavis, Worcester.

Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Beatrice Johnstone, Fitchburg.
Worcester District, Lottie M. Hubbard, Worcester.
Ralph Kendall, Worcester.

County Commissioners —

Elbert M. Crockett, Milford, . Term expires January, 1941
Francis E. Cassidy, Webster, . " " " 1941
George W. Jones, Worcester, . " " " 1943

Masters in Chancery —

George E. Proulx, Leominster, . Term expires October, 1939
Charles S. Murray, Worcester, . " " September, 1940
Frederick F. Beringer, Worcester, ... " " January, 1941
Edward L. Moore, Worcester, . " " June, 1942
Jeremiah J. Moynihan, Worcester, ... " " December, 1943
Joseph N. O'Kane, Webster, . " " January, 1944

Trial Justices — John R. Healy, Hardwick; John L. Smith, Barre.

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD.

[*Established by Section 48 of Chapter 35 of the General Laws (1930, 400, § 5), elected by and from the Several Boards of County Commissioners.*]

(Vacant.)
Frederick A. Leavitt, Norfolk County, ... Term expires August 31, 1939
Charles W. Bray, Hampden County, ... " " " 31, 1941
Theodore N. Waddell, Director of Accounts.
Kenneth H. Damren, County Personnel Administrator, Room 251, State House.

DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

[Governor's appointees corrected to September 1, 1939.]

ACCOUNTANTS, CERTIFIED PUBLIC.

See Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of.

ACCOUNTS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell, Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE, COMMISSION ON (UNDER THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL).

George J. Cronin (*State Purchasing Agent*), Boston, 1939; George E. Murphy (*Comptroller*), Lowell, 1940; Patrick J. Moynihan (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941; ~~Carl A. Raymond~~ (*Budget Commissioner*), Melrose, 1942. Room 307, State House.

Division of Personnel and Standardization, William H. Doyle (*Director*), Malden. *Deputy*, Thomas J. Greehan, Belmont. Room 420, State House.

Advisory Standardization Board — State Purchasing Agent (*Chairman*) and representatives of the several state departments, offices and commissions.

ADULT HYGIENE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Herbert L. Lombard, Newton. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

AERONAUTICS, MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION ON.

See Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Agriculture, William Casey, Spencer, 1941. Room 136, State House.

Advisory Board — George A. Wells, Worcester, 1939; Stuart L. Little, Newbury, 1939; James O'Brien, Lee, 1940; John T. Goggin, Seekonk, 1940; John Bursley, West Barnstable, 1941; Herbert N. Shepard, Warren, 1941.

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Lester T. Tompkins (*Director*), South Essex.

Division of Livestock Disease Control, Mark H. Galusha (*Director*), Williamstown.

Division of Markets, George J. O'Brien (*Director*), Braintree.

Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, R. Harold Allen (*Director*), Taunton.

Also see Milk Control Board; State Reclamation Board.

AID AND RELIEF, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Frank W. Goodhue, Abington. Room 30, State House.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONTROL COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1933, CHAPTER 120).

John P. Buckley, Boston, 1940; Arthur G. Burtnett (*Chairman*), Somerville, 1941; Dudley B. Wallace, Springfield, 1942. *Secretary*, William H. Hearn, Boston. 24 School Street (Room 806), Boston.

AMERICAN LEGION, THE, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Headquarters, Room 159, State House.

APPELLATE TAX BOARD (ACTS OF 1937, CHAPTER 400).

Richard P. Stapleton, Holyoke, 1940; George H. Nelson, Worcester, 1941; Thomas H. Finigan, Belmont, 1942; John E. Welch, Taunton, 1943; John D. Wright (*Chairman*), Newtonville, 1945. *Clerk*, Ernest W. Ricker, Cambridge. *Legal Assistants*, Stephen D. Bacigalupo, Boston; Louis Rosenthal, Malden. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

ARCHIVES DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY).

Chief, Edward J. Robbins, Chelmsford. Room 438, State House.

ARMORY COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1937, CHAPTER 300).

Brigadier General Edgar C. Erickson (the Adjutant General of Massachusetts) (*Chairman*); Major William H. Harrison, Jr. (State Quartermaster) (*Clerk*); Major General Daniel Needham (Commanding 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard).

ART COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Charles R. Greco (*Chairman*), Winchester (11 Beacon Street, Boston), 1940; Arthur A. Shurcliff (*Secretary*), Boston, 1940; Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington, 1940; H. Dudley Murphy, Lexington, 1940; Gertrude Fiske, Weston, 1940.

Ballot Law Commission, State, and Voting Machine Examiners, State Board of.

Joseph A. Conway, Hull, 1939; Joseph A. Kozlowski, Belmont, 1940; James J. Hurley (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1941.

Bank Incorporation, Board of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

The Commissioner of Banks; the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Clerk*, LeRoy W. Leland, Newtonville. Room 109, State House.

Banking and Insurance, Department of.

See Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of; Fire Insurance Rates, Board of Appeal on; Insurance, Division of; Liquidation, Division of; Savings Bank Life Insurance, Division of.

Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Commissioner of Banks, William P. Husband, Jr., Belmont, 1940. *Deputy*, LeRoy W. Leland, Newtonville. *Chief Clerk*, Nelson B. Davis, Newton Highlands. Room 109, State House.

Division of Trust Companies, Frank A. Hannan (*Director*), Auburndale. *Assistant*, Eugene Brimmer, Melrose.

Division of Savings Banks, Charles T. Cronan (*Director*), Framingham. *Assistant*, Harold P. Jenks, Newton Centre.

Division of Co-operative Banks, Nathan L. Whitten (*Director*), Brockton (Campello). *Assistant*, Horace W. Whynot, Roslindale.

Division of Credit Unions, William B. Jensen (*Director*), Framingham.

Supervisor of Loan Agencies, Earl E. Davidson, Brookline. Room 110, State House.

Chief Bank Examiner, George C. Mansfield, Quincy.

Bank Examiners, Charles H. Answorth, Carl H. Baker, George W. Barron, Joseph R. Beetle, Forrest F. Bursley, Howard A. Clark, Philip J. Coady, William E. Day, Leo E. Dinneen, Michael J. Dunnigan, Arthur W. Flint, Henry Haeberle, Russell A. Hersee, Charles W. Herzig, Francis J. Hillberg, Galen W. Hoyt, Herbert L. Keeble, John L. Keyes, Harrison S. King, Charles A. Lord, George H. Magurn, Arthur B. Malone, William E. Maloney, Glen H. Martin, Harold A. McKay, Burt O. McKinley, John E. Mitchell, Arthur S. Morey, Paul F. Ochs, Daniel J. O'Connor, James L. Patterson, Eric D. Rice, Burtin T. Spencer, Kenneth W. Tatro, Donald K. Taylor, William A. Warren.

BARBERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Joseph Fucillo (*Chairman*), Boston, 1939; Louis Piano (*Secretary*), Somerville, 1940. 14 Beacon Street (Room 302), Boston. *Executive Clerk*, Henry Harper, Grafton.

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT).

William Harold Hitchcock (*Chairman*), Dedham (601 Tremont Building, Boston); George S. Taft (*Secretary*), Worcester; James W. Sullivan, Lynn; Charles H. Beckwith, Springfield; Walter Powers, Newton.

BIOLOGIC LABORATORIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Elliott S. Robinson, Newton. 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT BOARD (ACTS OF 1936, CHAPTER 248).

Mayor of the City of Worcester; Chairmen of the Boards of Selectmen of the towns of Auburn, Bellingham, Blackstone, Douglas, Grafton, Hopedale, Leicester, Mendon, Millbury, Northbridge, Plainville, Shrewsbury, Sutton, Upton and Uxbridge; Chairman of the Millville Municipal Finance Commission; William Schwarz, Northbridge, 1940; Frank E. Dodge, Sutton, 1941; John S. Sullivan, Worcester, 1941; Carl A. Johnson, Blackstone, 1942; Edelbert A. Landry, Northbridge, 1942. *Secretary*, Mary E. Burns, Howard Street, Blackstone.

BLIND, DIVISION OF THE (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, William H. McCarthy, Rockland, 1943. *Central Office and Salesroom*, 110 Tremont Street, Boston. See Education, Department of.

BOILER RULES, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Charles J. Montani, Framingham (representing operating engineers), 1939; John A. Collins, Watertown (representing boiler-insurance interests), 1940; Henry H. Lynch, Brookline (representing boiler-manufacturing interests), 1941; Frederick A. Wallace, Andover (representing boiler-using interests), 1941; George A. Luck (Boiler Inspector), Cambridge (*Chairman*), 1941. 3 Hancock Street, Boston.

BOSTON, FINANCE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF.

Joseph A. Scolponeti, Boston, 1939; Robert Robinson, Boston, 1940; James E. Maguire, Boston, 1941; David Lasker (*Chairman*), Boston, 1942; James H. Flanagan, Boston, 1943. *Secretary*, Robert E. Cunniff, Wellesley. 24 School Street (Rooms 509–516), Boston.

BOSTON, LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF.

Edwin D. Gallagher, Boston, 1940; Mary E. Driscoll (*Chairman*), Boston, 1942; Edward M. Richardson, Boston, 1944. *Secretary*, Louis Epple, Boston, 1942. 1 Beacon Street (eighth floor), Boston.

BOSTON, POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF.

Joseph F. Timilty, Boston, 1943. *Secretary*, Andrew J. Gorey, Boston (Dorchester). 154 Berkeley Street, Boston.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE (SPECIAL ACTS OF 1918, CHAPTER 159; ACTS OF 1931, CHAPTER 333).

Edward E. Whiting (*Chairman*), Newtonville, 1948; Ernest A. Johnson, Boston, 1948; Henry J. Smith (*Secretary*), Boston, 1948; Patrick J. Welsh, Boston, 1948; William P. Joy, Boston, 1948. 31 St. James Avenue, Park Square Building, Boston.

BOSTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (ACTS OF 1929, CHAPTER 383, §§ 1–3; ACTS OF 1932, CHAPTER 147).

Trustees appointed by the Governor, James T. Moriarty, Boston, 1939; Joseph Wiggin, Malden, 1941; Roscoe Walsworth, Revere, 1943; A. C. Ratshesky, Boston, 1945. *Trustee appointed by the Mayor of Boston*, Robert J. Bottomly (*Clerk*), Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Metropolitan Transit Council. — Mayors and Chairmen of Boards of Selectmen of Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Milton, Newton, Revere, Somerville and Watertown. *Chairman*, Maurice J. Tobin, *Mayor of Boston.*

BOSTON PORT AUTHORITY (ACTS OF 1929, CHAPTER 229; ACTS OF 1938, CHAPTER 453).

Appointed by the Governor, Francis J. O'Donnell, Needham, 1940; Richard Parkhurst (*Vice-Chairman and Secretary*), Winchester, 1946; Thomas A. Pappas, Belmont, 1946. *Appointed by the Mayor of Boston*, Louis E. Kirstein (*Chairman*), Boston, 1939; John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, 1939; David H. Howie, Boston, 1940; James J. McCarthy, Boston, 1940.

Marine Supervisor, George P. Lord, Medford. *Commerce Assistant*, Walter W. McCoubrey, Lexington. *Rate Expert*, Hugo Oberg, Boston. *Traffic Solicitor*, Andrew F. Lane, Newton. 1600 Custom House, State Street, Boston.

BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT DIGHTON).

William F. Lynch (*Chairman*), Somerset, 1940; James C. Butterworth, Somerset, 1940; Grace Hartley Howe (*Vice-Chairman*), Fall River, 1941; Joseph W. Linehan, North Easton, 1942; Cecil Ford, North Dartmouth, 1943; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, George H. Gilbert.

BUDGET BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Budget Commissioner, Carl A. Raymond, Melrose, 1942. Room 307, State House.

BUILDINGS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ("CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE HOUSE", ETC.).

Fred H. Kimball, Haverhill, 1940. *Chief Clerk*, Henry P. McLaren, Westwood. Room 102, State House.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Henry T. Hartmere, Boston, 1939; Harold Wald, Brookline, 1940; Joseph F. Carter, Quincy, 1941; John J. Barry, Everett, 1942; George T. Finnegan, Milton, 1943. Room 141, State House.

CHATTEL LOAN COMPANY.

Director, Harry J. Fagan, 40 Broad Street (Room 1020), Boston.

CHELSEA, BOARD OF EXCISE FOR THE CITY OF.

Samuel Epstein (*Chairman*), Chelsea, 1940; William H. McBride, Chelsea, 1941; Daniel J. Mullane, Chelsea, 1942. *Clerk*, Donald R Stormont, City Hall, Chelsea.

CHILD GUARDIANSHIP, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Marion A. Joyce, Brookline. Room 43, State House.

CHILD HYGIENE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH)

Director, M. LUISE DIEZ. 1 Beacon Street, Boston.

CHIROPODY (PODIATRY), BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (ACTS OF 1937, CHAPTER 425).

William D. Cogan. Cambridge, 1939; David A. O'Malley (*Chairman*), Salem, 1940; Thomas J. Carlton, Boston, 1941; Harry P. Kenison (*Secretary*), Boston, 1942; Humphrey L. McCarthy, Boston, 1943. Room 141, State House.

CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioners of Civil Service, Mary L. Barrows, Melrose, 1940; Herbert B. Ehrmann, Brookline, 1941; Joseph J. Donahue, Boston, 1942; Philip V. Erard, Springfield, 1943; William H. Bixby (*Chairman*), Newton, 1944. *Director*, Ulysses J. Lupien, Chelmsford, 1944. *Secretary*, John C. Gilbert, Winchester. *Director of Examination Bureau*, James E. O'Neil, Brookline. Room 148, State House.

Division of Registration, Margaret M. O'Riordan (*Director of Registration*), Boston, 1940. Room 141, State House.

See Barbers, Board of Registration of; Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of; Chiropody (Podiatry), Board of Registration in; Dental Examiners, Board of; Electricians, State Examiners of; Embalming and Funeral Directing, Board of Registration in; Medicine, Board of Registration in; Nurses, Board of Registration of; Optometry, Board of Registration in; Pharmacy, Board of Registration in; Plumbers, State Examiners of; Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in.

COLLATERAL LOAN COMPANY.

Director, R. Minturn Sedgwick, Dedham (10 Post Office Square, Room 515, Boston), 1939.

COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES).

Director, George O. Darling, Malden. 100 Nashua Street (basement), Boston.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Roy F. Feemster, Brookline. Room 519, State House.

COMPTROLLER'S BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Comptroller, George E. Murphy, Lowell, 1940. *Deputy*, Arthur E. Hoyt, Newton. Room 312, State House.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, BOARD OF (ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONERS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Lewis R. Hovey (representing employers of labor), Haverhill, 1939; John L. Campos (representing labor), Fall River, 1940; Brigadier-General Charles H. Cole (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941. Room 472, State House.

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Conservation, Ernest J. Dean, Chilmark, 1941; *Business Agent*, Raymond J. Kenney, Belmont. *Secretary*, Herbert W. Urquhart, Georgetown. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Forestry, ——— (*Director and State Forester*). *Chief Forester*, Harold O. Cook, Newton. *State Fire Warden*, Maxwell G. Hutchins, Newton. *Superintendent of Moth Work*, Harry B. Ramsey, Worcester. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Fisheries and Game, James E. Agnew (*Director*), Boston, 1941. *Chief Game Warden*, Carl G. Bates, Natick. *State Ornithologist*, Joseph A. Hagar, Marshfield. *Deputies*, Walter Slater, Boston; William H. Brogan, Boston; Fred R. Nevin, Boston; Lawrence N. Mackenzie, Gloucester; Henry A. Sheehan, Avon. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Parks and Recreation, ——— (*Director*).

Division of Marine Fisheries, ——— (*Director*).

Division of Wildlife Research and Management, ——— (*Director*). 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Nathan L. Whitten, Brockton (Campello). *Assistant*, Horace W. Whynot, Boston (Roslindale). Room 109, State House.

CORPORATIONS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Francis M. Hill, Saugus. Room 236, State House.

CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Henry F. Long, Topsfield, 1941. *Deputy*, Harold S. Lyon, West Bridgewater. *Second Deputy*, Francis O. P. Carlson, Winchester. Room 236, State House.

Income Tax Division, Elmer E. George (*Director*), Melrose. 40 Court Street, Boston.

Division of Corporations, Francis M. Hill (*Director*), Saugus. Room 236, State House.

Division of Inheritance Taxes, Edwin H. Cooley (*Director*), Quincy (Wollaston). Room 235, State House.

Division of Local Taxation, David W. Creelman (*Director*), Brookline. Room 243, State House.

Division of Excise Taxes, Ward E. Wetherell (*Director*), Newton. Room 242, State House.

Division of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell (*Director of Accounts*), Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

Division of Miscellaneous Taxes, Ralph L. Donoghue (*Director*), Waltham. Room 236, State House.

Division of Field Investigation and Temporary and Emergency Taxes, Ralph H. Caspole (*Director*), Quincy (Wollaston). 40 Court Street, Boston.

Also see Appellate Tax Board.

Correction, Department of.

(See page 287.)

Commissioner of Correction, Arthur T. Lyman, Westwood, 1941. *Deputies*, Frank A. Dwyer, Cambridge; Walter S. Ryan, Boston. *Head Administrative Clerk*, Florence G. King, Reading. *Commissioner's Secretary*, Katherine R. O'Lalor, Somerville. Room 125, State House. See Parole Board.

County Personnel Board (Chapter 400, Acts of 1930, § 5).

See County Officers, page 243.

Credit Unions, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Director, William B. Jensen, Framingham.

Criminal Identification, Bureau of (Department of Public Safety).

Supervisor, Roscoe C. Hill, North Lexington. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Division of (Department of Agriculture).

Director, Lester T. Tompkins, South Essex. Room 136, State House.

DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

William H. Canavan (*Chairman*), Boston, 1940; Arthur C. Wilson, Salem, 1941; Francis M. Cahill (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1942; William J. Quinn, Springfield, 1943; T. P. Ernest Greene, New Bedford, 1944. Room 141, State House.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS.

See Public Health, Department of.

DOANE'S FALLS RESERVATION (ACTS OF 1930, CHAPTER 334; ACTS OF 1932, CHAPTER 39).

The County Commissioners of the County of Worcester.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, TRUSTEES OF THE (SPECIAL ACTS OF 1918, CHAPTER 188; ACTS OF 1928, CHAPTER 298; ACTS OF 1933, CHAPTER 108; ACTS OF 1938, CHAPTER 173).

Arthur G. Wadleigh (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1939; Edmond P. Talbot, Fall River, 1939. *Appointed by the Directors*, Edgar C. Rust, Newton, 1939. *Clerk*, Walter L. Hannan, Medford. 175 Blackstone Street, Boston.

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

(For Schools under this Department see page 288.)

Commissioner of Education, Walter F. Downey, Boston, 1940.

Advisory Board of Education — The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); P. A. O'Connell, Boston, 1939; Roger L. Putnam, Springfield, 1939; Alexander Brin, Newton, 1940; Thomas H. Sullivan, Worcester, 1940; Kathryn A. Doyle, New Bedford, 1941; Anna M. Power, Worcester, 1941.

Business Agent, George H. Varney, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges, Patrick J. Sullivan (*Director*), Florence I. Gay, A. Russell Mack, Raymond A. FitzGerald, Thomas A. Phelan, Daniel J. Kelly, Martina McDonald, Ralph H. Colson, Ina M. Curley, Philip G. Cashman. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Vocational Education, Robert O. Small (*Director*), M. Norcross Stratton (*Assistant Director*), Frank L. Allen, Edward D. Callahan, Herbert A. Dallas, Thomas L. Flynn, John G. Glavin, Franklin E. Heald, Henry Heim, Carl E. Herrick, Anna A. Kloss, M. Monica King, Lou Lombard, John I. Lusk, Katherine MacLarnie,

William J. McConnell, Frederick V. Nissen, Robert F. Nolan, Anthony A. Rosse, Joseph F. Rogers, Daniel H. Shay, Louis M. Tracy, Winthrop S. Welles, Caroline H. Wilson, Earl B. Webb, Martha T. Wonson, Claire L. Walsh. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of University Extension, James A. Moyer (*Director*), E. Everett Clark, Ellen Fitzpatrick, Helen B. Garrity, Mary L. Guyton, John P. McGrail, Ursula K. Toomey.

Division of Immigration and Americanization, Helen I. D. McGillicuddy (*Director*), Boston, 1939. *Advisory Board* — W. Arthur Garrity, Worcester, 1939; John A. Murray, Watertown, 1939; Loretta M. Murphy, Malden, 1940; Eva Whiting White, Boston, 1940; Joan C. Kiley, Lynn, 1941; (Vacancy), 1941. *Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. Room 213, State House.

Division of the Blind, William H. McCarthy (*Director*), Rockland, 1943. *Advisory Board* — Florence A. Johnson, Lawrence, 1940; Arthur F. Sullivan, Boston, 1941; Mabel Knowles Gage, Worcester, 1942; Robert H. Hollowell, Dedham, 1943; Edward J. Wall, Melrose, 1944. 110 Tremont Street, Boston. See Blind, Division of the.

Division of Public Libraries, Stacy B. Southworth (*Director*), Braintree. See Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of.

Teachers' Retirement Board, The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*). *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. See Teachers' Retirement Board.

ELECTRICIANS, STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

The Commissioner of Civil Service (*Director*); the State Fire Marshal; the Commissioner of Education; Walter J. Kenefick, Springfield, 1941; Albert Frank, Boston, 1941. *Executive Secretary*, Hanson C. Witherell, Abington. 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Patrick J. Sullivan, Boston (Brighton). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

EMBALMING AND FUNERAL DIRECTING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Daniel F. O'Brien, Cambridge, 1939; Charles E. Campbell (*Secretary*), Beverly, 1940; William Jacobs (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1941. Room 141, State House.

EMERGENCY FINANCE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER) (ACTS OF 1933, CHAPTER 49).

William B. Coy, Medford, 1940; Daniel F. Doherty, Springfield, 1941; George E. Dalrymple (*Chairman*), Haverhill, 1942; William E. Hurley (Treasurer and Receiver-General); Theodore N. Waddell (Director of Accounts). Room 415, State House.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER) (ACTS OF 1933, CHAPTER 365; ACTS OF 1935, CHAPTER 380; ACTS OF 1937, CHAPTER 338; ACTS OF 1938, CHAPTER 501).

Henry Lefavour (*Chairman*), Boston; Charles V. Reynolds, Canton; Edward B. Richardson, Brookline; Robert L. Whipple, Worcester; Patrick J. Moynihan (of the Commission on Administration and Finance, *ex officio*), Boston. *Secretary*, Hall Nichols, Wellesley. 20 Somerset Street (Room 106), Boston.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, PUBLIC.

Assistant Director of Division of Unemployment Compensation, Fred J. Graham, Methuen. 1 State Street, Boston. See Public Employment Offices, Bureau of.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT DANVERS) (HATHORNE P. O.).

Michael F. McGrath, Salem, 1940; Robert B. Choate, Danvers, 1941; Melville G. Gray, Wenham, 1942; Frederic Winthrop, Jr., Hamilton, 1943; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Fred A. Smith.

EXCISE TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Ward E. Wetherell, Newton. Room 242, State House.

FALL RIVER, BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF.

Daniel A. Murphy, Fall River, 1940; Joseph E. Theberge, Fall River, 1941; Frederick W. Lawson (*Chairman*), Fall River, 1942. *Clerk*, Herbert F. Madden, Central Police Station, Fall River.

FALL RIVER BOARD OF FINANCE (ACTS OF 1931, CHAPTER 44.)

Edmond Cote (*Chairman*), Fall River, 1941; H. William Radovsky, Fall River, 1943; Francis E. Kelly, Boston, 1945. *Secretary*, James H. Martin, Fall River. Room 38, City Hall.

FIELD INVESTIGATION AND TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Ralph H. Caspole, Quincy (Wollaston). 40 Court Street, Boston.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES, BOARD OF APPEAL ON (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); Butler R. Wilson, Boston, 1939; Richard S. Robie, Melrose, 1939.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF, COMMISSIONERS ON (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

William E. Hurley (Treasurer and Receiver-General); George F. Cobb, Brookline, 1939; Vincent C. Stanley, Newton, 1940. *Appointed by the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association*, Michael F. Turner, Newton, 1939; Edward J. Coveney, Boston, 1940. *Secretary*, Daniel J. Looney, 294 Washington Street (Room 1137), Boston.

FIRE PREVENTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Director (State Fire Marshal), Stephen C. Garrity, Lowell, 1940. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

FISHERIES AND GAME, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, James E. Agnew, Boston, 1941. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

FOOD AND DRUGS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH)

Director and Analyst, Hermann C. Lythgoe, Newton. Room 524, State House.

FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, VETERANS OF.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 413, State House.

FORESTRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director (State Forester), ————. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield, 1939; Rev. John A. Butler, Cambridge, 1940; Golda R. Walters, Woburn, 1941; William T. O'Rourke, Brockton, 1942; Stacy B. Southworth (*Chairman*), Braintree, 1943. *Library Adviser*, E. Louise Jones. *General Secretary*, Mary M. Doyle. Room 212, State House.

GAS, ELECTRIC AND WATER DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES).

Director, Leslie R. Moore, Concord. Room 167, State House.

GENERAL INSURANCE GUARANTY FUND, TRUSTEES OF THE (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Henry W. Chandler, Whitman, 1940; Dwight S. Pierce, Worcester, 1941; James H. Connors, Boston, 1942; George L. Barnes, South Weymouth, 1943; George M. Webber, East Bridgewater, 1944; Richard Bullock (*President*), Fitchburg, 1945; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston, 1946. *Clerk*. Judd Dewey, Boston. Room 109, State House.

Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, Richard Bullock, Fitchburg, 1945. *Deputy Commissioner*, Judd Dewey, Boston. Room 109, State House.

State Actuary, Eugene F. Caldwell, Wellesley Hills. Room 109, State House.

State Medical Director, Joseph H. Burnett, Belmont. 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

GENITOINFECTIOUS DISEASES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Nels A. Nelson, Winthrop. Room 545, State House.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 27, State House. George W. Green (*Assistant Adjutant-General*), Boston (Jamaica Plain).

GREYLOCK RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Archie K. Sloper (*Secretary*), Pittsfield, 1940; James E. Wall, North Adams, 1943; Arthur M. Robinson, Williamstown, 1944.

HAIRDRESSERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Leonie McCarthy, New Bedford, 1940; Margaret F. Gregory, Chicopee, 1941; Rita H. Murphy, Somerville, 1942. 14 Beacon Street (Room 206), Boston.

HOUSING, STATE BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Fred J. Lucey, Natick, 1939; J. Fred Beckett, Fall River, 1940; John Carroll (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941; Joseph F. Higgins, Cambridge, 1942; Sidney T. Strickland, Brookline, 1943. *Executive Secretary*, John F. Lehane, Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Dr. Helen I. McGillicuddy, Boston, 1939. *Executive Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. Room 213, State House.

For Advisory Board see Education, Department of.

INCOME TAX DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Elmer E. George, Melrose. 40 Court Street, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Frank Prestera, Uxbridge, 1940; William S. Conroy, Fall River, 1940; Stanley W. Wisnioski, Chelsea, 1941; Emma S. Tousant (*Chairman*), Quincy, 1942; Daniel J. Sullivan, Lawrence, 1942; James Farrell, Boston, 1942; John H. Morris, Cambridge, 1943. *Secretary*, Edward P. Doyle, Boston. *Assistant Secretary*, John W. Henderson, Boston. Room 272, State House.

Medical Adviser, Matthew V. Norton, Boston.

Inspectors — Ernest Martini (*Chief*), Medford; William H. Burke, Worcester; Karl S. Ward, Quincy; John E. Coyne, Boston; Thomas J. Keefe, Springfield; Louis J. Love, Newton.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, William H. Wellen, Marlborough. Room 473, State House.

INHERITANCE TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Edwin H. Cooley, Quincy (Wollaston). Room 235, State House.

INSPECTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Chief of Inspections, George C. Parsons, Ipswich, 1940. 3 Hancock Street, Boston.

INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, Charles F. J. Harrington, Watertown, 1941. *First Deputy*, Edmund S. Cogswell, Wenham. *Second Deputy*, Thomas H. O'Connell, Arlington. *Third Deputy*, Joseph S. O'Leary, Milton. *Counsel*, James E. Curry, Cambridge. *Chief Examiner*, Katherine M.

O'Leary, Boston. *Examiner*, Arthur J. Roche, Auburndale. *Actuary*, Arthur E. Cleary, Belmont. *Assistant Actuary*, Francis A. Donovan, Cambridge. *Director of Insurance Agents' Examinations*, I. Lillian Baker, Cambridge. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Workmen's Compensation Bureau — First Deputy, Edmund S. Cogswell, Wenham. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on — The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); the Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Assistant Attorney-General Raymond H. Favreau.

Interstate Co-operation, Commission on (Acts of 1937, Chapter 404).

Appointed by the Governor, Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Everett; James T. Moriarty, Boston; James C. Scanlan, Somerville; Michael F. Phelan, Lynn; Arthur W. Leavitt, Quincy. *By the President of the Senate*, Arthur W. Hollis (*Chairman*), Newton; Jarvis Hunt, North Attleborough; Eugene H. Giroux, Somerville. *By the Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Arthur I. Burgess (*Vice-Chairman*), Quincy; John W. Lasell, Northbridge; Arthur L. Youngman, Medford; Frank W. Smith, Palmer; Andrew J. Coakley, Chicopee; Arthur W. Coolidge, Reading. *By the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws*, Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston. *Secretary*, John W. Plaisted, Belmont. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Juvenile Training, Division of (Department of Public Welfare).

Director, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools), Boston, 1940. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

Labor and Industries, Department of.

Commissioner of Labor and Industries, James T. Moriarty, Boston, 1940. *Assistant Commissioner*, Mary E. Meehan, Boston, 1940. *Associate Commissioners*, Lewis R. Hovey (representing employers of labor), Haverhill, 1939; (Board of Conciliation and Arbitration), John L. Campos (representing labor), Fall River, 1940; Brigadier-General Charles H. Cole (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941. *Secretary to the Commissioner*, Veronica A. Lynch, Boston. Room 473, State House.

Counsel, Joseph Monette, Methuen.

Division of Industrial Safety, William H. Wellen (*Director*), Marlborough. Room 473, State House.

Division of Statistics, Roswell F. Phelps (*Director*), Dedham. Room 481, State House

Division of Standards and Division on the Necessaries of Life, John P. McBride (*Director*), Belmont. Rooms 194 and 200, State House.

Division of Occupational Hygiene, Manfred Bowditch (*Director*), Boston. 23 Joy Street, Boston.

Labor Relations Commission (Department of Labor and Industries) (Acts of 1937, Chapter 436).

Patrick J. Sullivan, Boston, 1940; Michael F. Phelan, Lynn, 1942; Francis M. Curran, Holyoke, 1943.

Lake Quinsigamond Commission (Acts of 1936, Chapter 181).

Chief of Police of Worcester (ex-officio). *Appointed by the Worcester County Commissioners*, Louis Blanchard, Sterling, 1939. *Appointed by the Mayor of Worcester*, Paul W. Christenson, 1939; Michael J. O'Hara (*Chairman*), 1939. *Appointed by the Moderator of Shrewsbury*, Everett J. Condon, 1939; Alfred A. Saltus (*Secretary*), 1941. *Appointed by the Moderator of Grafton*, William J. Macintosh, 1939.

Legislative Documents.

Frank W. Cole, Framingham. *Assistant*, Frank H. Steele, Revere. Room 428, State House.

Liquidation, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Director, Garrett S. Hoag, Wellesley. 175 Washington Street, Boston.

Livestock Disease Control, Division of (Department of Agriculture).

Director, Mark H. Galusha, Williamstown. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Loan Agencies, Supervisor of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Earl E. Davidson, Brookline. Room 110, State House.

Local Taxation, Division of (Department of Corporations and Taxation).

Director, David W. Creelman, Brookline. Room 243, State House.

LYNN, TRUSTEES OF THE INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL SHOEMAKING SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF.

Victor Bergeron, 1940; Archibald T. Sampson, 1940; Peter L. Agnew, 1941; Andrew C. Sullivan, 1941; William P. Egan, 1942; Abraham Sloan, 1942; Mary T. Richardson, 1943; James Calledare, 1943; and the Mayor. *Director*, Stephen Callahan, 50 High Street, Lynn.

MARINE FISHERIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, ————. 20 Somerset Street, Boston. Ralph H. Osborn

MARKETS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, George J. O'Brien, Braintree. Room 136, State House.

MASHPEE ADVISORY COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1932, CHAPTER 223; ACTS OF 1935, CHAPTER 266; ACTS OF 1938, CHAPTER 291).

Theodore N. Waddell (*Chairman*), Winthrop, 1941; Henry F. Long, Topsfield, 1941; Paul A. Dever, Cambridge, 1941.

MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTICS COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1939, CHAPTER 393).

Chandler Hovey (*Chairman*), Newton, 1940; Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, Boston, 1941; Robert Love, Boston, 1942; John M. Wells, Southbridge, 1943; Gardiner H. Fiske, Weston, 1944.

Director, Crocker Snow, Bourne (Buzzards Bay).

MASSACHUSETTS DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1937, CHAPTER 427).

John J. Kearney, Boston, 1940; Joseph H. Burke, Newton, 1941; Edgar J. Arcand, Boston, 1942; Powell M. Cabot, Dover, 1943; Arthur L. Race, Boston, 1944. *Secretary*, Bernard J. Doherty, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, BOARD ON PUBLICATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY) (ACTS OF 1935, CHAPTER 402).

The Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; a member of the Commission on Administration and Finance.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Mass. Committee on Public Safety
Executive director
J. W. Farley
Chm. Henning H. Cox
Line 480

: OF CIVIL
ER 36).
'. Watkins,
owell, 1942;
(*Secretary*),
[. Vaughan,

APTER 486).

kline, 1944.
idale. 100

OF 1936,

y, Malden,
Jniac, Law-

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION.

Commissioner, Eugene C. Hultman, Boston, 1939. *Associate Commissioners* — Austin J. O'Connor, Boston, 1940; Melvin B. Breath, [illegible] William E. Rogers, Braintree, 1942; Joseph McKen-

Mass. State Guard
Commanding Officer
Brig. Gen. Edward F. Fish.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SEWER CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1939, CHAPTER 512).

Chairman, Eugene C. Hultman, Boston (Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission); Joseph P. Dever, Boston (Director of the Sewerage Division of the Metropolitan District Commission);

LYNN, TRUSTEES OF THE INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL SHOEMAKING SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF.

Victor Bergeron, 1940;
Agnew, 1941; Andrew C.
Abraham Sloan, 1942; Ma
1943; and the Mayor. *Di*
Lynn.

MARINE FISHERIES, DIVISIC

Director, ————. 20 So

MARKETS, DIVISION OF

Director, George J. O'Brien

MASHPEE ADVISORY COMMI
ACTS OF 1935, CHAPTER

Theodore N. Waddell (*Chai*
Topsfield, 1941; Paul A. Deve

MASSACHUSETTS AERONAU
CHA

Chandler Hovey (*Chairman*), Newton, 1940; Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, Boston, 1941; Robert Love, Boston, 1942; John M. Wells, South
Di

MASS

Jo
Edg
L. R

MAS

T
Rep
the Commission on Administration and Finance.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION) (ACTS OF 1939, CHAPTER 36).

Edward Allen Knowlton, Holyoke, 1940; Royal P. Watkins, Worcester, 1941; Francis R. Mahony (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1942; Harry L. Stevens, New Bedford, 1943; Stephen Rushmore (*Secretary*), Newton, 1944; Domizio Costa, Boston, 1945; Frank M. Vaughan, Boston, 1946. Room 413, State House.

MENTAL HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF (ACTS OF 1938, CHAPTER 486).

(See page 291.)

Commissioner of Mental Health, Clifton T. Perkins, Brookline, 1944.

Assistant Commissioner, Bardwell H. Flower, Auburndale. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

MERRIMACK RIVER VALLEY SEWERAGE BOARD (ACTS OF 1936, CHAPTER 420).

J. Joseph Hennessey, Lowell, 1939; Robert F. Murphy, Malden, 1939; Fernand Bernardin, Lawrence, 1940; Thomas V. Uniac, Lawrence, 1941; George C. McAree, Haverhill, 1941.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION.

Commissioner, Eugene C. Hultman, Boston, 1939. *Associate Commissioners* — Austin J. O'Connor, Boston, 1940; Melvin B. Breath, Chelsea, 1941; William F. Rogers, Braintree, 1942; Joseph McKenney, Boston, 1943. *Secretary*, William E. Whittaker, Somerville. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Water Division, Samuel E. Killam (*Director*), Somerville.

Sewerage Division, Joseph P. Dever (*Director*), Boston.

Parks Engineering, Benjamin R. Davis (*Director*), Winchester.

Metropolitan Planning, Division of — James D. Henderson (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1943; Frederick J. Mahoney, Brookline, 1943; Eliot Wadsworth (*Vice Chairman*), Boston, 1944; Paul C. Ryan (Associate Commissioner of Public Works); John M. Whouley (Associate Commissioner of Public Utilities); William F. Rogers (Associate Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission); Daniel P. McGillicuddy (Associate Commissioner of Boston Transit Department). 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SEWER CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1939, CHAPTER 512).

Chairman, Eugene C. Hultman, Boston (Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission); Joseph P. Dever, Boston (Director of the Sewerage Division of the Metropolitan District Commission);

Arthur D. Weston, Newton (Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Health). *Associate Commissioners* — Thomas R. Bateman, Winchester, 1944; Neil A. McDonald, Quincy, 1944.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1926, CHAPTER 375).

Chairman, Eugene C. Hultman, Boston (Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission). *Associate Commissioners* — Thomas D. Lavelle, Boston, 1941; Edward J. Kelley, Worcester, 1941. *Secretary*, R. Nelson Molt, Worcester. *Chief Engineer*, Karl R. Kennison, Newton. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING, DIVISION OF.

See Metropolitan District Commission.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COUNCIL.

See Boston Metropolitan District.

MILITARY RESERVATION COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1935, CHAPTER 196).

Brigadier General Edgar C. Erickson, The Adjutant General of Massachusetts (*Chairman*); Major General Daniel Needham, Commanding 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard; Major William H. Harrison, Jr., State Quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Vincent H. Jacobs, Headquarters 26th Division (*Secretary*).

MILK CONTROL BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE) (ACTS OF 1939, CHAPTER 413).

James O'Brien (*Chairman*), Lee, 1941; Edward Shattuck, Andover, 1941; Ralph H. Gaskill, Danvers, 1941. *Administrator*, Joseph C. Cort, Reading. *Secretary*, Ruben O. Robie, Whitinsville. 209 Washington Street, Boston.

MILLICENT LIBRARY CORPORATION FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MILLVILLE MUNICIPAL FINANCE COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1933, CHAPTER 341; ACTS OF 1935, CHAPTER 470; ACTS OF 1939, CHAPTER 514).

Henry F. Long (Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation) (*Chairman*), Topsfield; Theodore N. Waddell (Director of Division of Accounts), Winthrop; Paul A. Dever (Attorney-General), Cambridge.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES) (ACTS OF 1936, CHAPTER 430; ACTS OF 1937, CHAPTER 401).

Commissioner of Labor and Industries (*Chairman*); Commissioner of Public Health; Commissioner of Public Welfare. *Executive Secretary*, Mary E. Meehan, Boston. *Director*, Katherine A. Foley, Lawrence. Room 473, State House.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Ralph L. Donoghue, Waltham. Room 236, State House.

MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY POLICIES AND BONDS, BOARD OF APPEAL ON.

See Insurance, Division of.

MOTOR VEHICLES, REGISTRAR OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

Registrar, Frank A. Goodwin, East Boston. *Deputy Registrar*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. ~~*Acting*~~ *Chief Administrative Clerk*, ~~Thomas J. Powers~~, Boston. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

MOUNT EVERETT RESERVATION COMMISSION.

George T. Hamilton (*Secretary*), Mount Washington, 1940; Thomas F. Graham, Great Barrington, 1942; Frank J. Pope (*Chairman*), Great Barrington, 1945.

MOUNT TOM STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1903, CHAPTER 264).

The County Commissioners of the Counties of Hampshire and Hampden. *Chairman*, Charles W. Bray, Chicopee Falls. *Superintendent*, Luther W. Howes, Smith's Ferry.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE, DIVISION ON THE (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, John P. McBride, Belmont. Room 200, State House.

NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT WALPOLE).

Frederick A. Leavitt (*Chairman*), Brookline; George D. Cassidy, Millis, 1939; Ira Hamilburg, Brookline, 1940; William E. Higgins, Needham, 1941; George F. Glacy (*Vice-Chairman*), Brookline, 1942; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Charles W. Kemp.

NURSES, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Josephine E. Thurlow (*Chairman*), Cambridge, 1940; Amy Daniels, Palmer, 1941; Stella Goostray, Boston, 1942; W. Franklin Wood, Waverley, 1943; Stephen Rushmore (of the Board of Registration in Medicine) (*Secretary*), Newton. Room 413, State House

OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, Manfred Bowditch, Boston. 23 Joy Street, Boston.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

John J. O'Neill, Springfield, 1939; John B. O'Shea, Northampton, 1940; Charles J. Collins, Boston, 1941; John E. Corbett (*Secretary*), Quincy, 1942; Walter I. Brown (*Chairman*), New Bedford, 1943. Room 141, State House.

PARKS AND RECREATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, ————. 20 Somerset Street, Boston, Edgar L. Gillett

PARKS, ENGINEERING, DIVISION OF (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, Benjamin R. Davis, Winchester. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

PAROLE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION). Reuben L. Lu

P. Emmett Gavin, Boston, 1942; Ralph W. Robart (*Chairman*), Cambridge, 1943; Joseph S. Mitchell, Boston, 1944. Room 134, State House.

PERSONNEL AND STANDARDIZATION, DIVISION OF (COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Director of Personnel and Standardization, William H. Doyle, Malden. *Deputy*, Thomas J. Greehan, Belmont. Room 420, State House.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

John R. Sawyer, Boston, 1939; Augustine J. Lawlor, Lawrence, 1940; John F. Walsh, Lowell, 1941; Charles W. King, Chicopee Falls, 1942; Timothy S. Shea, Worcester, 1943. *Agent*, Arthur W. Scott, Reading. *Executive Clerk*, Bessie B. Burroughs, Lynn. Room 142, State House.

PILOTS, COMMISSIONERS OF (ACTS OF 1923, CHAPTER 390).

District 1 (Harbor of Boston), *Commissioners*, Frank H. Peterson, Medford, 1941; Orville S. Pinkham, Watertown, 1941.

District 2 (North Shore), *Deputy Commissioner*, Roger H. Martin, Rockport, 1941.

District 3 (South Shore and Islands), *Deputy Commissioner*, James S. McQuade, New Bedford, 1941.

District 4 (Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River), *Deputy Commissioner*, John E. Sullivan, Fall River, 1941.

Secretary, Aquilla P. Bartow, Belmont. 88 Broad Street (Room 922), Boston.

PLANT PEST CONTROL AND FAIRS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, R. Harold Allen, Taunton. Room 136, State House.

PLUMBERS, BOARD OF STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

G. Wilbur Thompson, Newton, 1939; J. Vincent MacDonough, Watertown, 1940; John H. Johnson, Lowell, 1941. *Executive Secretary*, John J. Mulloney, Lowell. Room 17, State House.

PROBATION, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT).

Benjamin Loring Young (*Chairman*), Weston; Mary E. Driscoll, Boston; Richard M. Walsh, Boston; Robert Goodwin, Concord; Daniel Needham, Newton. *Commissioner*, Albert Bradley Carter, Cambridge. Room 206, Court House, Boston.

PUBLIC BEQUEST COMMISSION (GENERAL LAWS, CHAPTER 6, § 28A; ACTS OF 1934, CHAPTER 208).

The Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, SUPERVISOR OF.

Edward J. Kelley, Arlington. Room 118, State House.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, BUREAU OF (DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION).

Assistant Director, Fred J. Graham, Methuen. 1 State Street, Boston.

State Employment Offices: Athol, 465 Main Street; Attleboro, 29 Park Street; Barnstable, 227 Main Street, Hyannis; Boston (Central), 100 Nashua Street, (In town) 641 Atlantic Avenue, (Dudley) 70 Warren Street, (Forest Hills) 4 Hyde Park Avenue; Brockton, 21 High Street; Cambridge, 10 Holyoke Street; Chelsea, 220 Broadway; Revere (branch), City Hall, Revere; Chicopee, 10 Center Street; Fall River, 138 North Main Street; Fitchburg, 455 Main Street; Gloucester, 64 Main Street; Greenfield, 158 Main Street; Haverhill, 27 Main Street; Holyoke, 560 Dwight Street; Lawrence, 1 Mill Street; Lowell, 134 Worthen Street; Lynn, 7 Willow Street; Malden, 110 Pleasant Street; Marlborough, 116 Main Street; Medford, 10 High Street; Milford, 167A Main Street; New Bedford, 628 Pleasant Street; Newburyport, 75A State Street; Newton, 290 Centre Street; North Adams, 85 Main Street; Northampton, 245 Main Street; Norwood, 524 Washington Street; Pittsfield, 246 North Street; Plymouth, 39 Court Street; Quincy, 13 Temple Street; Salem, 140 Washington Street; Somerville, 9 Union Square; Springfield, 282 Dwight Street; Taunton, 51 Broadway; Waltham, 23 Moody Street; Webster, 661 Main Street; Woburn, 25 Montvale Avenue; Worcester, 25 Foster Street.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 295.)

Commissioner of Public Health, Paul J. Jakmauh, Milton, 1943. *Deputy Commissioner*, Alton S. Pope, Newton.

Public Health Council — The Commissioner (*Chairman*); Charles F. Lynch, Springfield, 1940; George D. Dalton, Quincy (Wollaston), 1940; Richard P. Strong, Boston, 1941; James L. Tighe, Holyoke, 1941; Francis H. Lally, Milford, 1942; Richard M. Smith, Boston, 1943. *Secretary*, Florence L. Wall, Milton. Room 546, State House.

Division of Sanitary Engineering, Arthur D. Weston (*Director and Chief Engineer*), Newton. Room 511, State House.

Division of Communicable Diseases, Roy F. Feemster (*Director*), Brookline. Room 519, State House.

Division of Biologic Laboratories, Elliott S. Robinson (*Director*), Newton. 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Division of Food and Drugs, Hermann C. Lythgoe (*Director and Analyst*), Newton. Room 524, State House.

Division of Adult Hygiene, Herbert L. Lombard (*Director*), Newton. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Division of Child Hygiene, M. Luise Diez (*Director*), Boston. 1 Beacon Street, Boston.

Division of Tuberculosis (Sanatoria), Alton S. Pope (*Director*), Newton. Room 546, State House.

Division of Genitoinfectious Diseases, Nels A. Nelson (*Director*), Winthrop. Room 545, State House.

District Health Officers — Henry M. DeWolfe, Braintree; Robert E. Archibald, Melrose; Oscar A. Dudley, Shrewsbury; John J. Poutas, Newton; Walter W. Lee, Greenfield; Harold W. Stevens, Duxbury; Charles E. Gill, Westfield; Francis B. Carroll, Great Barrington.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Stacy B. Southworth, Braintree. See Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of.

PUBLIC RECORDS, SUPERVISOR OF (APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

William N. Hardy, Boston. Room 252, State House.

PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Safety, Eugene M. McSweeney, Boston, 1940. *Secretary*, Timothy C. Murphy, Boston. *Head Administrative Clerk*, Frank K. Hahn, Cambridge. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

Division of State Police, under the immediate charge of the Commissioner.

Chief of Inspections (Director of the Division of Inspection), George C. Parsons, Ipswich, 1940. 3 Hancock Street, Boston.

State Fire Marshal (Director of the Division of Fire Prevention), Stephen C. Garrity, Lowell, 1940. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

Bureau of Criminal Identification, Roscoe C. Hill (*Supervisor*), North Lexington. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

Also see Boiler Rules, Board of; State Boxing Commission.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioners — ~~Abraham C. Webber, Newton, 1939~~; Richard D. Grant, Boston, 1940; John J. Curley, Boston, 1941; ~~Francis M. McKeown (*Chairman*)~~, Springfield, 1942; John M Whouley, Cambridge, 1943. *Secretary*, Leonard F. Hardy, Huntington. *Administrative Secretary*, Allan Brooks, Harvard. Room 167, State House.

Accounting Division, ———— (*Chief Accountant*), Boston.

Engineering Division, William J. Keefe (*Chief Engineer*), Hingham.

Railway and Bus Division, William H. Kirley (*Director*), Hopkinton.

Telephone and Telegraph Division, Joseph C. White (*Director*), Boston (West Roxbury).

Gas, Electric and Water Division, Leslie R. Moore (*Director*), Concord.

Division of Smoke Inspection, Michael C. O'Neill (*Director*), Boston (West Roxbury), 1939.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Division, George O. Darling (*Director*), Malden. 100 Nashua Street (Basement), Boston.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 296.)

Commissioner of Public Welfare, ~~David W. Armstrong~~, Worcester, 1940. Room 36, State House.

Advisory Board, Frederick P. Schmid, Boston, 1939; Frank A. Bayrd, Malden, 1939; Mary Werner Roberts, Newton, 1941; Marjorie R. Stoneman, Brookline, 1941.

Division of Aid and Relief, Frank W. Goodhue (*Director*), Abington. Room 30, State House.

Division of Child Guardianship, Marion A. Joyce (*Director*), Brookline. Room 43, State House.

Division of Juvenile Training, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools) (*Director*), Boston, 1940. *Executive Secretary*, Walter C. Bell, Boston. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Works, John W. Beal, Hanover, 1940. *Associate Commissioners*, Frank L. Kane, Boston, 1939; Paul C. Ryan, Boston, 1941. *Secretary*, Mary A. Riley, Boston (Readville). *Chief Engineer*, Raymond W. Coburn, Weston. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

District Highway Engineers:

District No. 1, George A. Curtis, 246 North Street, Pittsfield.
District No. 2, W. G. Burns, 191 Main Street, Greenfield.
District No. 3, Martin S. Dalton, 476 Main Street, Worcester.
District No. 4, Frederick D. Sabin, 353 Washington Street, Boston (Brighton).
District No. 5, Joseph A. McCarthy, 242 Cabot Street, Beverly.
District No. 6, Harry O. Parker, 4 Cohannet Street, Taunton.
District No. 7, John E. Troy, Glidden Building, Middleborough.

Division of Waterways, Richard K. Hale (*Director*), Brookline.

District Waterways Engineers, John N. Ferguson (for Boston Harbor), Francis L. Sellew (outside Boston Harbor). 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, East Boston. *Deputy Registrar*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. *Acting Chief Administrative Clerk*, Thomas J. Powers, Boston. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

PURCHASING BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

State Purchasing Agent, George J. Cronin, Boston, 1939. Room 307, State House.

PURGATORY CHASM STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Herbert L. Ray (*Superintendent*), Sutton, 1941; Arthur W. Dempsey, Millbury, 1943; John W. Lasell, Northbridge, 1945.

QUINSIGAMOND (LAKE) COMMISSION.

See Lake Quinsigamond Commission.

REGISTRATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Director of Registration, Margaret M. O'Riordan, Boston, 1940. *Secretary*, Lillian M. Wait, Cambridge. Room 141, State House.

RETIREMENT, STATE BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

William E. Hurley (Treasurer and Receiver-General) (*Chairman*); Harry Schwartzman, Boston, 1942; Rebecca J. Greene (elected by members of the Retirement Association), Roxbury, 1942. *Secretary*, Lloyd A. Foye, Swampscott. Room 117, State House.

SALEM AND BEVERLY WATER SUPPLY BOARD.

Charles Ross (*Chairman*), Boston, 1940; the City Engineer of the City of Salem; the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Beverly. *Clerk and Treasurer*, Charles G. F. Coker, City Hall, Salem.

SANITARY ENGINEERING, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Chief Engineer, Arthur D. Weston, Newton. Room 511, State House.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, Richard Bullock, Fitchburg, 1945. *Deputy Commissioner*, Judd Dewey, Boston. Room 109, State House.

SAVINGS BANKS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Charles T. Cronan, Framingham. *Assistant*, Harold P. Jenks, Newton Centre. Room 109, State House.

SEWERAGE DIVISION (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, Joseph P. Dever, Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

SMOKE INSPECTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES).

Director, Michael C. O'Neill, Boston (West Roxbury), 1939. 100 Nashua Street (10th floor), Boston.

SOUTH ESSEX SEWERAGE BOARD (ACTS OF 1925, CHAPTER 339; ACTS OF 1929, CHAPTER 22; ACTS OF 1935, CHAPTER 384).

Chairman, James B. Ryan, North Adams, 1940. *Ex Officiis Members*, the City Engineer of Salem, the Commissioner of Public Works of Peabody, the Commissioner of Public Works of Beverly. *Appointed by the Sewerage Board of Danvers*, A. Preston Chase. *Treasurer and Clerk*, George F. Ashton, Fort Avenue, Salem.

STANDARDS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director of Standards, John P. McBride, Belmont. Room 194, State House.

STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL (DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION).

Chairman, Arthur G. Rotch, Boston. (See Unemployment Compensation, Division of.)

STATE AID AND PENSIONS, COMMISSIONER OF.

Richard R. Flynn, Winthrop, 1942. *Deputy*, William M. Bergan, Hull, 1941. *Second Deputy*, Dennis H. Haverty, Worcester, 1940. Room 123, State House.

STATE BOXING COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

The Commissioner of Public Safety (*Chairman*); Arthur G. Plante, Worcester, 1940; Peter Carr, Lawrence, 1941. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

STATE CENSUS DIRECTOR (APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

William N. Hardy, Boston. Room 256, State House.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL (DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Stephen C. Garrity, Lowell, 1940. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

STATE FORESTER (DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

———. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

STATE LIBRARY, TRUSTEES OF THE.

The President of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; Margaret Shea, Boston, 1940; James F. Ballard (*Chairman*), Milton, 1941; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge, 1942. *State Librarian*, Dennis A. Dooley, Boston. *Assistant State Librarian*, Jessie L. Knowlton, Acton. Room 341, State House.

STATE ORNITHOLOGIST (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Joseph A. Hagar, Marshfield.

STATE PLANNING BOARD (ACTS OF 1935, CHAPTER 475).

Commissioner of Public Works; Commissioner of Public Health; Commissioner of Conservation; Frederic H. Fay, Boston, 1939; Henry I. Harriman, Newton, 1940; Elisabeth M. Herlihy (*Chairman and Secretary*), Boston, 1941; Vincent P. Coyne, Boston, 1942; Clarence J. Biladeau, Pittsfield, 1943; Frank W. Howard, Winchester, 1944. Room 24, State House.

STATE POLICE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

In charge of Eugene M. McSweeney, *Commissioner of Public Safety*. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

STATE PURCHASING AGENT (OF THE PURCHASING BUREAU OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

George J. Cronin, Boston, 1939. Room 307, State House.

STATE RACING COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1934, CHAPTER 374).

Harold W. Pierce, Milton, 1939; Harold R. Allen, Brockton, 1940; Charles F. Connors (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941. *Secretary*, Lawrence J. Lane, Waltham. 1 Beacon Street (Room 628), Boston.

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Daniel J. Curran, *of the Department of Agriculture* (*Chairman*); Edward Wright, *of the Department of Public Health;* Robert F. Cross, *of the Department of Agriculture. Secretary*, George R. Stratton, Hopkinton. Room 136, State House.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS ("CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE HOUSE", ETC.).

Fred H. Kimball, Haverhill, 1940. *Chief Clerk*, Henry P. McLaren, Westwood. Room 102, State House.

STATISTICS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, Roswell F. Phelps, Dedham. Room 481, State House.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1939, CHAPTER 383).

Appointed by the Governor, Arno I. Drew, Boston, 1944. *Appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court*, Charles M. Davenport, Boston, 1944. John F. Dowd, *Sheriff of Suffolk County. Executive Secretary*, Rutledge Kelleur. Room 211, Court House, Boston.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); Elizabeth F. Wassum, Springfield, 1939; Harry Smalley, Fall River, 1940. *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. 100 Nashua Street (Room 803), Boston.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES).

Director, Joseph C. White, Boston (West Roxbury). Room 178, State House.

TRUST COMPANIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Frank A. Hannan, Auburndale. *Assistant*, Eugene Brimmer, Melrose. Room 109, State House.

TUBERCULOSIS (SANATORIA), DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Alton S. Pope, Newton. Room 546, State House.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES) (ACTS OF 1939, CHAPTER 20).

Director, J. Edwin Doyle, Saugus, 1944.

Assistant Director (*in charge of public employment offices*), Fred J. Graham, Methuen.

Deputies, Robert Marshall, Worcester; W. Rea Long, Braintree. 1 State Street, Boston.

State Advisory Council — Arthur G. Rotch (*Chairman*) (representing the public), Boston, 1943; Daniel J. Boyle (representing the employees), Peabody, 1943; Fred W. Steele (representing the employers), New Bedford, 1943; Joseph J. Cabral (representing the employees), Cambridge, 1945; Henry Cloutier (representing the public), Chicopee, 1945; Royal Parkinson (representing the employers), Southbridge, 1945.

Board of Review — G. Wallace Tibbetts, Winthrop, 1941; William H. Thornton, Worcester, 1943; Sybil H. Holmes, Brookline, 1945.

Division of Public Employment Offices, Fred J. Graham (*Assistant Director*), Methuen. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

For employment offices, see Public Employment Offices, Bureau of.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSIONERS ON.

Joseph F. O'Connell (*Chairman*), Boston, 1939; Willard B. Luther, Cambridge, 1939; Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston, 1939.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 158, State House.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, James A. Moyer, Newton. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 413, State House.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

John B. Lentz (*Chairman*), Amherst, 1940; Francis M. Austin, Belchertown, 1941; Dennis S. Shannon, Westfield, 1942; Elmer Warren Babson (*Secretary*), Gloucester, 1943; Bertram S. Killion, Somerville, 1944. Room 141, State House.

VITAL STATISTICS, STATE REGISTRAR OF (APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Arthur J. Hassett, Weymouth. Room 334, State House.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Robert O. Small, Beverly. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

William J. Jamieson, Holden, 1939; Anna A. Shorry (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1941; William G. Gavin, Worcester, 1943. *Superintendent*, Everett W. Needham, Princeton.

WALDEN POND STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION (ACTS OF 1922, CHAPTER 499).

The County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex. *Chairman*, Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Court House, Cambridge.

WAR RECORDS, COMMISSIONER ON.

The Adjutant General. Room 259, State House.

WATER DIVISION (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, Samuel E. Killam, Somerville. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

WATERWAYS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

Director, Richard K. Hale, Brookline. *District Waterways Engineers*, John N. Ferguson (for Boston Harbor), Francis L. Sellew (outside Boston Harbor). 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, ————. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

WORCESTER COLLATERAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Director, George E. Copeland, Wellesley.

WORKINGMEN'S LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Director, Charles Jackson, 178 Tremont Street (6th floor), Boston.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

See Industrial Accidents, Department of; Insurance, Division of.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

[The Commissioner has the government of the institutions named below, and appoints the Warden and Superintendent in each place.]

STATE PRISON.

AT BOSTON (CHARLESTOWN P. O.).

Warden, Francis J. W. Lanagan. *Deputy Warden*, Frank W. Graves. *Clerk*, Edward A. Darling. *Assistant Physician*, Samuel A. Merlin, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Ralph W. Farrell.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.

AT CONCORD (WEST CONCORD P. O.).

Superintendent, Michael J. Dee. *Deputy Superintendent*, John C. Dolan. *Clerk*, John E. Hannon. *Physician*, Chester W. Adams, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Robert Walker.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

AT FRAMINGHAM.

Superintendent, Miriam Van Waters. *Deputy Superintendent*, Margaret O'Keefe. *Clerk*, Florence L. Brooks. *Physician*, Grace E. Tiffany, M.D.

STATE FARM.

AT BRIDGEWATER (STATE FARM P. O.).

Superintendent, James E. Warren. *Master*, Arthur E. O'Toole. *Treasurer*, Fred P. Turner. *Medical Director*, William T. Hanson, M.D.

NORFOLK COLONY.

AT NORFOLK.

Superintendent, Maurice W. Winslow. *Deputy Superintendent*, John J. O'Brien. *Treasurer*, Clifton E. Belknap. *Physician*, James F. Carolan, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES.

[The general management of the several State Teachers Colleges is vested by statute in the Department of Education, and all money appropriated for their maintenance is expended under its direction.]

At Framingham (for women only) — Opened at Lexington, July, 1839; transferred to West Newton, September, 1844; removed to Framingham, 1853. *President*, Martin F. O'Connor.

At Westfield — Opened at Barre, September, 1839; suspended, 1841; reopened at Westfield, September, 1844. *President*, Edward J. Scanlan.

At Bridgewater — Opened September, 1840. *President*, John J. Kelly.

At Salem — Opened September, 1854. President, Edward A. Sullivan.

At Worcester — Opened September, 1874. *President*, William B. Aspinwall.

At Fitchburg — Opened September, 1885. *President*, Charles M. Herlihy.

At North Adams — Opened February, 1897. *President*, Grover C. Bowman.

At Barnstable (Hyannis) — Opened September, 1897. *President*, Herbert H. Howes.

At Lowell — Opened October, 1897. *President*, James Dugan.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART.

At Boston — Opened November, 1873. *Acting President and Director of Art Education in Massachusetts*, Gordon L. Reynolds.

FALL RIVER, THE BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF, TRUSTEES OF.

The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education; the Superintendent of Schools

Edward F. Doolan (*Clerk*), Fall River, 1940; Odias Dumont, Fall River, 1940; James W. Hennessey, Fall River, 1940; Roy A. Jenkins, Fall River, 1940; Richard A. Soja, Fall River, 1940.

James Tansey (*Vice-President*), Fall River, 1941; Edmond A. Berube, Fall River, 1941; John A. Granfield, Somerset, 1941; Percy Marriott, Somerset, 1941; Nathan Sternsher, Fall River, 1941.

John S. Brayton (*President*), Fall River, 1942; Godfrey De Tonnancour, Fall River, 1942; Antone Souza, Fall River, 1942; Raymond F. Morton, Fall River, 1942; Thomas Platt, Swansea, 1942.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education.

President — Charles H. Eames, Lowell.

Edward G. Boyle, Woburn, 1940; William F. Corliss, Amesbury, 1940; Albert J. Malley, Andover, 1940; Joan C. Shanley, Lowell, 1940; Frank P. Sweeney, Peabody, 1940.

John A. Calnin, Lowell, 1941; Walter A. Conway, Marblehead, 1941; John H. Corcoran, Cambridge, 1941; Harold W. Leitch, Andover, 1941; Francis P. Madden, Winthrop, 1941.

Stephen Gleason, Lowell, 1942; Ulysses J. Lupien, Chelmsford, 1942; Richard Chadwick, Lowell, 1942; Harold V. Farnsworth, Winchester, 1942; Roland Derby, Tyngsborough, 1942.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education; the Superintendent of Schools.

Raymond R. McEvoy, Taunton, 1940; Ernest Robitaille, New Bedford, 1940; Samuel Ross, New Bedford, 1940; John A. Shea, Taunton, 1940; James B. Sullivan, New Bedford, 1940.

Philip G. Cashman, Lynn, 1941; Frederick H. McDevitt, Sr., New Bedford, 1941; F. Milton McGrath, Brockton, 1941; Walter H. Paige, New Bedford, 1941; John Regan, New Bedford, 1941.

William E. G. Batty, New Bedford, 1942; Manuel Silva, New Bedford, 1942; John F. Glennon, New Bedford, 1942; Harry T. Perkins, Fairhaven, 1942; Albert Ruth, Dartmouth, 1942.

MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

Clarence E. Perkins, Winthrop, 1940; Walter K. Queen, Needham, 1941; Theodore L. Storer, Cambridge, 1942. *Executive Secretary*, William H. Dimick, Boston. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE.

[At Amherst. Founded 1863.]

President — Hugh P. Baker.

Trustees — Davis R. Dewey, Cambridge, 1940; John F. Gannon, Pittsfield, 1940; Philip F. Whitmore, Sunderland, 1941; Joseph W. Bartlett, Newton, 1941; Fred D. Griggs, Pittsfield, 1942; John Chandler, Sterling, 1942; Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Framingham, 1943; William C. Monahan, Framingham, 1943; Elizabeth L. McNamara, Cambridge, 1944; James T. Cassidy, Boston, 1944; Katherine G. Canavan, Amherst, 1945; Joseph B. Ely, Westfield, 1945; Clifford B. Hubbard, Norton, 1946; David J. Malcolm, Charlemont, 1946.

Trustees ex officiis — His Excellency the Governor; the Commissioner of Education; the Commissioner of Agriculture; the President of the College.

Officers of the Trustees.

President — His Excellency the Governor, *Ex officio.*
Vice President — Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Framingham.
Secretary — Robert D. Hawley, Amherst.
Treasurer — Fred C Kenney, Amherst.
Auditor — Frank Gerrett, Greenfield.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH.

[The board of trustees for each of the following institutions, except the Walter E. Fernald State School, shall consist of seven members; and at least two of such members shall be women. The board of trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School shall consist of six members on the part of the Commonwealth (General Laws, Chapter 19, §§ 5 and 6).]

WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Anna C. Tatman (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1940; William J. Delahanty (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1941; John L. Bianchi, Worcester, 1942; Robert R. Portle, Worcester, 1943; Robert A. Burns, Auburn, 1944; Harry F. Kenney, Boston, 1945; Josephine R. Dresser, Worcester, 1946.

Superintendent — William A. Bryan, M.D.

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Mary B. Besse, Wareham, 1940; Samuel Stone, Attleboro, 1941; Laurence M. Quinn, New Bedford, 1942; Charles C. Cain, Jr. (*Chairman*), Attleboro, 1943; Irving W. Linley, North Attleborough, 1944; Gerald T. O'Sullivan, Fall River, 1945; Elizabeth C. M. Gifford (*Secretary*), Cambridge, 1946.

Superintendent — Ralph M. Chambers, M.D.

NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Jessie L. Bassett, Northampton, 1940; Anne O'Keefe Heffernan (*Secretary*), Springfield, 1941; Samuel Michelman, Northampton, 1942; James H. Benson, Springfield, 1943; Albert M. Darling, Sunderland, 1944; John C. O'Brien (*Chairman*), Greenfield, 1945; Allen H. Bagg, Pittsfield, 1946.

Superintendent — Arthur N. Ball, M.D.

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Annie T. Flagg (*Secretary*), Andover, 1940; Francis T. Russell, Boston, 1941; Herman C. McStay, Swampscott, 1942; Mary T. O'Sullivan, Lowell, 1943; S. Herbert Wilkins (*Chairman*), Salem, 1944; James F. Ingraham, Jr., 1945; Arthur C. Nason, Newburyport, 1946.

Superintendent — Clarence A. Bonner, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — John A. Frye, Marlborough, 1940; Sewall C. Brackett, Boston, 1941; N. Emmons Paine (*Chairman*), West Newton, 1942; Kathrine L. Sullivan (*Secretary*), Canton, 1943; Sadie E. Casey, Milford, 1944; Thomas F. Dolan, Newton, 1945; Rufus M. Shaw, Westborough, 1946.

Superintendent — Walter E. Lang, M.D.

MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — George O. Clark (*Chairman*), Boston, 1940; Danforth W. Comins, Concord, 1941; Elizabeth G. Rugg, Kingston, 1942; John H. Craig, Natick, 1943; Eugene M. Carman, Somerville, 1944; James Shaughnessy (*Secretary*), Framingham, 1945; Louise M. Williams, Taunton, 1946.

Superintendent — Earl K. Holt, M.D.

MONSON STATE HOSPITAL.

At Palmer.

Trustees — George A. Moore (*Chairman*), Palmer, 1940; George D. Storrs, Ware, 1941; Joseph L. Simon, Beverly, 1942; Gertrude E. Quinn (*Secretary*), Springfield, 1943; Mary B. Townsley, Springfield, 1944; Justus G. Hanson, Northampton, 1945; Stuart Winch, Turners Falls, 1946.

Superintendent — Morgan B. Hodskins, M.D.

GARDNER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Owen A. Hoban (*Chairman*), Gardner, 1940; George A. Marshall, Fitchburg, 1941; Edward P. Gilgun, Woburn, 1942; Margaret X. O'Brien (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1943; Margaret E. Hayden, Athol, 1944; John C. Hughes, Gardner, 1945; Frank W. Lyman, Ashby, 1946.

Superintendent — Charles E. Thompson, M.D.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL.

AT WALTHAM.

Trustees — Margaret H. Fernald, Marlborough, 1940; Francis J. Barnes, Cambridge, 1941; Mrs. Ray B. Jacobs, Boston, 1942; Louis S. Haddad, Marlborough, 1943; Julia T. Boyle (*Secretary*), Cambridge, 1944; Norbert A. Wilhelm, Newton, 1945.

Superintendent — Ransom A. Greene, M.D.

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — James A. Mulhall, Quincy, 1940; Albert J. Sargent (*Chairman*), Boxborough, 1941; Warren J. Swett, Canton, 1942; Mary de Pasquale Murray (*Secretary*), Milford, 1943; Francis X. Powers, Worcester, 1944; Frank J. Nerney, Attleboro, 1945; Alice M. Patterson, Wrentham, 1946.

Superintendent — C. Stanley Raymond, M.D.

BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Gertrude A. MacDonnell, Boston, 1940; Thomas D. Russo, Boston, 1941; Josephine E. Thurlow (*Chairman*), Cambridge, 1942; Joseph J. Cardello, Somerville, 1943; Thomas J. Scanlan, Boston, 1944; Harry B. Berman, Newton, 1945; Alexander M. Sullivan, Boston, 1946.

Superintendent — Harold F. Norton, M.D.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — William H. Bannon, Mansfield, 1940; E. H. Lewis Hartnett, Boston, 1941; Noel C. King, Holbrook, 1942; William J. Bulman, Brockton, 1943; Bennet B. Bristal, Foxborough, 1944; Helen H. Fay (*Secretary*), Westwood, 1945; Ethel W. Dodd, Wrentham, 1946.

Superintendent — Roderick B. Dexter, M.D.

GRAFTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Ernest L. Anderson (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1940; Charles D. Bourcier, Grafton, 1941; Rose Herbert, Worcester, 1942; Martha Ducey, Shrewsbury, 1943; Leon Cangiano, Milton, 1944; Frank J. Luddy, North Grafton, 1945. Winslow P. Burhoe, Boston, 1946.

Superintendent — Harlan L. Paine, M.D.

BOSTON PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Trustees — William Healy (*Chairman*), Natick, 1940; Carrie I. Felch (*Secretary*), Boston, 1941; Mary E. McNulty, Boston, 1942; Monroe Kaplan, Boston, 1943; Channing Frothingham, Boston, 1944; Isaac Kaplan, West Newton, 1945; Charles F. Rowley, Brookline, 1946.

Director — C. Macfie Campbell, M.D.

BELCHERTOWN STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Elizabeth D. Nash, Greenfield, 1940; James L. Harrop (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1941; Bessie F. Dewey, Northampton, 1942; James H. Dillon, Holyoke, 1943; Eugene J. O'Neil, Chicopee Falls, 1944; Fred P. Bulman, Athol, 1945; Edwin C. Gilbert (*Secretary*), Springfield (Indian Orchard), 1946.

Superintendent — George E. McPherson, M.D.

METROPOLITAN STATE HOSPITAL.

At Waltham.

[Acts of 1930, Chapter 403, § 5.]

Trustees — Gilbert Horrax, Brookline, 1940; Irwin C. Miller, Worcester, 1941; John R. McCool (*Chairman*), Boston, 1942; Miriam C. Regan, Boston, 1943; Anna M. Manion (*Secretary*), Waltham, 1944; Marion J. Casey, Belmont, 1945; Richard J. Dunn, Newton, 1946.

Superintendent — Roy D. Halloran, M.D.

THE HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN.

At Baldwinsville.

[See General Laws, Chapter 123, § 48.]

Trustees — Joseph C. Tomasello, Boston, 1940; Mary C. Mahony, Newton, 1941; Fred C. Hailer, Boston, 1942; Anna M. McLaud, Greenfield, 1943; Eli M. Levatinsky, Boston, 1944.

Superintendent — Edwin St. John Ward, M.D.

NORFOLK STATE HOSPITAL.

At Norfolk.

[Acts of 1935, Chapter 421.]

(Trustees not yet appointed.)

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

RUTLAND STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Ernest B. Emerson, M.D.

NORTH READING STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Carl C. MacCorison, M.D.

LAKEVILLE STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Leon A. Alley, M.D.

WESTFIELD STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Roy Morgan, M.D.

PONDVILLE HOSPITAL (FOR CANCER PATIENTS).
[Acts of 1926, Chapter 391, § 4.]
Superintendent — George L. Parker, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Trustees. — Charles M. Davenport, Boston, 1940; Margaret P. Herrick, Boston, 1940; John J. Smith, Arlington, 1941; John F. Perkins, Milton, 1942; Edward A. Sullivan, Cambridge, 1942; John W. Corcoran, Newton, 1943; Katherine L. Horgan, Lynn, 1943; Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield, 1944; Dorothy Kirchwey Brown, Boston, 1944.

Executive Secretary — Walter C. Bell, 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

Superintendent of Boys' Parole Branch — C. Frederick Gilmore, 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 306), Boston.

Superintendent of Girls' Parole Branch — Thelma Wheeler, 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 306), Boston.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS — *At Westborough.*

Superintendent — Charles A. Dubois.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS — *At Lancaster.*

Superintendent — Catharine M. Campbell.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS — *At Shirley.*

Superintendent — George P. Campbell.

TEWKSBURY STATE HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY.

AT TEWKSBURY.

Trustees — Mary E. Cogan, Stoneham, 1939; Robert M. Beirne, Lawrence, 1940; James C. Coughlin, Lowell, 1940; Ida M. Cannon, Cambridge, 1940; William F. Maguire, Randolph, 1941; William M. Collins, Lowell, 1941; Elliott C. Cutler (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1941.

Superintendent and Resident Physician — Lawrence K. Kelley, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

AT CANTON.

[For the care and education of crippled and deformed children.]

Trustees — Robert B. Osgood, Boston, 1939; Lathrop Withington, Brookline, 1940; Albert Fiske Bradford, Cambridge, 1941; W. Russell MacAusland, Boston, 1942; Charles V. Reynolds, Canton, 1943.

Superintendent — John E. Fish, M.D.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

[By Chapter 46 of the Acts of 1864, four Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Betty Dumaine, Groton, 1940; Charles J. Dunn, Boston, 1940; Eben S. Draper, Hopedale, 1940; Michael A. Fredo, Boston, 1940.

Director — Nathaniel W. Faxon, M.D.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

At Watertown.

[By Chapter 96 of the Acts of 1864, four Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — George P. O'Conor, Dedham, 1940; Henry H. Faxon, Boston, 1940; Daniel J. Lyne, Newton, 1940; Ellen H. Gleason, Boston, 1940.

Director — Gabriel Farrell.

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

At Boston.

[By Chapter 28 of the Resolves of 1872, two Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Patrick A. O'Connell, Brookline, 1939; Ida O'Brien, Arlington, 1939.

Director — Nathaniel W. Faxon, M.D.

SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

AT CHELSEA.

[By Section 40 of Chapter 6 of the General Laws, seven Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Charles F. Cleary, Boston, 1939; Richard P. McCarthy, Westfield, 1940; William J. Keville (*Chairman*), Belmont, 1941; John M. Gray, Salem, 1942; Walter Eveleth, Malden, 1943; J. Leo Sullivan, Peabody, 1944; John J. Sullivan, Boston, 1945.

Commandant — Lawrence F. Quigley.

MASSACHUSETTS MEMORIAL HOSPITALS.

AT BOSTON.

[By Chapter 358 of the Acts of 1890, five Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — Benjamin J. Shoolman, Boston, 1940; Harold J. Morgan, Hudson, 1940; Frederick L. Good, Brookline, 1941; A. McKay Fraser, Boston, 1941; Stephen C. Luce, Jr., Tisbury, 1942.

Superintendent — Henry M. Pollock, M.D.

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL.

AT BOSTON.

[By Chapter 370 of the Acts of 1909, two Trustees appointed by the Governor.]

Trustees — John H. Walsh, Boston, 1942; Irvin McDowell Garfield, Boston, 1945.

Superintendent — Norbert A. Wilhelm, M.D.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[See Chapter 38 of the General Laws.]
[Corrected to September 1, 1939.]

Barnstable County.

District.

1. — Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — Carroll H. Keene, Chatham, 1939.
2. — Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. — Ernest F. Curry, Bourne, 1939. *Associates*, Edwin P. Tripp, Falmouth, 1939; William D. Kinney, Barnstable, 1940.
3. — Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. — Frank O. Cass, Provincetown, 1942.

Berkshire County.

District.

1. — North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. — James W. Bunce, North Adams, 1942. *Associate*, Arthur W. Burckel, Adams, 1945.
2. — Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Albert C. England, Pittsfield, 1946. *Associate*, John Hughes, Pittsfield, 1944.
3. — Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — George S. Wickham, Lee, 1940. *Associate*, Edward R. Messer, Lenox, 1940.
4. — West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. — John B. Beebe, Great Barrington, 1940. *Associate*, Mortimer T. Cavanaugh, Great Barrington, 1946.

Bristol County.

District.

1. — Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — Jesse W. Battershall, Attleboro, 1946. *Associate*, Edward S. Ward, North Attleborough, 1944.

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. — Charles A. Atwood, Taunton, 1940. *Associate*, Andrew J. Leddy, Taunton, 1943.
3. — Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport. — Thomas E. Boylan, Fall River, 1945. *Associate*, Albert E. Perron, Fall River, 1942.
4. — New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. — William Rosen, New Bedford, 1942. *Associate*, John V. Thuot, New Bedford, 1942.

DUKES COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Edgartown and Oak Bluffs. — Clement C. Nevin, Edgartown, 1943. *Associate*, Francis C. Buckley, Oak Bluffs, 1945.
2. — Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. — Orland S. Mayhew, Tisbury, 1940. *Associate*, Raymond F. Merchant, Tisbury, 1946.
3. — Chilmark and Gay Head. — Thomas C. Cosgrove, Tisbury, 1943.

ESSEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Gloucester and Rockport. — Ira B. Hull, Gloucester, 1944. *Associate*, John J. Egan, Jr., Gloucester, 1941.
2. — Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. — George G. Bailey, Ipswich, 1939. *Associate*, John G. Corcoran, Hamilton, 1940.
3. — Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. — Frank Whipple Snow, Newburyport, 1944. *Associate*, William A. Flynn, Amesbury, 1944.
4. — Haverhill and Merrimac. — John L. O'Toole, Haverhill, 1942. *Associate*, John P. Creed, Haverhill, 1942.
5. — Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. — John J. Deacy, Lawrence, 1943. *Associate*, Joseph L. O'Reilly, Lawrence, 1943.
6. — Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. — Elmer S. Bagnall, Groveland, 1941. *Associate*, Raymond Root, Georgetown, 1946.
7. — Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. — Ralph E. Stone, Beverly, 1940. *Associate*, Whitman G. Stickney, Beverly, 1941.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. — Joseph W. P. Murphy, Peabody, 1942. *Associate*, Cornelius J. Kiley, Peabody, 1942.
9 — Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. — Nathaniel Pope Breed, Lynn, 1940. *Associate*, Lawrence F. Cusick, Nahant, 1945.
10 — Salem and Marblehead. — Ignatius Zielinski, Salem, 1941. *Associate*, J. Robert Shaughnessy, Salem, 1941.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

Northern. — Orange, Erving, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. — Stanton J. Ten Broeck, Orange, 1941. *Associate*, Albert C. Leach, Orange, 1941.

Eastern. — Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. — Halbert G. Stetson, Greenfield, 1942. *Associate*, William J. Pelletier, Montague, 1941.

Western. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — Howard B. Marble, Shelburne, 1946. *Associate*, Harry L. Craft, Ashfield, 1941.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. — Thomas H. Keeley, Monson, 1940. *Associate*, Thomas H. Greenway, Palmer, 1945.
2. — Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — Charles J. Downey, Springfield, 1941. *Associate*, William F. Geran, West Springfield, 1943.
3. — Holyoke. — James B. Bigelow, Holyoke, 1944. *Associate*, Edmund J. Zielinski, Holyoke, 1945.
4. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. — Edward S. Smith, Westfield, 1941. *Associate*, Robert D. Hildreth, Westfield, 1942.
5. — Chicopee and Ludlow. — Patrick M. Moriarty, Chicopee, 1939. *Associate*, Lorenzo A. Remy, Chicopee, 1940.

Hampshire County.

District.

1. — Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Thomas F. Corriden, Northampton, 1942. *Associate*, Mary Poland-Snook, Chesterfield, 1946.
2. — Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton and Worthington. — James B. Ryan, Easthampton, 1945. *Associate*, John A. Huffmire, Huntington, 1942.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley. — Henry E. Doonan, South Hadley, 1941. *Associate*, Lawrence N. Durgin, Amherst, 1941.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott and Ware. — Tracy L. Roberson, Ware, 1946. *Associate*, Alphonse H. Pettit, Ware, 1942.

Middlesex County.

District.

1. — Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. — David C. Dow, Cambridge, 1940. *Associate*, Jeremiah A. Greene, Cambridge, 1945.
2. — Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. — G. Stanley Miles, Somerville, 1946. *Associate*, Andrew D. Guthrie, Medford, 1942.
3. — Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — Roscoe D. Perley, Melrose, 1940. *Associate*, Ira W. Richardson, Wakefield, 1946.
4. — Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. — William H. Keleher, Woburn, 1940. *Associate*, Richard W. Sheehy, Winchester, 1941.
5. — Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — Marshall L. Alling, Lowell, 1944. *Associate*, Michael A. Tighe, Lowell, 1944.
6. — Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — Henry J. Walcott, Concord, 1946. *Associate*, John D. Sheehan, Concord, 1941.
7. — Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — T. Morton Gallagher, Newton, 1940. *Associate*, Thomas C. Quirk, Watertown, 1942.
8. — Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. — Michael F. Burke, Natick, 1945. *Associate*, J. Harry McCann, Framingham, 1945.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

9. — Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. — William D. Roche, Marlborough, 1944. *Associate*, N. John Colombo, Hudson, 1945.
10. — Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. — Edward Lilly, Shirley, 1943. *Associate*, Joseph A. McLean, Ayer, 1945.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Frank E. Lewis, Nantucket, 1944. *Associate*, Ernest H. Menges, Nantucket, 1940.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Dover. — Otho L. Schofield, Wellesley, 1942. *Associate*, Frederic A. Stanwood, Wellesley, 1943.
2. — [Abolished by Chapter 260 of the Acts of 1939.]
3. — Quincy, Milton and Randolph. — George D. Dalton, Quincy, 1944. *Associate*, George V. Higgins, Randolph, 1942.
4. — Weymouth, Braintree, Cohasset and Holbrook. — Robert R. Ryan, Weymouth, 1945. *Associate*, Cornelius A. Sullivan, Braintree, 1943.
5. — Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. — Joseph F. Golden, Stoughton, 1943. *Associate*, Edward H. Ewing, Stoughton, 1940.
6. — Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. — Francis A. Bragg, Foxborough, 1939. *Associate*, Carl E. Richardson, Franklin, 1939.
7. — Medway, Medfield, Millis, Norfolk and Bellingham. — Carl O. Nelson, West Medway, 1941. *Associate*, Harold Shenker, West Medway, 1943.
8. — Brookline. — Thomas P. Kendrick, Brookline, 1946. *Associate*, Robert J. Joplin, Brookline, 1946.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — Alphonse F. Budreski, Brockton, 1940. *Associate*, Pierce H. Leavitt, Brockton, 1941.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke. — J. Frank Curtin, Abington, 1941. *Associate*, Joseph Frame, Rockland, 1941.
3. — Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. — William E. Curtin, Plymouth, 1940. *Associate*, Connie H. King, Duxbury, 1940.
4. — Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — A. Vincent Smith, Middleborough, 1940. *Associate*, Raymond H. Baxter, Marion, 1940.
5. — Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. — William E. Hines, Hingham, 1945. *Associate*, Thomas B. Alexander, Scituate, 1946.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. — Timothy Leary, Boston, 1945; William J. Brickley, Boston, 1942. *Associates*, William H. Watters, Boston, 1945; Cornelius J. O'Leary, Boston, 1942.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Athol, Dana, Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. — Francis A. Reynolds, Athol, 1943. *Associate*, Alphonso V. Bowker, Athol, 1945.
2. — Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. — James E. Waters, Gardner, 1941. *Associate*, Gedeon A. Belhumeur, Gardner, 1944.
3. — Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — Cornelius E. Geary, Fitchburg, 1945. *Associate*, John J. Curley, Leominster, 1940.
4. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — James J. Goodwin, Clinton, 1942. *Associate*, Charles R. Abbott, Clinton, 1942.
5. — Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. — Walter F. Mahoney, Westborough, 1945. *Associate*, Noe Charbonneau, Grafton, 1946.
6. — Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. — John V. Gallagher, Milford, 1942. *Associate*, Nicholas J. Capece, Milford, 1942.
7. — Blackstone, Douglas, Millville, Northbridge and Uxbridge. — W. Edward Balmer, Northbridge (Whitinsville), 1940. *Associate*, George T. Little, Uxbridge, 1940.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. — Stewart M. Gibson, Southbridge, 1946. *Associate*, Marshall Colcord, Southbridge, 1946.
9. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Charles A. Deland, Warren, 1941. *Associate*, James C. Austin, Spencer, 1941.
10. — Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — Joseph Millin, South Barre, 1943. *Associate*, Hyman I. Zoritt, Hardwick, 1946.
11. — Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — John C. Ward, Worcester, 1945. *Associate*, Ernest L Hunt, Worcester, 1940

POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

[Corrected to May 31, 1939.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established by the Post Office Department.]

[Post offices marked * are open only during the summer months.]

[Post offices marked † are in the Boston Postal Area.]

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
Accord,	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Acoaxet,*	Westport,	Bristol.
Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Acushnet,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Adams,	Adams,	Berkshire.
Agawam,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Allerton,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Allston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Amesbury,	Amesbury,	Essex.
Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Andover,	Andover,	Essex.
Annisquam,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Antassawamock Neck,*	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Arlington,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Arlington Heights,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Asbury Grove,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
Ashby,	Ashby,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
Ashland,	Ashland,	Middlesex.
Ashley Falls,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Assinippi,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Assonet,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Astor,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Attleboro Falls,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.
Auburndale,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Avon,	Avon,	Norfolk.
Ayer,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Ayers Village,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Babson Park,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Back Bay Annex,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Baker's Island,*	Salem,	Essex.
Balance Rock,*	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Baldwinsville,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Ballard Vale,	Andover,	Essex.
Bancroft,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barre Plains,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barrowsville,	Norton,	Bristol.
Bass River,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Beach,†	Boston	Suffolk.
Beach Bluff,	Lynn,	Essex.
Becket,	Becket,	Berkshire.
Bedford,	Bedford,	Middlesex.
Beechwood,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Belchertown,	Belchertown,	Hampshire.
Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Belmont,†	Belmont,	Middlesex.
Berkshire,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Bernardston,	Bernardston,	Franklin.
Beverly,	Beverly,	Essex.
Beverly Farms,	Beverly,	Essex.
Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Blackinton,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
Blackstone,	Blackstone,	Worcester.
Blandford,	Blandford,	Hampden.
Bolton,	Bolton,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Bondsville,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Boston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Bourne,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
Boylston Center,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Bradford,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Braintree,†	Braintree,	Norfolk.
Brant Rock,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Brier,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Brighton,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Brightwood,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Brimfield,	Brimfield,	Hampden.
Brockton,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
Brookline,†	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookline Village,†	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookville,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Bryantville,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Buckland,	Buckland,	Franklin.
Buzzards Bay,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
Cambridge,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge A (Cambpt.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge B (N. Camb.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge C (E. Camb.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Campello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Canton,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Carlisle,	Carlisle,	Middlesex.
Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
Caryville,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Cataumet,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Center Street,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Centerville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Central Village,	Westport,	Bristol.
Charlemont,	Charlemont,	Franklin.
Charles River,	Needham,	Norfolk.
Charles Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlestown,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlton,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton City,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton Depot,	Charlton,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Chartley,	Norton,	Bristol.
Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
Chelsea,†	Chelsea,	Suffolk.
Cherry Valley,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Cheshire,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.
Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
Chestnut Hill,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Chicopee,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chicopee Falls,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chilmark,	Chilmark,	Dukes.
City Hall,	Lawrence,	Essex.
City Mills,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Clifford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Clifton,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Clinton,	Clinton,	Worcester.
Cochesett,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Cochituate,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Collinsville,	Dracut,	Middlesex.
Colrain,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
Conway,	Conway,	Franklin.
Cordaville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Cotuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cove Landing,*	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Craigville,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Crescent Beach,*	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Crow Point,*	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Cummaquid,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Cushing,*	Salisbury,	Essex.
Cushman,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Cuttyhunk,	Gosnold,	Dukes.
Dalton,	Dalton,	Berkshire.
Danvers,	Danvers,	Essex.
Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
Deer Island,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dennis Port,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Dodge,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Dodgeville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Dorchester,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dorchester Center,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dover,	Dover,	Norfolk.
Drury,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
Dunstable,	Dunstable,	Middlesex.
Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
East Arlington,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
East Boston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
East Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
East Brewster.	Brewster,	Barnstable.
East Bridgewater,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
East Brookfield,	East Brookfield,	Worcester.
East Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
East Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
East Douglas,	Douglas,	Worcester.
East Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
East Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
East Freetown,	Freetown,	Bristol.
East Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
Easthampton,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
East Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
East Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
East Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
East Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
East Longmeadow,	East Longmeadow,	Hampden.
East Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
East Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
East Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
East Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
Eastondale,	Easton,	Bristol.
East Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
East Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
East Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
East Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
East Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
East Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
East Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
East Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
East Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
East Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
East Watertown,†	Watertown,	Middlesex.
East Weymouth,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
East Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
Edgartown,	Edgartown,	Dukes.
Egypt,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Elmwood,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Erving,	Erving,	Franklin.
Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Essex,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Everett,†	Everett,	Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	Fairhaven,	Bristol.
Fairlawn,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Fairview,	Holyoke,	Hampden.
Fall River,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Falmouth Heights,*	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Farley,	Erving,	Franklin.
Farnams,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Farnumsville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fayville,	Southborough,	Worcester,
Federal Reserve,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Feeding Hills,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Fisherville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fiskdale,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg,	Worcester.
Flint,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Florence,	Northampton,	Hampshire,
Forestdale,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Forest Park,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Forge Village,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Fort Devens,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
Framingham,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Framingham Center,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Franklin,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Franklin Park,	Revere,	Suffolk.
Furnace,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Gay Head,	Gay Head,	Dukes.
Georgetown,	Georgetown,	Essex.
Gilbertville,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gleasondale,	Stow,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Glendale,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Globe Village	Southbridge,	Berkshire.
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Goshen,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Granby,	Granby,	Hampshire.
Graniteville,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Granville,	Granville,	Hampden.
Granville Center,	Granville,	Hampden.
Great Barrington,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Greenbush,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Greendale,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Greenfield,	Greenfield,	Franklin.
Green Harbor,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Greenwood,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Griswoldville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
Grove Hall,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
Halifax,	Halifax,	Plymouth.
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Hamilton Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Hampden,	Hampden,	Hampden.
Hancock,	Hancock,	Berkshire.
Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Center,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Harding,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Hardwick,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Hartsville,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Harvard,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Harwich Port,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Hatchville,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
Hathorne,	Danvers,	Essex.
Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Hayden Row,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Haydenville,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Heath,	Heath,	Franklin.
Hebronville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Highland,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Highlands,	Lowell,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Hingham,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Hingham Center,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	Hinsdale,	Berkshire.
Holbrook,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Holden,	Holden,	Worcester.
Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
Holyoke,	Holyoke,	Hampden.
Hoosac Tunnel,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Hopedale,	Hopedale,	Worcester.
Hopkinton,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Housatonic,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Hubbardston,	Hubbardston,	Worcester.
Hudson,	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Hull,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Humarock,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Huntington,	Huntington,	Hampshire.
Hyannis,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyannis Port,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyde Park,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Indian Orchard,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Inman Square,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Interlaken,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Ipswich,	Ipswich,	Essex.
Island Creek,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Islington,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
Jamaica Plain,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Jefferson,	Holden,	Worcester.
Kenberma,*	Hull,	Plymouth.
Kendal Green,	Weston,	Middlesex.
Kendall Square,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Kenmore,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Kingston,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Lake Pleasant,	Montague,	Franklin.
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
Lanesboro,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Lanesville,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Laurel Park,*	Northampton,	Hampshire,
Lawrence,	Lawrence,	Essex.
Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
Leeds,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Leicester,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Lenox,	Lenox,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Lenox Dale,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
Leominster,	Leominster,	Worcester.
Leverett,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Lexington,†	Lexington,	Middlesex.
Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
Linwood,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Lithia,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Little Neck,*	Ipswich,	Essex.
Littleton,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Littleton Common,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Long Island,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Lowell,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Ludlow,	Ludlow,	Hampden.
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	Worcester.
Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
Lynnfield,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lynnfield Center,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lyonsville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Magnolia,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Malden,†	Malden,	Middlesex.
Manchaug,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Manchester,	Manchester,	Essex.
Manomet,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
Marblehead,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marblehead Neck,*	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marion,	Marion,	Plymouth.
Marlboro,	Marlborough,	Middlesex.
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marshfield Hills,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marstons Mills,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Mashpee,	Mashpee,	Barnstable.
Mattapan,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Mattapoisett,	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Maynard,	Maynard,	Middlesex.
Medfield,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Medford,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medford Hillside,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
Melrose,†	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Melrose Highlands,†	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Mendon,	Mendon,	Worcester.
Menemsha,*	Chilmark,	Dukes.
Merrick,	West Springfield,	Hampden.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Merrimac,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Merrimacport,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Methuen,	Methuen,	Essex.
Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
Middlefield,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Middleton,	Middleton,	Essex.
Milford,	Milford,	Worcester.
Millbrook,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Millers Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Millis,	Millis,	Norfolk.
Mill River,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Millville,	Millville,	Worcester.
Milton,†	Milton,	Norfolk.
Milton Lower Falls,†	Milton,	Norfolk.
Minot,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Mittineague,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
Monponsett,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Monroe Bridge,	Monroe,	Franklin.
Monson,	Monson,	Hampden.
Montague,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montague City,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Monterey,	Monterey,	Berkshire.
Montville,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
Monument Beach,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Moores Corner,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Morningdale,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Mount Hermon,	Gill,	Franklin.
Mount Saint James,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Mount Tom,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
Nabnasset,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Nahant,	Nahant,	Essex.
Nantasket Beach,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
Navy Yard,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Needham,†	Needham,	Norfolk.
Needham Heights,†	Needham,	Norfolk.
New Bedford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
New Boston,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
New Braintree,	New Braintree,	Worcester.
Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Essex.
New Marlboro,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
New Salem,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Newton,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Center,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Highlands,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Lower Falls,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Upper Falls,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newtonville,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Nonquitt,*	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Norfolk,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Norfolk Downs,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
North Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
North Adams,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
North Agawam,	Agawam,	Hampden.
North Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Northampton,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
North Andover,	North Andover,	Essex.
North Attleboro,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
North Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
North Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Northboro,	Northborough,	Worcester.
Northbridge,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
North Brookfield,	North Brookfield,	Worcester.
North Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
North Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
North Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
North Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
North Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
North Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
North Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
North Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
North Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
North Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
North Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
North Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
North Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
North Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
North Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
North Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
North Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
North Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
North Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
North Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
North Postal Annex,†	Boston,	Suffolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
North Quincy,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
North Reading,	North Reading,	Middlesex.
North Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
North Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
North Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
North Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
North Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
North Weymouth,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
North Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
North Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Norwell,	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Norwood,	Norwood,	Norfolk.
Nutting Lake,*	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Oak Bluffs,	Oak Bluffs,	Dukes.
Oakdale,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
Oakham,	Oakham,	Worcester.
Ocean Bluff,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Ocean Grove,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Onset,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
Osterville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
Otter River,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Overbrook,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
Palmer,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Parkwood Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Paxton,	Paxton,	Worcester.
Peabody,	Peabody.	Essex.
Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
Petersham,	Petersham,	Worcester.
Phillipston,	Phillipston,	Worcester.
Pigeon Cove,	Rockport,	Essex.
Pinehurst,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Pinehurst Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Plainfield,	Plainfield,	Hampshire.
Plainville,	Plainville,	Norfolk.
Pleasant Lake,.	Harwich,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Plympton,	Plympton,	Plymouth.
Pocasset,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Point Independence,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Ponkapog,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Prides Crossing,	Beverly,	Essex.
Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Provincetown,	Provincetown,	Barnstable.
Quincy,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
Raynham,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Raynham Center,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Reading,	Reading,	Middlesex.
Readville,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Rehoboth,	Rehoboth,	Bristol.
Revere,†	Revere,	Suffolk.
Richmond,	Richmond,	Berkshire.
Rivermoor,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Rochdale,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Rochester,	Rochester,	Plymouth.
Rockland,	Rockland,	Plymouth.
Rockport,	Rockport,	Essex.
Roslindale,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Rowe,	Rowe,	Franklin.
Rowley,	Rowley,	Essex.
Roxbury,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Roxbury Crossing,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
Russell,	Russell,	Hampden.
Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Rutland Heights,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Sagamore,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Sagamore Beach,*	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Salem,	Salem,	Essex.
Salisbury,	Salisbury,	Essex.
Sandhills,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Santuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable,
Saugus,	Saugus,	Essex.
Saundersville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Savoy,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Saxonville,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Scituate Center,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Seekonk,	Seekonk,	Bristol.
Segreganset,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Sharon,	Sharon,	Norfolk.
Shattuckville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Shawsheen Village,	Andover,	Essex.
Sheffield,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Shelburne Falls,	Shelburne,	Franklin.
Sheldonville,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Sherborn,	Sherborn,	Middlesex.
Shirley,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shirley Center,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shore Acres,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Shrewsbury,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Shutesbury,	Shutesbury,	Franklin.
Siasconset,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Silver Beach,*	North Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Silver Lake,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Soldiers Field,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Somerset,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Somerville,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
South,	Fall River,	Bristol.
South Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Southampton,	Southampton,	Hampshire.
South Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
South Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
South Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
South Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
South Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
South Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Southboro,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Boston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Braintree,†	Braintree,	Norfolk.
Southbridge,	Southbridge,	Worcester.
South Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
South Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
South Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
South Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
South Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
South Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
South Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
South Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
South Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
South Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
South Essex,	Essex,	Essex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Southfield,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
South Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
South Hadley,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hadley Falls,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
South Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
South Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
South Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
South Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
South Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
South Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
South Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
South Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
South Postal Annex,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
South Sandisfield,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
South Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
South Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
South Vernon,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Southville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
South Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable,
South Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
South Weymouth,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Southwick,	Southwick,	Hampden.
South Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Spencer,	Spencer,	Worcester.
Springfield,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Squantum,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
State Farm,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
State House,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
State Line,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Sterling Junction,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Still River,	Harvard,	Worcester,
Stockbridge,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Stoneham,†	Stoneham,	Middlesex.
Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
Stow,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Straits Pond,*	Hull,	Plymouth.
Sturbridge,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
Sunderland,	Sunderland,	Franklin.
Swampscott,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Swift River,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Swifts Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
Teaticket,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Terminal,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Tewksbury,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Thorndike,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Three Rivers,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Tolland,	Tolland,	Hampden.
Topsfield,	Topsfield,	Essex.
Touisset,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Townsend Harbor,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Tremont Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
Tufts College,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
Turners Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Tyngsboro,	Tyngsborough,	Middlesex.
Tyringham,	Tyringham,	Berkshire.
Unionville,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Uphams Corner,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Vineyard Haven,	Tisbury,	Dukes.
Waban,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Wakefield,	Wakefield,	Middlesex
Wales,	Wales,	Hampden.
Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
Waltham,†	Waltham,	Middlesex.
Wamesit,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Waquoit,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Ward Hill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Ware,	Ware,	Hampshire.
Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Warwick,	Warwick,	Franklin.
Watertown,†	Watertown,	Middlesex.
Waterville,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Waverley,†	Belmont,	Middlesex.
Wayland,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Webster,	Webster,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Wellesley,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellesley Farms,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellesley Hills,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
Wendell,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wendell Depot,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wenham,	Wenham,	Essex.
West Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
West Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Westboro,	Westborough,	Worcester.
West Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
West Boylston,	West Boylston.	Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	West Brookfield,	Worcester.
West Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
West Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
West Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
West Chop,*	Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
West Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Westdale,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
West Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
West Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Westfield,	Westfield,	Hampden.
Westford,	Westford,	Middlesex.
West Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
West Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
West Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
West Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
West Hawley,	Hawley,	Franklin.
West Hyannisport,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
West Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
West Medford,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
West Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
West Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Westminster,	Westminster,	Worcester.
West Newbury,	West Newbury,	Essex.
West Newton,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Weston,†	Weston,	Middlesex.
West Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
Westport Factory,	Westport,	Bristol.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Westport Point,	Westport,	Bristol.
West Roxbury,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
West Somerville,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
West Springfield,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
West Sterling.	Sterling,	Worcester.
West Stockbridge,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
West Tisbury,	West Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
West Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
West Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
West Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Westwood,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
West Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Weymouth,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
Wheelwright,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
White Horse Beach,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Whitinsville,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
Whitman,	Whitman,	Plymouth.
Wianno,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
Wilkinsonville,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Williamsburg,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Williamstown,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
Willimansett,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Winchendon,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchendon Springs,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchester,	Winchester,	Middlesex.
Windsor,	Windsor,	Berkshire.
Winter Hill,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
Winthrop,†	Winthrop,	Suffolk.
Woburn,	Woburn,	Middlesex.
Wollaston,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Woods Hole,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Woodville,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Worcester,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Woronoco,	Russell,	Hampden.
Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
Wrentham,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Yarmouth Port,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1936.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1936.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Barnstable	1	1	–	2,564	47	1,052	15	–	72
Bourne	1	2	1	930	17	549	–	–	38
Brewster	–	–	–	334	4	87	1	–	22
Chatham	–	–	3	830	12	164	1	–	26
Dennis	1	1	1	841	11	218	1	–	27
Eastham	–	–	–	261	–	56	–	–	7
Falmouth	–	–	3	1,509	48	862	11	–	53
Harwich	–	–	–	905	13	227	–	–	29
Mashpee	–	–	–	81	–	88	1	–	15
Orleans	–	1	1	700	5	107	1	–	21
Provincetown	6	12	4	587	119	681	–	–	66
Sandwich	1	2	–	453	16	265	7	–	14
Truro	1	–	–	161	3	103	–	–	9
Wellfleet	–	1	3	388	3	101	2	–	9
Yarmouth	1	–	–	793	12	191	–	–	27
Totals	11	20	16	11,337	310	4,751	40	–	435

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	7	12	1	1,429	139	3,779	26	–	127
Alford	–	–	–	68	1	39	–	–	5
Becket	–	–	–	200	14	134	2	–	8
Cheshire	–	–	2	321	15	333	–	–	17

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Clarksburg	–	–	2	235	11	337	7	–	11
Dalton	1	–	3	1,095	73	984	3	–	41
Egremont	–	–	–	237	1	70	–	–	9
Florida	–	–	1	115	1	68	–	–	4
Great Barrington	–	1	–	1,278	65	1,533	2	–	57
Hancock	–	–	–	121	–	49	–	–	7
Hinsdale	1	–	1	203	14	283	–	–	17
Lanesborough	–	1	–	307	19	213	–	–	10
Lee	3	2	1	879	57	888	9	–	32
Lenox	1	2	–	645	56	707	2	–	24
Monterey	–	–	–	130	–	42	5	–	8
Mount Washington	–	–	–	26	–	15	–	–	–
New Ashford	–	–	–	26	–	19	–	–	3
New Marlborough	–	–	1	288	5	167	–	–	9
North Adams	8	4	5	3,468	227	6,085	45	–	147
Otis	–	–	1	143	2	70	–	–	8
Peru	–	–	–	42	1	30	–	–	2
Pittsfield	17	28	12	8,310	826	11,272	69	–	344
Richmond	–	–	–	177	5	95	4	–	8
Sandisfield	–	–	–	76	–	91	–	–	4
Savoy	–	–	–	61	2	69	–	–	2
Sheffield	–	–	1	472	4	230	4	–	15
Stockbridge	–	–	–	514	13	367	–	–	10
Tyringham	–	–	–	84	–	36	1	–	2
Washington	–	–	–	60	1	61	–	–	4
West Stockbridge	1	1	1	241	6	233	1	–	18
Williamstown	–	–	–	1,267	11	739	–	–	51
Windsor	–	–	–	89	2	49	1	–	1
Totals	39	51	32	22,607	1,571	29,087	181	–	1,005

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Acushnet	1	2	1	407	140	829	5	–	19
Attleboro	3	6	4	5,094	991	3,432	41	–	121
Berkley	–	1	2	260	21	180	2	–	6
Dartmouth	–	10	2	1,490	172	1,564	8	–	39
Dighton	2	–	4	761	38	336	2	–	26
Easton	–	3	5	1,840	107	793	5	–	29
Fairhaven	2	1	2	2,000	224	2,242	12	–	53
Fall River	38	48	25	11,181	2,403	28,813	132	–	780
Freetown	1	–	1	441	11	247	3	–	16
Mansfield	1	–	2	1,783	113	1,106	6	–	56
New Bedford	31	84	19	10,143	3,109	26,927	170	–	548
North Attleborough	4	1	4	2,578	710	1,578	19	–	115
Norton	–	1	–	744	94	433	11	–	16
Raynham	–	1	1	575	51	278	4	–	19
Rehoboth	–	–	1	696	91	295	3	–	28
Seekonk	–	–	2	1,030	146	557	1	–	2
Somerset	1	–	11	1,068	58	1,248	1	–	28
Swansea	–	2	3	1,060	73	756	–	–	20
Taunton	13	8	6	5,701	1,141	8,485	29	–	203
Westport	2	–	1	902	72	706	4	–	28
Totals	99	168	96	49,754	9,765	80,805	458	–	2,152

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	–	–	–	113	–	38	1	–	6
Edgartown	2	–	1	422	1	181	–	–	19
Gay Head	–	–	–	35	–	32	–	–	4
Gosnold	–	–	–	37	–	15	–	–	–
Oak Bluffs	–	–	1	426	9	345	1	–	38
Tisbury	1	–	–	508	8	279	3	–	22
West Tisbury	–	–	–	114	1	41	–	–	1
Totals	3	–	2	1,655	19	931	5	–	90

COUNTY OF ESSEX

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Amesbury	4	3	3	2,119	288	2,252	23	–	100
Andover	2	2	4	3,279	260	1,799	21	–	112
Beverly	8	6	10	7,773	677	4,008	9	–	235
Boxford	–	–	–	304	4	75	2	–	9
Danvers	–	3	7	3,255	429	1,761	17	–	97
Essex	–	–	–	599	12	207	2	–	18
Georgetown	–	1	–	752	46	234	1	–	21
Gloucester	3	17	4	5,547	356	3,891	11	–	173
Groveland	1	1	1	629	79	404	3	–	27
Hamilton	1	1	–	834	24	284	5	–	24
Haverhill	8	60	24	8,893	2,226	9,413	67	–	448
Ipswich	2	2	1	1,610	116	930	4	–	58
Lawrence	38	85	17	6,291	2,795	25,428	90	–	604
Lynn	118	94	20	16,399	4,983	21,001	148	–	828
Lynnfield	–	–	–	833	39	300	1	–	13
Manchester	–	–	2	1,012	41	326	4	–	30
Marblehead	4	1	6	4,263	238	1,406	7	–	90
Merrimac	1	–	–	790	46	372	9	–	31
Methuen	5	23	6	4,096	746	5,102	29	–	154
Middleton	–	–	–	513	22	225	2	–	26
Nahant	–	1	3	594	98	349	4	–	25
Newbury	–	–	–	654	19	148	3	–	16
Newburyport	3	6	3	3,256	330	3,382	31	–	155
North Andover	1	1	–	1,816	259	1,832	12	–	64
Peabody	10	36	5	2,945	968	4,718	22	–	198
Rockport	7	6	3	1,217	40	647	8	–	43
Rowley	–	–	–	535	20	189	2	–	12
Salem	30	30	8	6,676	2,286	10,548	43	–	437
Salisbury	–	–	–	689	31	483	1	–	40
Saugus	25	4	6	3,775	399	2,519	28	–	123
Swampscott	6	4	5	3,831	249	1,468	8	–	57
Topsfield	–	–	–	440	16	97	7	–	21
Wenham	–	–	–	546	16	105	2	–	12
West Newbury	–	1	1	545	18	175	5	–	14
Totals	277	388	139	97,310	18,176	106,078	631	–	4,315

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Ashfield	–	–	1	337	2	70	–	–	12
Bernardston	–	–	2	355	4	95	–	–	15
Buckland	–	1	–	550	25	206	2	–	21
Charlemont	–	–	1	330	25	108	–	–	15
Colrain	–	–	–	454	10	244	1	–	17
Conway	–	–	–	294	15	111	4	–	8
Deerfield	1	–	–	641	17	528	–	–	31
Erving	–	–	–	278	18	257	1	–	5
Gill	–	–	–	268	1	157	9	–	17
Greenfield	6	2	2	4,177	96	3,682	34	–	137
Hawley	1	–	–	95	9	21	–	–	1
Heath	–	–	–	95	7	26	–	–	7
Leverett	–	–	–	186	2	58	–	–	11
Leyden	–	–	–	98	1	29	–	–	1
Monroe	–	–	–	56	1	33	–	–	3
Montague	2	–	4	1,337	44	2,089	10	–	75
New Salem	1	–	–	158	12	44	1	–	3
Northfield	1	–	5	684	29	198	9	–	17
Orange	1	–	1	1,865	149	648	10	–	50
Rowe	–	–	–	87	2	23	–	–	1
Shelburne	–	–	–	712	24	156	10	–	19
Shutesbury	1	–	–	70	2	27	–	–	4
Sunderland	–	–	–	230	–	161	1	–	12
Warwick	–	–	–	136	7	51	–	–	2
Wendell	–	–	–	62	8	95	–	–	2
Whately	–	–	–	201	5	207	1	–	6
Totals	14	3	16	13,756	515	9,324	93	–	492

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	1	1	–	1,227	161	1,566	7	–	43
Blandford	–	–	1	177	9	32	–	–	4
Brimfield	–	2	–	264	1	135	1	–	6
Chester	2	1	–	285	41	253	3	–	9
Chicopee	18	18	7	2,601	994	12,876	53	–	203

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
East Longmeadow	2	1	–	824	80	489	5	–	30
Granville	–	1	–	227	5	69	3	–	9
Hampden	3	–	–	284	17	149	1	–	9
Holland	–	–	–	50	1	48	–	–	2
Holyoke	14	25	5	6,621	1,285	17,117	119	5	324
Longmeadow	2	1	4	2,098	33	579	6	–	20
Ludlow	–	3	1	787	67	1,817	11	–	29
Monson	2	1	–	955	58	848	4	–	33
Montgomery	–	–	–	50	7	25	–	–	1
Palmer	–	5	4	1,289	90	2,327	4	–	71
Russell	–	–	–	300	9	274	1	–	5
Southwick	1	1	–	334	10	164	2	–	15
Springfield	55	100	27	25,778	4,474	32,934	184	1	1,130
Tolland	–	–	–	44	–	21	–	–	3
Wales	–	–	–	116	–	89	1	–	2
West Springfield	6	7	8	3,165	254	3,773	23	–	102
Westfield	5	6	5	3,219	296	4,031	15	–	91
Wilbraham	–	2	1	593	37	548	1	–	25
Totals	111	175	63	51,288	7,929	80,164	444	6	2,166

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	–	5	1	2,013	37	963	21	–	43
Belchertown	1	–	1	567	22	415	2	–	18
Chesterfield	–	–	–	206	–	48	2	–	7
Cummington	–	2	1	261	5	43	3	–	5
Easthampton	5	3	4	1,434	258	2,363	76	–	82
Enfield	–	–	1	144	3	53	1	–	6
Goshen	–	–	–	115	–	10	–	–	6
Granby	–	–	–	267	35	147	1	–	3
Greenwich	–	–	–	73	–	23	–	–	2
Hadley	–	–	1	310	12	518	–	–	11
Hatfield	–	–	1	207	26	588	–	–	17
Huntington	–	–	–	300	19	321	–	–	17
Middlefield	–	–	–	67	–	43	1	–	4

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Northampton	2	17	4	4,195	436	5,368	125	–	158
Pelham	–	–	–	162	4	37	1	–	3
Plainfield	–	–	–	112	–	23	2	–	6
Prescott	–	–	–	11	1	2	–	–	–
South Hadley	3	3	3	1,490	147	1,594	23	–	47
Southampton	–	1	1	270	9	139	9	–	–
Ware	1	2	2	967	74	2,262	8	–	93
Westhampton	–	–	–	139	6	21	3	–	1
Williamsburg	1	–	1	546	29	338	2	–	12
Worthington	–	1	1	156	8	93	2	–	5
Totals	13	34	22	14,012	1,131	15,412	282	–	546

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	1	1	2	1,032	50	324	–	–	25
Arlington	12	18	7	10,333	1,257	7,323	40	–	291
Ashby	–	3	2	268	5	114	13	–	8
Ashland	–	4	–	755	51	469	5	–	34
Ayer	–	–	–	691	53	685	1	–	37
Bedford	–	3	–	657	19	322	4	–	25
Belmont	6	4	2	7,977	528	4,180	22	–	208
Billerica	2	4	3	1,399	212	1,320	13	–	58
Boxborough	–	–	–	129	6	50	–	–	3
Burlington	3	1	–	476	49	432	1	–	31
Cambridge	43	99	22	15,495	3,662	25,917	167	–	922
Carlisle	–	–	1	262	3	66	1	–	9
Chelmsford	2	3	1	2,088	228	1,107	6	–	93
Concord	1	1	–	2,024	165	1,142	3	–	65
Dracut	5	1	2	944	237	1,435	6	–	51
Dunstable	–	–	–	162	4	34	1	–	2
Everett	13	25	3	7,401	1,504	9,272	37	–	399
Framingham	4	8	4	4,654	533	4,687	22	–	230
Groton	1	1	2	831	45	454	1	–	28
Holliston	–	1	3	1,018	46	445	2	–	32

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Hopkinton	1	–	2	672	87	540	4	–	25
Hudson	1	8	–	1,448	316	1,699	8	–	87
Lexington	2	3	2	3,489	198	1,498	12	–	78
Lincoln	–	2	–	559	30	241	1	–	19
Littleton	–	1	1	572	18	161	3	–	12
Lowell	33	52	17	12,512	3,756	25,766	71	–	800
Malden	18	52	18	11,097	1,467	10,889	44	–	461
Marlborough	4	11	5	2,583	587	4,413	19	–	177
Maynard	5	24	3	1,010	130	1,712	19	–	61
Medford	16	21	16	13,000	2,264	12,118	60	–	463
Melrose	3	7	1	9,417	489	2,993	18	–	209
Natick	4	3	3	3,338	469	2,995	4	–	150
Newton	10	12	12	21,936	1,472	10,634	80	–	478
North Reading	2	–	–	658	69	377	–	–	29
Pepperell	–	–	–	871	44	495	2	–	43
Reading	1	7	2	3,793	202	1,239	8	–	91
Sherborn	1	1	–	376	18	117	2	–	13
Shirley	–	–	–	381	19	472	3	–	36
Somerville	25	53	30	16,515	3,844	20,672	86	–	817
Stoneham	2	1	2	3,041	249	1,715	9	–	122
Stow	–	–	–	409	18	115	2	–	14
Sudbury	–	–	–	571	27	158	3	–	21
Tewksbury	1	–	–	718	67	512	6	–	25
Townsend	–	4	2	716	37	226	6	–	19
Tyngsborough	1	–	1	320	25	274	3	–	21
Wakefield	1	26	1	4,182	403	3,040	9	–	120
Waltham	28	7	5	7,832	1,205	8,041	23	–	316
Watertown	11	35	7	6,939	990	7,377	35	–	336
Wayland	–	1	1	931	79	571	6	–	27
Westford	–	2	3	656	33	747	2	–	38
Weston	–	6	–	1,485	75	364	6	–	25
Wilmington	2	–	2	984	91	689	11	–	38
Winchester	1	2	2	4,628	310	1,919	12	–	122
Woburn	7	3	2	3,469	641	4,955	9	–	165
Totals	273	520	194	199,704	28,386	189,512	931	–	8,009

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Nantucket . .	1	–	1	969	25	548	–	–	36

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon . . .	–	–	1	568	118	450	3	–	26
Bellingham . .	2	1	1	446	40	780	3	–	16
Braintree . .	3	5	5	4,889	486	2,945	38	–	122
Brookline . .	7	46	9	13,953	1,000	9,359	81	–	376
Canton . .	3	1	–	1,407	201	1,254	11	–	72
Cohasset . .	1	–	2	1,114	75	583	3	–	24
Dedham . .	11	12	1	3,693	370	2,952	9	–	151
Dover . . .	1	3	1	479	21	155	1	–	10
Foxborough . .	–	1	3	1,442	61	728	1	–	51
Franklin . .	3	2	2	1,361	138	1,629	4	–	61
Holbrook . .	1	1	1	1,107	104	556	6	–	26
Medfield . .	1	–	–	741	28	364	–	–	31
Medway . .	–	–	1	685	85	670	5	–	40
Millis . . .	–	–	1	503	59	426	3	–	34
Milton . . .	2	6	3	6,083	511	3,322	32	–	132
Needham . .	1	4	5	4,393	138	1,361	11	–	83
Norfolk . .	–	3	–	422	24	244	1	–	14
Norwood . .	3	35	3	2,705	547	3,341	15	–	143
Plainville . .	2	–	2	596	55	166	2	–	9
Quincy . .	28	62	19	17,627	2,001	15,116	137	–	456
Randolph . .	1	2	2	1,608	264	1,517	3	–	60
Sharon . .	–	4	3	1,240	69	518	9	–	39
Stoughton . .	–	8	1	1,802	260	1,615	13	–	71
Walpole . .	2	3	2	1,688	159	1,268	18	–	32
Wellesley . .	–	7	–	4,661	150	1,582	36	–	94
Westwood . .	–	–	1	941	57	362	5	–	26
Weymouth . .	4	6	3	5,629	675	4,134	27	–	148
Wrentham . .	–	–	2	762	36	373	4	–	22
Totals . .	76	212	74	82,545	7,732	57,770	481	–	2,369

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Abington	2	6	5	1,673	204	959	45	–	61
Bridgewater	–	14	2	1,522	95	1,109	9	–	66
Brockton	16	106	14	12,997	2,729	13,090	73	–	473
Carver	–	–	1	315	6	100	4	–	17
Duxbury	–	2	2	875	30	260	2	–	28
East Bridgewater	–	–	2	1,036	93	579	6	–	36
Halifax	1	–	–	280	19	92	–	–	9
Hanover	–	–	1	925	37	288	1	–	31
Hanson	–	–	1	776	42	318	6	–	18
Hingham	2	7	2	2,390	197	994	14	–	74
Hull	–	–	–	612	63	669	1	–	44
Kingston	–	–	–	724	30	449	4	–	23
Lakeville	1	–	–	480	14	163	1	–	14
Marion	–	–	4	585	8	281	2	–	20
Marshfield	–	–	2	1,005	18	260	4	–	34
Mattapoisett	–	–	–	488	10	348	1	–	18
Middleborough	–	3	6	2,575	177	1,344	6	–	87
Norwell	–	–	–	672	24	180	10	–	13
Pembroke	1	1	1	574	18	179	3	–	15
Plymouth	6	3	5	2,808	231	2,490	7	–	113
Plympton	–	–	–	211	12	58	1	–	7
Rochester	–	–	–	285	4	127	3	–	9
Rockland	5	2	–	1,905	410	1,879	26	–	87
Scituate	2	–	1	1,492	121	636	6	–	45
Wareham	1	1	1	1,476	77	1,012	7	–	76
West Bridgewater	1	3	1	958	60	420	3	–	31
Whitman	3	3	4	2,303	367	1,282	16	–	56
Totals	41	149	55	41,942	5,096	30,466	261	–	1,505

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Boston	220	783	133	85,789	25,924	199,504	637	5	7,492
Chelsea	26	71	9	2,725	721	11,113	32	–	396
Revere	11	58	7	3,455	772	9,296	30	–	292
Winthrop	1	19	9	4,449	382	3,819	10	–	121
Totals	258	931	158	96,418	27,799	223,732	709	5	8,301

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	1	4	1	488	11	364	3	–	27
Athol	3	5	2	2,848	274	1,484	11	–	82
Auburn	1	1	–	1,315	169	1,129	6	–	31
Barre	–	1	1	724	15	533	2	–	20
Berlin	–	–	1	430	16	91	–	–	5
Blackstone	–	–	–	334	135	1,363	3	–	44
Bolton	–	–	1	286	6	50	1	–	6
Boylston	1	–	–	392	7	157	4	–	8
Brookfield	–	–	–	423	10	221	–	–	17
Charlton	1	–	3	544	15	447	–	–	21
Clinton	4	8	7	1,951	232	3,714	8	–	168
Dana	–	–	–	121	–	47	–	–	5
Douglas	1	1	1	481	15	465	1	–	20
Dudley	1	3	–	457	51	1,307	2	–	31
East Brookfield	–	1	–	183	31	176	–	–	4
Fitchburg	14	38	10	6,402	988	10,084	48	–	231
Gardner	5	32	6	2,935	226	4,279	32	–	130
Grafton	–	1	1	1,242	220	1,352	6	–	41
Hardwick	–	–	–	402	17	481	–	–	19
Harvard	–	–	–	427	10	139	–	–	5
Holden	–	–	1	1,124	33	606	2	–	33
Hopedale	–	–	–	1,078	37	352	–	–	33
Hubbardston	–	2	1	263	6	143	1	–	6
Lancaster	–	–	4	770	39	321	–	–	39
Leicester	1	–	6	873	115	1,118	4	–	35
Leominster	4	1	2	3,872	472	4,760	19	–	200

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Lunenburg	–	–	–	571	23	361	2	–	18
Mendon	–	1	1	394	34	167	–	–	11
Milford	6	4	1	1,785	531	3,954	25	–	171
Millbury	2	–	1	1,120	150	1,835	13	–	34
Millville	1	–	–	139	94	638	1	–	6
New Braintree	–	–	–	96	4	57	2	–	–
North Brookfield	1	–	3	682	73	574	2	–	20
Northborough	–	–	1	697	50	320	1	–	14
Northbridge	2	1	–	1,657	229	2,231	8	–	44
Oakham	–	–	–	138	7	40	–	–	4
Oxford	–	–	3	660	59	1,048	–	–	37
Paxton	–	–	–	246	6	94	1	–	8
Petersham	–	–	1	300	6	79	–	–	9
Phillipston	–	–	1	110	1	71	–	–	3
Princeton	–	–	–	272	8	64	5	–	5
Royalston	–	–	–	212	10	109	–	–	7
Rutland	–	3	1	392	14	255	3	–	11
Shrewsbury	3	6	1	1,732	110	1,198	9	–	45
Southborough	1	–	–	610	53	320	3	–	24
Southbridge	1	4	3	1,593	279	4,955	5	–	88
Spencer	1	5	6	1,081	114	1,754	5	–	48
Sterling	–	–	–	565	30	205	1	–	21
Sturbridge	–	–	–	370	20	458	1	–	14
Sutton	–	–	3	485	23	471	1	–	10
Templeton	–	3	2	873	45	701	3	–	39
Upton	–	–	–	664	22	347	3	–	26
Uxbridge	–	–	5	976	236	1,538	6	–	39
Warren	1	–	3	627	32	811	5	–	32
Webster	2	5	3	1,414	164	4,361	12	–	85
West Boylston	–	–	–	669	13	278	4	–	11
West Brookfield	–	–	–	435	8	202	1	–	12
Westborough	1	1	–	1,524	107	675	3	–	31
Westminster	1	2	1	385	12	249	5	–	12
Winchendon	2	4	–	1,245	127	1,200	8	–	67
Worcester	27	142	76	30,232	4,341	47,333	304	–	1,080
Totals	89	279	164	85,316	10,185	114,136	595	–	3,347

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1936.

Counties.	Aiken and Teichert, Socialist Labor	Browder and Ford, Communist	Colvin and Watson, Prohibition	Landon and Knox, Republican	Lemke and O'Brien, The Union	Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic	Thomas and Nelson, Socialist	All Others	Blanks
Barnstable	11	20	16	11,337	310	4,751	40	–	435
Berkshire	39	51	32	22,607	1,571	29,087	181	–	1,005
Bristol	99	168	96	49,754	9,765	80,805	458	–	2,152
Dukes County	3	–	2	1,655	19	931	5	–	90
Essex	277	388	139	97,310	18,176	106,078	631	–	4,315
Franklin	14	3	16	13,756	515	9,324	93	–	492
Hampden	111	175	63	51,288	7,929	80,164	444	6	2,166
Hampshire	13	34	22	14,012	1,131	15,412	282	–	546
Middlesex	273	520	194	199,704	28,386	189,512	931	–	8,009
Nantucket	1	–	1	969	25	548	–	–	36
Norfolk	76	212	74	82,545	7,732	57,770	481	–	2,369
Plymouth	41	149	55	41,942	5,096	30,466	261	–	1,505
Suffolk	258	931	158	96,418	27,799	223,732	709	5	8,301
Worcester	89	279	164	85,316	10,185	114,136	595	–	3,347
Totals	1,305	2,930	1,032	768,613	118,639	942,716	5,111	11	34,768

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1934
(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1934.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Barnstable . .	36	27	1,231	1,493	11	1	176
Bourne . . .	8	15	442	519	8	4	49
Brewster . .	2	10	105	219	–	–	34
Chatham . .	2	7	192	525	1	1	32
Dennis . . .	10	12	244	522	5	1	50
Eastham . .	2	3	72	198	–	–	23
Falmouth . .	33	22	810	994	5	1	84
Harwich . .	9	19	236	558	2	1	25
Mashpee . .	1	4	87	47	–	–	11
Orleans . . .	4	8	150	397	–	–	35
Provincetown .	3	7	725	324	–	9	38
Sandwich . .	11	4	230	320	1	4	28
Truro . . .	–	2	100	103	1	–	15
Wellfleet . .	7	8	167	255	1	–	32
Yarmouth . .	4	8	281	464	1	–	38
Totals . .	132	156	5,072	6,938	36	22	670

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams . . .	160	25	2,610	871	30	16	186
Alford . . .	1	–	41	42	–	–	8
Becket . . .	3	6	99	103	–	2	11
Cheshire . .	15	3	366	227	–	–	44
Clarksburg .	51	5	200	187	8	2	37
Dalton . . .	51	12	794	827	7	4	81
Egremont . .	4	4	59	151	1	1	48

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Florida	4	–	35	71	–	–	4
Great Barrington	46	19	1,085	895	10	7	110
Hancock	2	2	31	68	2	–	4
Hinsdale	8	5	229	145	–	1	23
Lanesborough	30	5	137	231	2	2	25
Lee	37	14	755	466	6	2	81
Lenox	32	5	636	378	2	1	81
Monterey	5	1	42	89	–	1	6
Mount Washington	–	–	17	22	–	–	–
New Ashford	–	–	19	17	–	–	–
New Marlborough	3	5	109	181	2	–	23
NORTH ADAMS	176	36	4,104	2,309	36	11	307
Otis	3	1	47	82	2	1	7
Peru	1	2	25	25	–	–	5
PITTSFIELD	866	119	7,573	5,268	81	32	622
Richmond	10	2	59	108	–	1	18
Sandisfield	2	1	61	28	2	–	8
Savoy	1	1	40	53	3	–	8
Sheffield	11	8	171	307	1	1	25
Stockbridge	23	6	222	333	1	1	18
Tyringham	1	2	35	58	–	–	2
Washington	3	2	28	32	1	–	4
West Stockbridge	9	6	164	156	4	1	14
Williamstown	35	10	584	710	5	–	55
Windsor	6	–	46	55	–	–	4
Totals	1,599	307	20,423	14,495	206	87	1,869

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	43	6	632	292	10	2	40
ATTLEBORO	144	58	3,517	3,331	38	8	276
Berkley	6	4	95	117	2	–	19
Dartmouth	44	28	998	872	18	9	105
Dighton	4	17	267	503	3	1	52
Easton	13	18	950	1,245	8	1	97
Fairhaven	53	33	1,737	1,262	27	9	149
FALL RIVER	342	285	22,122	9,094	267	103	2,140
Freetown	4	4	171	273	3	1	43

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Fitzfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Mansfield	20	24	1,082	1,088	10	5	97
New Bedford	866	179	20,106	7,584	378	144	1,192
North Attleborough	37	27	1,989	1,611	10	6	219
Norton	12	8	355	466	3	4	24
Raynham	6	3	225	359	4	3	47
Rehoboth	11	10	302	469	5	–	50
Seekonk	7	7	510	604	8	1	57
Somerset	21	11	839	681	18	4	76
Swansea	8	14	546	649	8	–	62
Taunton	124	82	7,554	4,082	68	27	800
Westport	14	19	448	592	5	6	93
Totals	1,779	837	64,445	35,174	893	334	5,638

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	1	2	19	90	1	–	17
Edgartown	3	5	166	196	1	–	41
Gay Head	–	–	31	13	–	–	70
Gosnold	–	–	14	17	–	–	5
Oak Bluffs	3	14	275	183	3	1	50
Tisbury	6	10	249	267	4	1	66
West Tisbury	–	1	28	77	–	–	8
Totals	13	32	782	843	9	2	257

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	122	30	2,154	1,448	13	9	230
Andover	57	36	1,934	2,472	20	6	172
Beverly	92	92	4,490	4,663	56	10	599
Boxford	3	1	88	199	1	–	6
Danvers	54	36	2,150	2,003	17	5	278
Essex	2	5	254	352	4	–	39
Georgetown	4	17	292	491	3	2	91

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Gloucester	75	48	3,898	3,550	12	25	566
Groveland	10	11	418	476	2	–	45
Hamilton	8	6	358	516	1	–	38
Haverhill	237	193	9,293	6,101	89	152	871
Ipswich	15	21	1,025	949	7	4	119
Lawrence	634	226	21,573	5,223	263	213	1,733
Lynn	635	255	20,081	12,328	475	232	1,286
Lynnfield	4	7	342	565	1	–	46
Manchester	7	10	485	674	3	1	55
Marblehead	26	28	1,775	2,775	10	5	187
Merrimac	23	16	383	548	4	1	61
Methuen	260	71	3,928	3,085	76	49	446
Middleton	5	9	254	362	4	4	62
Nahant	13	7	465	395	3	–	54
Newbury	6	8	217	482	1	1	49
Newburyport	90	42	3,174	2,248	29	19	375
North Andover	70	29	1,598	1,241	27	5	109
Peabody	138	37	4,464	1,806	71	51	440
Rockport	51	25	705	797	12	4	167
Rowley	7	7	241	349	2	1	60
Salem	212	97	10,610	4,415	103	62	1,086
Salisbury	15	13	534	369	2	3	125
Saugus	81	57	2,260	2,927	83	26	386
Swampscott	30	27	1,639	2,809	21	10	161
Topsfield	6	5	186	314	–	–	26
Wenham	2	6	173	368	1	–	14
West Newbury	10	8	173	340	1	2	36
Totals	3,004	1,486	101,614	67,640	1,417	902	10,018

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	2	1	59	208	3	–	23
Bernardston	5	8	79	246	–	2	42
Buckland	10	4	190	380	3	1	67
Charlemont	–	3	86	209	–	–	11
Colrain	1	5	161	305	–	–	18
Conway	2	5	93	221	–	7	17
Deerfield	9	6	395	441	1	5	54

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David L. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Erving	5	4	199	172	1	–	23
Gill	5	7	106	177	3	2	19
Greenfield	97	52	2,970	2,956	21	37	219
Hawley	–	–	18	56	–	–	3
Heath	–	–	13	58	–	–	5
Leverett	–	3	26	123	1	2	14
Leyden	1	1	24	59	–	–	15
Monroe	1	1	32	43	–	–	3
Montague	31	14	1,630	986	7	12	122
New Salem	1	2	48	119	–	–	11
Northfield	7	15	164	498	2	1	12
Orange	22	14	572	1,423	2	6	111
Rowe	–	–	9	64	–	–	5
Shelburne	5	11	166	570	3	–	55
Shutesbury	1	–	28	29	2	–	6
Sunderland	1	3	90	167	2	–	11
Warwick	1	1	45	90	1	–	6
Wendell	1	–	73	45	1	–	7
Whately	2	2	136	174	1	–	22
Totals	210	162	7,412	9,759	54	75	901

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	46	17	1,236	883	10	1	75
Blandford	2	1	34	128	–	–	10
Brimfield	6	4	128	196	1	2	29
Chester	26	3	178	180	3	–	37
Chicopee	333	78	9,328	2,675	165	56	1,046
East Longmeadow	23	7	488	643	10	3	17
Granville	3	5	48	154	–	2	216
Hampden	6	1	132	191	7	–	17
Holland	–	2	47	31	–	–	4
Holyoke	504	112	14,425	4,543	139	65	1,063
Longmeadow	20	7	649	1,414	4	2	18
Ludlow	93	12	1,145	616	14	7	46
Monson	20	19	697	665	7	2	71
Montgomery	–	–	19	32	–	–	1
Palmer	27	39	1,778	947	11	10	210

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Russell	6	1	195	241	–	–	18
Southwick	2	7	112	257	–	1	18
SPRINGFIELD	1,076	249	27,264	19,017	296	117	1,306
Tolland	–	–	15	25	–	–	1
Wales	–	–	62	79	1	–	7
West Springfield	80	35	3,238	2,525	39	25	99
WESTFIELD	93	50	3,188	2,459	31	12	188
Wilbraham	6	7	364	419	10	2	34
Totals	2,372	656	64,770	38,320	748	307	4,331

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	66	34	911	1,429	5	6	107
Belchertown	14	4	324	372	5	–	26
Chesterfield	5	–	37	151	–	1	11
Cummington	5	3	46	199	–	–	18
Easthampton	275	23	2,094	1,089	41	26	189
Enfield	1	2	48	108	–	–	2
Goshen	2	4	14	94	–	–	6
Granby	4	1	142	193	1	–	10
Greenwich	–	–	23	41	–	–	2
Hadley	10	4	333	235	1	–	13
Hatfield	8	3	387	144	3	1	26
Huntington	6	5	287	227	2	–	23
Middlefield	2	–	31	43	–	1	5
NORTHAMPTON	280	33	4,582	2,983	17	16	294
Pelham	3	1	25	110	1	1	7
Plainfield	1	2	31	66	1	–	12
Prescott	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
South Hadley	70	14	1,527	1,033	11	5	90
Southampton	6	2	137	192	1	1	14
Ware	37	24	1,544	640	14	7	107
Westhampton	2	5	39	81	1	–	3
Williamsburg	7	5	318	438	1	1	30
Worthington	2	–	46	101	–	–	9
Totals	806	169	12,926	9,977	105	66	1,004

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Acton	4	10	424	671	4	2	42
Arlington	136	76	8,394	7,012	49	32	377
Ashby	10	1	77	164	2	6	14
Ashland	16	6	473	567	4	9	48
Ayer	11	10	678	520	4	1	61
Bedford	10	10	384	407	2	1	48
Belmont	67	35	4,956	5,028	20	11	295
Billerica	26	14	1,289	1,118	8	10	94
Boxborough	2	–	56	96	1	–	3
Burlington	5	2	374	313	12	2	41
CAMBRIDGE	602	227	24,232	10,501	205	125	2,253
Carlisle	6	4	69	181	1	1	6
Chelmsford	37	52	1,094	1,494	16	3	124
Concord	10	11	1,292	1,455	3	1	83
Dracut	34	26	1,171	797	10	4	112
Dunstable	2	2	52	111	–	–	20
EVERETT	262	131	8,575	4,975	105	48	854
Framingham	38	61	4,721	3,085	23	9	285
Groton	5	7	450	680	4	3	36
Holliston	8	23	591	729	1	3	44
Hopkinton	13	15	629	476	4	–	37
Hudson	18	17	1,684	981	10	17	93
Lexington	59	20	1,781	2,259	11	8	132
Lincoln	5	6	291	371	–	2	22
Littleton	3	6	179	434	–	–	20
LOWELL	304	247	23,742	10,736	170	112	1,815
MALDEN	248	137	10,333	7,243	80	131	930
MARLBOROUGH	100	43	4,122	1,841	29	26	414
Maynard	155	17	1,417	712	9	28	78
MEDFORD	218	157	12,926	8,485	99	57	960
MELROSE	81	73	3,951	6,454	37	24	259
Natick	47	41	3,499	2,348	12	7	213
NEWTON	166	150	12,511	15,083	51	51	813
North Reading	5	7	350	392	3	1	58
Pepperell	9	9	476	594	2	–	68
Reading	25	26	1,625	2,776	6	6	127
Sherborn	2	2	160	248	–	–	13
Shirley	13	8	434	313	3	1	58
SOMERVILLE	367	222	20,484	11,761	152	72	1,350
Stoneham	23	34	1,916	2,083	48	4	137
Stow	5	1	136	277	–	4	12
Sudbury	3	3	224	411	–	2	17

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Tewksbury	13	6	444	548	5	5	40
Townsend	11	6	201	457	2	–	32
Tyngsborough	4	6	219	255	4	2	25
Wakefield	53	41	3,247	2,883	26	44	204
Waltham	100	98	8,245	5,360	58	22	506
Watertown	109	66	7,463	4,627	52	63	326
Wayland	19	6	615	563	3	2	53
Westford	7	7	571	530	5	3	37
Weston	18	8	567	958	–	2	39
Wilmington	18	14	664	660	10	2	50
Winchester	23	21	2,454	3,467	3	7	161
Woburn	53	54	4,731	2,420	44	13	393
Totals	3,588	2,282	191,643	138,910	1,412	989	14,422

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	8	7	534	519	7	1	153

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	10	5	540	345	5	3	57
Bellingham	14	6	615	285	7	1	37
Braintree	111	56	3,081	3,167	25	13	258
Brookline	160	146	8,898	9,483	74	24	642
Canton	12	16	1,429	939	6	5	69
Cohasset	8	7	733	656	4	–	40
Dedham	44	23	3,076	2,365	34	12	248
Dover	9	1	227	284	1	–	14
Foxborough	7	13	701	920	4	–	56
Franklin	16	13	1,607	824	4	4	112
Holbrook	28	14	588	704	4	2	63
Medfield	4	3	373	448	4	1	36
Medway	19	8	651	493	6	–	38
Millis	3	3	425	346	–	1	53
Milton	59	62	3,971	4,011	18	7	276
Needham	55	38	1,650	2,949	13	5	155

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Norfolk	9	7	247	279	3	5	28
Norwood	55	30	3,404	1,863	18	58	186
Plainville	13	4	183	364	4	1	32
Quincy	628	202	14,685	11,490	178	103	1,299
Randolph	23	16	1,831	1,049	16	8	135
Sharon	16	10	611	897	3	2	46
Stoughton	40	20	1,745	1,095	10	9	119
Walpole	31	21	1,290	1,089	8	7	124
Wellesley	60	25	1,863	3,137	3	2	143
Westwood	16	10	462	619	4	1	72
Weymouth	128	60	4,343	3,659	37	25	408
Wrentham	8	5	392	475	5	–	51
Totals	1,586	824	59,621	54,235	498	299	4,797

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	33	30	1,196	1,119	7	3	146
Bridgewater	21	23	1,115	970	12	32	111
Brockton	422	183	13,123	8,618	171	179	1,127
Carver	3	1	119	194	–	–	12
Duxbury	6	6	322	646	2	1	51
East Bridgewater	37	37	551	642	8	4	67
Halifax	6	8	124	156	–	2	13
Hanover	6	5	312	605	1	1	30
Hanson	10	5	375	476	3	–	49
Hingham	46	22	1,196	1,493	5	5	85
Hull	6	5	660	367	3	1	65
Kingston	10	2	426	404	3	–	50
Lakeville	3	1	106	261	2	1	24
Marion	1	10	259	343	–	–	38
Marshfield	7	9	302	639	4	–	40
Mattapoisett	7	4	212	281	–	1	23
Middleborough	23	51	1,329	1,579	7	4	217
Norwell	10	2	225	430	2	1	44
Pembroke	6	6	167	308	–	–	23
Plymouth	38	23	2,029	1,752	15	6	272
Plympton	2	7	69	136	–	–	7
Rochester	1	1	96	162	–	–	4
Rockland	59	18	2,100	1,128	14	3	178

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Scituate	18	14	772	1,002	3	3	62
Wareham	24	24	951	899	6	2	136
West Bridgewater	13	13	466	676	10	9	63
Whitman	60	37	1,635	1,440	22	7	175
Totals	878	547	30,237	26,726	300	265	3,112

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	3,310	1,563	182,566	59,416	1,607	1,550	16,242
Chelsea	333	80	7,309	2,046	178	178	1,496
Revere	218	68	7,421	2,354	117	99	796
Winthrop	67	49	3,836	3,032	29	38	211
Totals	3,928	1,760	201,132	66,848	1,931	1,865	18,745

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	12	6	253	284	1	5	40
Athol	28	34	1,440	1,923	16	9	137
Auburn	28	19	1,074	1,112	18	6	76
Barre	3	11	486	543	2	–	54
Berlin	–	7	137	302	1	2	8
Blackstone	5	10	1,193	225	11	–	62
Bolton	–	9	86	210	–	–	6
Boylston	3	2	131	278	1	3	10
Brookfield	1	4	221	319	1	–	23
Charlton	9	7	269	411	1	1	33
Clinton	41	32	3,204	1,518	16	15	175
Dana	4	2	39	104	1	–	16
Douglas	1	5	420	340	3	1	14
Dudley	11	4	983	328	17	1	66
E. Brookfield	1	3	179	131	–	1	12
Fitchburg	388	98	8,495	4,487	54	57	432
Gardner	258	32	3,371	2,031	23	35	340
Grafton	8	17	1,256	937	8	4	74
Hardwick	7	8	455	285	5	1	34
Harvard	5	5	160	302	1	1	17

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Holden	7	9	479	863	3	4	44
Hopedale	7	10	412	783	2	–	21
Hubbardston	17	3	80	197	–	2	8
Lancaster	4	21	302	566	3	–	64
Leicester	19	11	973	725	2	5	46
LEOMINSTER	58	36	3,988	2,842	19	5	230
Lunenburg	28	8	291	443	3	2	40
Mendon	3	1	156	284	2	–	14
Milford	105	28	3,414	1,309	34	3	223
Millbury	28	12	1,520	857	6	5	73
Millville	9	7	579	141	5	2	34
New Braintree	2	2	44	61	–	–	2
N. Brookfield	9	9	573	493	2	1	38
Northborough	3	9	314	550	1	–	14
Northbridge	19	17	1,958	1,375	10	1	84
Oakham	–	2	64	96	–	–	4
Oxford	13	8	910	560	8	1	42
Paxton	–	2	80	159	1	–	7
Petersham	2	7	80	203	–	–	14
Phillipston	8	–	61	71	–	1	9
Princeton	1	1	38	202	–	–	6
Royalston	3	1	67	133	–	–	16
Rutland	11	6	250	315	3	–	29
Shrewsbury	28	9	896	1,269	10	8	72
Southborough	6	9	381	421	–	–	25
Southbridge	45	25	3,432	1,139	39	14	253
Spencer	17	22	1,407	872	4	3	110
Sterling	2	8	223	430	3	2	20
Sturbridge	7	6	279	242	2	1	26
Sutton	6	37	351	349	4	–	27
Templeton	26	12	539	604	3	1	64
Upton	9	6	328	541	3	–	40
Uxbridge	20	20	1,547	719	6	5	69
Warren	21	9	690	496	11	–	61
Webster	52	29	3,394	1,066	21	6	152
West Boylston	7	5	211	531	2	–	12
West Brookfield	5	4	196	297	–	–	24
Westborough	14	11	756	1,135	–	2	46
Westminster	40	2	179	263	4	9	22
Winchendon	27	23	932	867	6	3	139
WORCESTER	688	376	35,939	25,769	227	315	2,029
Totals	2,189	1,138	92,165	66,308	629	543	5,882

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist	W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican	Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor	Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist	Blanks
Barnstable	132	156	5,072	6,938	36	22	670
Berkshire	1,599	307	20,423	14,495	206	87	1,869
Bristol	1,779	837	64,445	35,174	893	334	5,638
Dukes County	13	32	782	843	9	2	257
Essex	3,004	1,486	101,614	67,640	1,417	902	10,018
Franklin	210	162	7,412	9,759	54	75	901
Hampden	2,372	656	64,770	38,320	748	307	4,331
Hampshire	806	169	12,926	9,977	105	66	1,004
Middlesex	3,588	2,282	191,643	138,910	1,412	989	14,422
Nantucket	8	7	534	519	7	1	153
Norfolk	1,586	824	59,621	54,235	498	299	4,797
Plymouth	878	547	30,237	26,726	300	265	3,112
Suffolk	3,928	1,760	201,132	66,848	1,931	1,865	18,745
Worcester	2,189	1,138	92,165	66,308	629	543	5,882
Totals	22,092	10,363	852,776	536,692	8,245	5,757	71,799

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1936.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1936.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsenditе-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Barnstable	33	18	748	7	-	19	28	2,692	12	5
Bourne	20	4	326	5	2	4	12	1,042	3	3
Brewster	7	2	68	1	-	1	3	340	1	
Chatham	12	3	87	-	-	1	6	860	1	2
Dennis	13	3	110	6	-	4	7	888	-	1
Eastham	4	1	22	-	-	-	1	272	4	
Falmouth	17	13	630	4	3	10	13	1,639	13	4
Harwich	11	4	140	5	-	2	8	935	4	1
Mashpee	1	-	87	1	-	-	-	86	-	
Orleans	5	4	55	-	1	-	7	711	1	
Provincetown	10	9	577	6	21	8	4	622	6	13
Sandwich	4	12	212	3	1	3	2	481	1	1
Truro	5	1	72	2	-	1	1	177	1	
Wellfleet	8	3	74	-	2	-	3	378	1	
Yarmouth	7	3	105	2	2	2	5	847	1	1
Totals	157	80	3,313	42	32	55	100	11,970	49	37

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	26	49	2,739	45	15	41	26	2,028	18	16
Alford	-	2	28	-	-	-	1	74	-	
Becket	6	2	85	1	2	4	8	213	3	
Cheshire	5	3	271	1	-	11	7	324	3	1
Clarksburg	6	20	205	4	-	7	5	297	3	
Dalton	16	11	747	6	1	14	6	1,230	3	5
Egremont	1	-	56	1	-	-	2	229	1	

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsenditte-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
orida	1	2	43	-	-	1	1	127	-	1
reat Barrington	13	15	1,089	10	4	17	13	1,473	6	71
ancock	2	1	28	-	-	-	1	133	1	-
nsdale	4	-	229	-	1	3	-	232	3	16
nesborough	8	4	135	4	4	5	4	336	1	10
e	9	17	623	4	3	14	6	954	16	58
nox	12	11	554	3	3	16	6	661	9	53
onterey	-	8	26	-	-	-	1	140	1	1
ount Washington	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
ew Ashford	1	-	20	-	-	-	1	24	-	-
w Marlborough	1	2	114	-	-	1	1	290	3	7
ORTH ADAMS	41	51	4,628	47	13	40	22	4,262	26	258
is	1	1	56	-	-	-	1	143	1	2
ru	2	-	15	-	-	-	5	47	-	1
TTSFIELD	120	298	8,500	89	50	182	98	9,492	66	803
chmond	1	8	64	1	1	1	1	188	2	3
ndisfield	1	3	75	-	-	-	1	74	1	1
voy	2	-	51	-	-	-	-	76	-	1
effield	2	6	160	2	-	-	2	492	1	3
ckbridge	1	10	256	1	-	3	3	563	2	12
rringham	-	2	27	-	-	-	-	87	1	1
ashington	-	1	40	-	-	-	1	67	2	1
est Stockbridge	6	3	197	2	1	2	3	246	3	9
illiamstown	9	21	478	7	1	3	4	1,387	7	29
indsor	3	1	35	1	-	2	1	92	-	-
Totals	300	552	21,590	229	99	367	231	26,005	183	1,591

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

ushnet	10	17	464	15	2	14	4	558	2	263
TTLEBORO	66	56	2,294	35	11	90	40	5,477	42	1,167
rkley	6	-	65	-	-	-	-	121	-	12
rtmouth	33	33	876	13	14	18	16	1,833	11	287
ghton	6	4	206	4	-	2	3	822	4	67
ston	32	10	626	6	-	7	13	1,883	5	124
irhaven	28	30	1,331	16	3	40	25	2,485	13	370
LL RIVER	202	174	18,533	328	90	168	116	16,332	178	4,404
eetown	11	4	135	2	-	2	4	487	2	21

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Mansfield	18	7	826	7	-	16	13	1,885	7	154
New Bedford	298	387	16,389	309	132	446	226	15,363	100	5,720
North Attleborough	17	27	1,191	13	8	63	19	2,612	13	792
Norton	8	7	300	1	8	8	17	807	3	95
Raynham	16	2	204	3	1	6	8	582	4	59
Rehoboth	2	4	200	2	1	10	4	733	2	96
Seekonk	8	1	393	6	2	13	6	1,080	3	148
Somerset	7	4	776	5	1	11	5	1,343	6	143
Swansea	9	4	446	6	3	6	4	1,221	7	124
Taunton	98	50	6,545	55	28	54	52	6,274	24	1,524
Westport	6	6	360	15	2	9	5	1,081	8	111
Totals	881	827	52,160	841	306	983	580	62,979	434	15,681

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	2	1	20	-	-	-	-	122	1	-
Edgartown	5	-	106	-	2	2	3	449	2	7
Gay Head	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	32	-	1
Gosnold	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
Oak Bluffs	10	1	238	2	2	7	4	442	6	11
Tisbury	9	3	205	3	1	-	3	542	-	14
West Tisbury	5	-	24	-	1	-	-	117	-	-
Totals	32	5	631	5	6	9	11	1,740	9	33

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	39	42	1,677	14	5	60	15	2,314	14	398
Andover	36	31	1,329	10	2	21	11	3,569	14	272
Beverly	79	24	3,024	60	10	52	34	8,573	33	467
Boxford	3	1	44	-	1	1	1	325	1	6
Danvers	40	10	1,522	20	3	39	16	3,346	24	378
Essex	4	-	166	4	-	4	2	607	-	12
Georgetown	14	4	140	6	1	10	4	764	4	47

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsenditc-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Gloucester	44	33	3,438	41	20	26	23	5,626	17	345
Groveland	22	2	280	3	3	10	3	684	2	103
Hamilton	8	1	201	3	3	4	3	885	2	31
Haverhill	312	84	7,137	52	83	338	129	9,699	28	2,475
Ipswich	33	6	666	11	8	16	18	1,715	3	137
Lawrence	189	306	20,130	162	136	255	111	8,742	57	3,660
Lynn	330	203	17,198	276	138	256	190	18,919	100	4,548
Lynnfield	7	2	209	2	–	5	8	888	1	48
Manchester	7	4	275	5	–	1	2	1,065	1	25
Marblehead	41	14	1,099	16	5	30	17	4,440	11	237
Merrimac	17	12	251	3	1	12	9	856	2	42
Methuen	107	86	3,286	34	41	85	34	5,083	18	1,009
Middleton	8	3	161	3	1	6	3	558	1	20
Nahant	3	–	298	4	–	4	2	636	1	100
Newbury	6	1	75	1	–	3	2	696	1	25
Newburyport	75	36	2,606	27	10	66	26	3,487	11	346
North Andover	36	34	1,234	8	9	27	8	2,168	6	324
Peabody	54	34	4,119	44	46	45	21	3,208	20	889
Rockport	15	16	500	9	7	9	2	1,285	2	34
Rowley	4	1	122	5	–	3	8	556	1	20
Salem	142	51	8,197	99	51	240	79	8,021	64	2,086
Salisbury	19	2	312	2	–	9	1	761	4	45
Saugus	57	30	1,633	48	12	47	32	4,412	19	428
Swampscott	38	14	1,132	19	2	17	11	4,035	9	255
Topsfield	5	2	65	1	–	1	1	477	–	12
Wenham	3	–	50	1	–	2	1	595	1	14
West Newbury	12	4	122	1	–	8	–	560	3	11
Totals	1,809	1,093	82,698	994	598	1,711	827	109,555	475	18,849

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	2	1	28	–	–	1	1	349	1	3
Bernardston	1	–	48	2	–	2	5	367	2	5
Buckland	15	4	149	2	1	5	7	559	1	7
Charlemont	8	–	82	–	–	4	2	352	1	4
Colrain	2	1	185	1	–	8	3	477	1	11
Conway	1	2	78	1	–	2	2	313	–	7
Deerfield	5	3	340	3	1	15	1	771	–	12

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Erving	8	8	194	1	1	2	2	299	2	11
Gill	2	2	77	3	-	-	2	332	1	3
Greenfield	47	51	2,688	19	12	68	31	4,796	17	118
Hawley	-	1	13	-	-	1	1	98	1	4
Heath	3	-	20	1	-	1	-	94	-	3
Leverett	1	-	44	-	-	2	2	191	-	-
Leyden	-	-	18	1	-	5	1	95	-	-
Monroe	1	1	16	-	1	-	-	69	-	-
Montague	15	18	1,766	9	3	18	5	1,522	6	53
New Salem	1	-	34	-	-	1	3	159	1	12
Northfield	4	5	143	3	2	2	1	749	-	10
Orange	44	11	429	3	1	32	40	1,895	9	142
Rowe	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	93	-	-
Shelburne	9	4	91	2	-	5	6	749	2	9
Shutesbury	-	1	22	2	-	3	1	70	-	-
Sunderland	-	1	122	2	-	3	-	260	1	-
Warwick	3	-	27	1	-	2	-	137	2	8
Wendell	8	1	65	1	-	1	6	71	2	7
Whately	-	-	143	1	-	3	-	243	1	4
Totals	180	116	6,836	58	22	186	122	15,110	51	433

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	25	22	1,087	11	1	42	29	1,459	5	208
Blandford	5	-	16	-	-	1	4	193	-	1
Brimfield	-	-	100	-	2	4	-	282	-	2
Chester	8	15	143	2	-	12	13	302	1	46
Chicopee	117	133	8,905	127	40	207	64	4,535	51	1,461
East Longmeadow	13	11	337	11	3	14	5	916	5	80
Granville	2	2	44	-	1	4	4	232	1	1
Hampden	8	1	96	1	-	7	14	305	1	8
Holland	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	57	-	-
Holyoke	128	230	13,107	157	56	212	111	8,519	79	1,521
Longmeadow	7	13	326	9	1	7	3	2,282	7	49
Ludlow	23	22	1,346	11	9	30	11	1,023	6	111
Monson	11	10	675	1	1	12	8	1,031	1	47
Montgomery	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	63	1	7
Palmer	19	9	1,664	19	11	21	13	1,657	11	92

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Russell	7	2	178	1	–	3	2	351	2	11
Southwick	7	1	113	37	–	2	4	329	2	8
Springfield	419	399	24,322	276	185	710	448	30,857	133	4,751
Tolland	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	48	–	–
Wales	–	–	58	1	1	2	2	128	1	2
West Springfield	56	91	2,827	40	15	62	37	3,652	15	329
Westfield	47	35	3,039	18	8	61	36	3,771	13	333
Wilbraham	6	4	407	4	1	14	7	668	–	42
Totals	913	1,000	58,847	726	335	1,427	815	62,660	335	9,110

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	22	37	621	8	7	15	11	2,245	5	27
Belchertown	5	4	338	5	1	8	7	597	5	16
Chesterfield	3	1	25	–	–	1	1	212	1	2
Cummington	1	3	20	1	3	2	4	270	–	3
Easthampton	22	132	1,651	30	15	51	13	1,772	32	289
Enfield	–	–	43	–	–	–	1	146	1	5
Goshen	5	2	6	–	–	–	–	113	–	–
Granby	3	3	93	–	–	3	1	285	–	51
Greenwich	–	–	11	1	1	–	1	76	–	1
Hadley	2	6	416	6	2	–	4	360	3	17
Hatfield	–	1	477	3	–	3	–	285	–	22
Huntington	5	4	241	3	–	6	3	337	1	27
Middlefield	–	1	34	–	–	2	–	72	2	–
Northampton	25	161	4,229	26	12	79	29	4,915	32	436
Pelham	–	1	17	1	–	2	2	170	4	1
Plainfield	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	117	–	–
Prescott	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1
South Hadley	28	35	1,119	17	3	25	6	1,758	14	192
Southampton	3	2	105	–	1	–	1	280	1	16
Ware	20	31	1,538	30	5	12	7	1,291	6	100
Westhampton	1	3	14	1	–	1	–	138	1	6
Williamsburg	2	4	240	4	–	5	7	576	1	48
Worthington	3	3	53	1	–	1	–	178	1	8
Totals	150	435	11,313	137	50	216	98	16,205	110	1,268

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Acton	5	-	223	3	1	3	6	1,092	7	53
Arlington	92	48	6,352	44	28	44	50	11,004	18	1,243
Ashby	10	17	44	2	3	1	1	317	-	-
Ashland	14	8	319	3	4	8	11	853	3	56
Ayer	10	5	538	3	1	9	16	754	-	77
Bedford	9	2	248	5	2	2	3	695	1	31
Belmont	34	45	3,485	25	11	18	25	8,415	11	619
Billerica	19	15	1,091	4	3	22	15	1,531	5	231
Boxborough	2	-	36	-	2	-	-	139	-	7
Burlington	3	1	374	6	1	4	5	506	1	62
CAMBRIDGE	201	483	22,511	177	126	139	133	17,443	47	3,638
Carlisle	1	3	38	1	-	-	1	290	-	2
Chelmsford	38	11	819	11	5	20	13	2,282	2	214
Concord	8	12	973	2	5	5	6	2,167	3	135
Dracut	19	13	958	18	2	23	24	1,190	17	243
Dunstable	3	-	25	-	-	-	4	154	-	7
EVERETT	155	75	7,952	66	39	85	66	8,029	28	1,407
Framingham	52	32	4,037	20	10	35	54	4,972	40	550
Groton	11	5	317	2	-	3	5	933	1	41
Holliston	7	3	346	5	1	9	7	1,067	3	66
Hopkinton	14	1	478	4	-	6	14	702	4	75
Hudson	30	16	1,350	10	26	25	31	1,592	6	347
Lexington	33	13	1,213	13	6	19	23	3,617	3	218
Lincoln	4	5	185	1	2	1	-	603	1	34
Littleton	4	1	124	3	2	3	1	600	1	14
LOWELL	260	145	21,154	166	88	357	217	15,168	85	3,788
MALDEN	181	90	9,149	91	75	99	81	11,961	23	1,520
MARLBOROUGH	55	27	3,531	25	12	61	46	3,038	9	606
Maynard	17	71	1,181	18	42	17	14	1,248	14	202
MEDFORD	166	76	10,595	76	40	109	79	13,690	69	2,402
MELROSE	105	24	2,277	22	8	26	30	9,902	22	488
Natick	52	17	2,626	15	4	25	106	3,455	6	454
NEWTON	106	150	8,640	61	28	48	93	23,222	34	1,573
North Reading	10	2	304	5	-	8	5	702	1	68
Pepperell	11	1	417	1	-	6	6	912	2	31
Reading	38	16	923	11	9	22	11	3,994	8	206
Sherborn	1	3	95	1	-	3	1	402	-	7
Shirley	7	9	376	2	-	6	4	429	1	32
SOMERVILLE	274	192	18,361	141	50	131	86	17,658	56	3,904
Stoneham	33	13	1,458	9	3	7	14	3,202	17	263
Stow	4	-	62	2	-	1	4	446	2	16
Sudbury	6	2	103	1	-	2	15	619	1	13

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Tewksbury	7	5	444	1	4	8	2	767	3	60
Townsend	7	8	119	2	3	6	13	759	2	35
Tyngsborough	11	4	177	6	-	4	8	382	1	19
Wakefield	38	19	2,427	16	35	27	18	4,564	13	416
Waltham	131	56	7,024	59	27	63	121	8,330	23	1,235
Watertown	62	63	6,400	33	58	49	72	7,435	22	1,119
Wayland	20	11	436	4	-	12	21	982	1	90
Westford	13	3	576	5	1	4	4	746	2	52
Weston	6	15	299	2	5	7	6	1,518	1	82
Wilmington	24	8	550	5	1	7	6	1,026	4	124
Winchester	25	17	1,653	4	5	12	7	4,841	10	275
Woburn	38	28	4,418	26	7	46	27	3,598	18	725
Totals	2,486	1,889	159,811	1,238	785	1,657	1,631	215,943	652	29,175

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	7	1	382	5	-	5	9	981	5	27

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	14	3	358	4	-	13	11	598	3	122
Bellingham	8	9	650	5	1	4	3	483	5	63
Braintree	79	36	2,155	22	7	39	22	5,294	8	607
Brookline	77	158	6,369	102	68	31	33	16,491	56	969
Canton	17	5	1,128	8	1	11	4	1,419	7	236
Cohasset	10	7	503	3	1	7	12	1,130	6	74
Dedham	37	20	2,474	26	18	18	4	3,907	12	472
Dover	2	4	128	-	-	2	1	496	-	22
Foxborough	32	10	523	6	3	5	5	1,545	9	86
Franklin	13	8	1,331	7	3	10	14	1,514	3	169
Holbrook	23	1	338	-	2	5	10	1,214	2	158
Medfield	5	-	381	1	1	2	1	721	2	22
Medway	9	7	569	6	2	11	17	738	1	77
Millis	10	3	353	3	1	1	25	541	-	45
Milton	34	26	2,753	17	11	20	9	6,475	9	552
Needham	17	26	917	14	6	9	8	4,634	11	207

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Norfolk	6	3	204	2	4	-	2	432	-	39
Norwood	31	29	2,762	21	57	24	13	2,961	7	654
Plainville	8	5	96	9	-	5	2	605	5	63
Quincy	291	195	11,496	153	83	142	91	19,387	100	2,329
Randolph	26	2	1,295	11	4	12	25	1,696	4	288
Sharon	10	10	367	2	2	3	3	1,340	1	113
Stoughton	15	22	1,348	12	9	19	35	1,906	3	285
Walpole	30	15	989	6	5	7	7	1,824	6	188
Wellesley	19	41	1,171	11	8	8	6	4,962	7	163
Westwood	6	7	270	4	1	2	2	1,006	1	67
Weymouth	95	45	3,417	30	10	53	40	5,613	17	736
Wrentham	7	8	316	2	-	1	3	790	2	34
Totals	631	705	44,666	487	308	464	408	90,022	287	8,840

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	32	16	749	13	5	11	18	1,745	13	272
Bridgewater	21	9	897	4	15	10	10	1,622	6	134
Brockton	202	222	10,508	121	150	276	389	14,102	40	2,937
Carver	6	3	56	1	-	-	2	350	-	11
Duxbury	23	7	146	3	1	3	17	938	2	18
East Bridgewater	18	8	431	4	-	23	30	1,093	4	106
Halifax	2	2	62	3	-	3	4	300	-	16
Hanover	6	-	179	5	1	5	3	1,001	3	33
Hanson	14	4	235	6	1	9	7	780	4	59
Hingham	21	27	807	5	8	7	5	2,467	6	243
Hull	4	2	593	3	2	-	3	649	2	69
Kingston	13	6	361	-	2	6	9	756	6	24
Lakeville	4	4	103	1	1	3	8	501	2	12
Marion	7	4	180	2	-	1	5	636	4	13
Marshfield	17	11	154	4	1	6	8	1,067	3	20
Mattapoisett	6	1	221	1	1	1	5	544	2	31
Middleborough	57	13	962	7	5	33	95	2,651	10	175
Norwell	4	5	125	-	1	6	7	702	2	17
Pembroke	10	2	139	2	1	-	3	537	2	26
Plymouth	67	15	1,935	16	6	31	57	2,985	10	268
Plympton	5	1	37	3	1	1	9	213	1	6
Rochester	3	2	46	4	-	2	1	338	2	12
Rockland	19	18	1,573	11	5	37	40	2,019	4	468

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Scituate	27	4	506	11	3	11	44	1,507	2	125
Wareham	29	12	724	7	2	14	31	1,627	7	51
West Bridgewater	22	3	288	4	1	9	20	1,015	5	76
Whitman	52	23	949	7	6	32	44	2,397	6	412
Totals	781	424	22,966	248	219	540	874	44,592	148	5,634

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	1,302	1,312	169,839	1,144	1,302	798	623	103,856	359	29,127
Chelsea	63	106	8,405	102	158	45	57	4,268	24	701
Revere	68	59	8,000	62	71	38	34	4,270	18	798
Winthrop	46	26	2,952	29	32	19	18	4,996	12	478
Totals	1,479	1,503	189,196	1,337	1,563	900	732	117,390	413	31,104

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	9	7	246	4	4	2	10	521	–	20
Athol	64	17	1,007	9	7	65	35	2,915	32	354
Auburn	18	18	704	11	2	39	15	1,531	10	211
Barre	4	7	379	1	1	3	2	779	3	22
Berlin	3	1	53	–	1	–	2	450	1	19
Blackstone	3	8	1,281	–	–	7	1	372	2	143
Bolton	3	1	28	–	–	–	1	295	3	4
Boylston	10	–	94	1	1	2	5	433	1	10
Brookfield	2	1	160	5	–	3	2	446	–	10
Charlton	16	3	325	3	–	2	8	599	2	25
Clinton	24	17	3,133	20	18	26	18	2,306	13	214
Dana	5	–	18	–	–	1	2	124	–	2
Douglas	4	–	351	2	–	4	1	569	8	16
Dudley	8	9	1,094	8	3	2	1	566	4	58
E. Brookfield	6	–	126	1	–	3	–	205	–	30
Fitchburg	138	163	7,168	93	57	109	98	7,886	58	1,152
Gardner	64	92	2,794	28	36	62	50	3,613	13	323
Grafton	16	6	1,023	3	8	18	13	1,349	3	296
Hardwick	1	2	357	5	1	2	4	469	1	24
Harvard	2	5	90	–	–	2	4	458	–	4

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Holden	21	6	335	4	1	10	4	1,239	4	64
Hopedale	8	5	261	2	–	6	8	1,133	4	36
Hubbardston	3	9	84	1	2	5	6	283	1	9
Lancaster	22	4	232	–	1	3	4	803	6	39
Leicester	13	4	924	6	3	14	9	963	4	148
Leominster	82	39	3,547	43	7	79	56	4,442	19	512
Lunenburg	13	8	191	2	–	8	10	659	5	28
Mendon	7	–	111	1	–	3	4	426	1	27
Milford	32	38	3,260	25	9	56	34	2,085	9	598
Millbury	16	12	1,454	8	4	23	24	1,231	5	206
Millville	2	1	518	2	–	11	2	206	3	96
New Braintree	–	2	42	–	–	–	–	191	–	4
N. Brookfield	4	4	454	5	–	9	2	717	7	77
Northborough	13	2	247	1	–	4	–	748	2	44
Northbridge	6	7	1,695	11	3	15	9	2,022	8	276
Oakham	–	–	23	–	–	6	–	145	–	3
Oxford	20	10	723	11	4	18	13	817	11	81
Paxton	1	–	60	–	1	1	–	261	1	11
Petersham	2	2	43	1	–	3	1	324	–	8
Phillipston	–	1	42	1	–	–	–	123	1	6
Princeton	5	3	40	1	–	1	3	274	1	4
Royalston	5	2	74	–	–	2	4	218	–	19
Rutland	7	3	211	–	2	–	4	416	2	12
Shrewsbury	18	17	819	12	4	20	13	1,942	7	132
Southborough	3	1	252	6	–	–	2	655	1	60
Southbridge	26	28	3,652	29	13	59	23	2,144	12	431
Spencer	15	7	1,180	11	9	17	10	1,395	5	165
Sterling	15	4	134	–	–	2	5	617	2	19
Sturbridge	7	4	344	4	1	3	3	407	–	41
Sutton	5	5	334	2	4	6	1	555	5	33
Templeton	10	14	476	3	5	8	8	979	7	37
Upton	14	3	226	1	1	13	10	721	3	26
Uxbridge	10	12	1,217	10	1	18	10	1,117	9	310
Warren	3	10	617	10	–	5	8	722	4	45
Webster	24	25	3,526	40	6	26	14	1,859	11	226
West Boylston	15	6	206	2	2	5	6	695	2	12
West Brookfield	3	–	131	1	–	–	2	465	4	16
Westborough	17	4	611	2	4	8	10	1,532	–	98
Westminster	6	11	160	4	5	5	2	434	2	5
Winchendon	35	13	855	11	4	26	49	1,314	11	147
Worcester	505	450	35,529	277	263	531	325	36,878	193	5,077
Totals	1,413	1,133	85,342	744	438	1,336	970	100,008	526	12,125

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Barnstable	157	80	3,313	42	32	55	100	11,970	49	375
Berkshire	300	552	21,590	229	99	367	231	26,005	183	1,591
Bristol	881	827	52,160	841	306	983	580	62,979	434	15,681
Dukes County	32	5	631	5	6	9	11	1,740	9	33
Essex	1,809	1,093	82,698	994	598	1,711	827	109,555	475	18,849
Franklin	180	116	6,836	58	22	186	122	15,110	51	433
Hampden	913	1,000	58,847	726	335	1,427	815	62,660	335	9,110
Hampshire	150	435	11,313	137	50	216	98	16,205	110	1,268
Middlesex	2,486	1,889	159,811	1,238	785	1,657	1,631	215,943	652	29,175
Nantucket	7	1	382	5	–	5	9	981	5	27
Norfolk	931	705	44,666	487	308	464	408	90,022	287	8,840
Plymouth	781	424	22,966	248	219	540	874	44,582	148	5,634
Suffolk	1,479	1,503	189,196	1,337	1,563	900	732	117,390	413	31,104
Worcester	1,413	1,133	85,342	744	498	1,386	970	100,008	526	12,125
Totals	11,519	9,763	739,751	7,091	4,821	9,906	7,408	875,160	3,677	134,245

REPRESENTATIVES — SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1938.

District

No. 1. ALLEN T. TREADWAY (*R*) of Stockbridge.
No. 2. CHARLES R. CLASON (*R*) of Springfield.
No. 3. JOSEPH E. CASEY (*D*) of Clinton.
No. 4. PEHR G. HOLMES (*R*) of Worcester.
No. 5. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (*R*) of Lowell.
No. 6. GEORGE J. BATES (*R*) of Salem.
No. 7. LAWRENCE J. CONNERY (*D*) of Lynn.
No. 8. ARTHUR D. HEALEY (*D*) of Somerville.
No. 9. ROBERT LUCE (*R*) of Waltham.
No. 10. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM (*R*) of Boston.
No. 11. THOMAS A. FLAHERTY (*D*) of Boston.
No. 12. JOHN W. MCCORMACK (*D*) of Boston.
No. 13. RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH (*R*) of Milton.
No. 14. JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN, JR., (*R*) of North Attleborough.
No. 15. CHARLES L. GIFFORD (*R*) of Barnstable.

VOTE BY DISTRICTS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Owen Johnson of Stockbridge, Democratic	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Adams	2,492	2,128	–	121	4,741
Alford	26	60	–	2	88
Ashfield	39	286	–	11	336
Athol	1,177	3,028	–	148	4,353
Becket	69	191	–	12	272
Belchertown	331	601	–	38	970
Bernardston	50	335	–	34	419
Blandford	20	177	–	2	199
Buckland	109	513	–	17	639
Charlemont	55	318	–	14	387
Cheshire	285	356	–	20	661
Chester	156	336	–	18	510
Chesterfield	38	161	–	2	201
Clarksburg	178	336	–	23	537
Colrain	145	434	–	16	595
Conway	58	304	–	11	373
Cummington	68	226	–	5	299
Dalton	705	1,262	–	49	2,016
Deerfield	406	761	–	31	1,198
Egremont	56	219	–	5	280
Erving	209	293	–	18	520
Florida	27	131	–	5	163
Gill	65	299	–	4	368
Goshen	11	111	–	1	123
Granville	50	218	–	10	278
Great Barrington	1,085	1,404	–	44	2,533
Greenfield	2,455	4,228	–	153	6,836
Hancock	49	121	–	5	175
Hawley	10	71	–	1	82

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Continued.*

Cities and Towns.	Owen Johnson of Stockbridge, Democratic	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath	22	79	–	6	107
Hinsdale	247	251	–	12	510
Holyoke	11,148	12,475	1	582	24,206
Huntington	252	354	–	18	624
Lanesborough	169	416	–	21	606
Lee	751	948	–	75	1,774
Lenox	527	686	–	23	1,236
Leverett	24	166	–	10	200
Leyden	19	79	–	4	102
Middlefield	34	55	–	2	91
Monroe	19	54	–	6	79
Montague	1,564	1,401	–	74	3,039
Monterey	44	96	–	1	141
Montgomery	11	63	–	1	75
Mount Washington	26	8	–	–	34
New Ashford	19	29	–	1	49
New Marlborough	109	244	–	11	364
New Salem	44	142	–	4	190
North Adams	3,432	4,511	–	289	8,232
Northfield	134	626	–	10	770
Orange	462	1,843	–	58	2,363
Otis	47	118	–	4	169
Pelham	31	154	–	4	189
Peru	24	36	–	1	61
Pittsfield	9,614	10,515	–	392	20,521
Plainfield	7	113	–	1	121
Richmond	73	170	–	5	248
Rowe	26	81	–	7	114
Royalston	76	197	–	17	290
Russell	176	333	–	8	517
Sandisfield	74	71	–	2	147
Savoy	42	80	–	3	125
Sheffield	159	484	–	21	664
Shelburne	85	729	–	11	825
Shutesbury	22	61	–	5	88
Southampton	97	284	–	13	394
Southwick	123	366	–	13	502
Stockbridge	211	587	–	5	803
Sunderland	105	248	–	14	367
Tolland	14	49	–	1	64

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Owen Johnson of Stockbridge, Democratic	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Tyringham	26	77	–	–	103
Warwick	31	154	–	6	191
Washington	34	71	–	8	113
Wendell	70	46	–	12	128
West Stockbridge	195	271	–	10	476
Westfield	3,495	3,756	–	170	7,421
Westhampton	17	124	–	2	143
Whately	139	237	–	18	394
Williamsburg	276	579	–	31	886
Williamstown	532	1,207	–	41	1,780
Windsor	33	92	–	4	129
Worthington	62	162	–	8	232
Totals	45,379	64,886	1	2,865	113,149

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.

Cities and Towns.	Charles R. Clason of Springfield, Republican	James F. Egan of Springfield, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Agawam	1,694	967	–	61	2,722
Amherst	2,116	643	–	66	2,825
Chicopee	8,195	7,463	–	828	16,486
East Longmeadow	1,013	345	–	15	1,373
Easthampton	2,207	1,458	–	191	3,856
Granby	312	95	–	9	416
Hadley	436	268	–	16	720
Hampden	346	96	–	20	462
Hatfield	373	341	–	36	750
Longmeadow	2,215	330	–	24	2,569
Ludlow	1,398	1,129	–	41	2,568
Northampton	5,468	3,831	–	399	9,698
South Hadley	1,904	1,131	–	90	3,125
Springfield	35,521	20,929	–	1,276	57,726
West Springfield	4,202	2,489	–	131	6,822
Wilbraham	706	420	–	35	1,161
Totals	68,106	41,935	–	3,238	113,279

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3.

Cities and Towns.	Joseph E. Casey of Clinton, Democratic	J. Walton Tuttle of Framingham, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashburnham	380	471	–	62	913
Ashby	95	268	–	9	372
Barre	623	645	–	60	1,328
Berlin	123	347	–	4	474
Bolton	105	220	–	5	330
Boxborough	55	107	–	2	164
Brimfield	124	248	–	15	387
Brookfield	188	374	–	14	576
Charlton	294	525	–	21	840
Clinton	3,779	2,144	1	97	6,021
Dudley	1,047	550	–	58	1,655
East Brookfield	166	191	–	7	364
Fitchburg	9,494	6,762	–	538	16,794
Framingham	4,002	5,403	–	290	9,695
Gardner	4,006	3,012	–	318	7,336
Hardwick	472	356	–	20	848
Harvard	128	378	–	14	520
Holland	49	49	–	1	99
Hubbardston	126	207	–	7	340
Hudson	1,843	1,459	–	67	3,369
Lancaster	327	754	–	39	1,120
Leicester	1,032	862	–	48	1,942
Leominster	4,199	4,128	–	244	8,571
Lunenburg	341	555	–	17	913
Marlborough	3,895	3,424	–	267	7,586
Maynard	1,609	1,220	–	116	2,945
Monson	654	963	–	91	1,708
New Braintree	55	75	–	2	132
North Brookfield	522	563	–	48	1,133
Oakham	41	137	–	2	180
Oxford	796	845	–	53	1,694
Palmer	1,748	1,701	–	170	3,619
Paxton	87	246	–	10	343
Pepperell	432	907	–	61	1,400
Petersham	65	299	–	13	377
Phillipston	65	97	–	4	166
Princeton	87	232	–	7	326
Rutland	316	354	–	14	684
Shirley	418	421	–	27	866
Southbridge	3,923	1,745	–	266	5,934

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Joseph E. Casey of Clinton, Democratic	J. Walton Tuttle of Framingham, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Spencer	1,420	1,348	–	127	2,895
Sterling	239	533	–	19	791
Stow	97	413	–	10	520
Sturbridge	262	342	–	31	635
Sudbury	137	651	–	27	815
Templeton	625	827	–	36	1,488
Townsend	221	693	–	31	945
Wales	62	117	–	6	185
Ware	1,772	928	–	111	2,811
Warren	674	681	–	53	1,408
Wayland	450	1,099	–	50	1,599
Webster	3,482	1,792	–	183	5,457
West Brookfield	186	381	–	25	592
Westminster	233	338	–	11	582
Winchendon	1,029	1,170	–	76	2,275
Totals	58,600	54,557	1	3,904	117,062

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 4.

Cities and Towns.	Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester, Republican	Edward A. Ryan of Worcester, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	819	439	–	84	1,342
Auburn	1,708	850	–	66	2,624
Boylston	413	99	–	11	523
Douglas	628	314	–	27	969
Grafton	1,405	1,271	–	109	2,785
Holden	1,320	440	–	22	1,782
Hopedale	1,205	265	–	27	1,497
Hopkinton	708	514	–	42	1,264
Mendon	398	138	–	28	564
Milford	2,404	3,304	–	464	6,172
Millbury	1,373	1,457	–	84	2,914
Millville	260	544	–	32	836
Northborough	770	271	–	38	1,079
Northbridge	2,118	2,127	–	127	4,372
Shrewsbury	1,951	960	–	68	2,979
Southborough	645	266	–	42	953
Sutton	606	430	–	28	1,064
Upton	751	237	1	53	1,042
Uxbridge	1,106	1,584	–	79	2,769
Westborough	1,625	645	–	68	2,338
West Boylston	721	158	–	17	896
Worcester	39,940	36,953	–	2,158	79,051
Totals	62,874	53,266	1	3,674	119,815

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	Francis J. Roane of Lowell, Democratic	Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acton	144	1,186	–	38	1,368
Arlington	4,884	12,719	–	419	18,022
Ayer	322	896	–	58	1,276
Bedford	162	787	–	58	1,007
Belmont	2,980	9,310	–	293	12,583
Billerica	634	2,353	–	81	3,068
Burlington	262	674	–	42	978
Cambridge, Ward 11	2,571	1,894	–	299	4,764
Carlisle	22	300	–	14	336
Chelmsford	444	2,851	–	84	3,379
Concord	643	2,623	–	74	3,340
Dracut	505	2,012	–	87	2,604
Dunstable	27	165	–	6	198
Groton	231	1,043	–	66	1,340
Lexington	866	4,123	–	115	5,104
Littleton	58	662	–	26	746
Lowell	11,699	28,261	–	1,375	41,335
Melrose	1,605	10,693	–	267	12,565
Reading	660	4,417	–	87	5,164
Stoneham	1,004	3,661	–	139	4,804
Tewksbury	281	992	–	35	1,308
Tyngsborough	106	533	–	23	662
Westford	339	1,028	1	38	1,406
Wilmington	335	1,326	–	52	1,713
Winchester	1,271	5,238	–	169	6,678
Woburn	3,268	5,165	–	339	8,772
Totals	35,323	104,912	1	4,284	144,520

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 6.

Cities and Towns.	George J. Bates of Salem, Republican	James D. Burns of Salem, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	3,094	1,373	–	233	4,700
Beverly	9,201	2,077	–	410	11,688
Boxford	322	27	–	4	353
Danvers	3,980	1,056	–	159	5,195
Essex	672	95	–	40	807
Georgetown	737	117	–	145	999
Gloucester	6,553	1,777	–	418	8,748
Groveland	793	262	–	50	1,105
Hamilton	900	167	–	59	1,126
Haverhill	12,261	6,788	–	854	19,903
Ipswich	1,929	537	–	125	2,591
Manchester	1,094	194	–	32	1,320
Marblehead	4,873	760	–	115	5,748
Merrimac	920	245	–	54	1,219
Methuen	6,122	3,061	–	598	9,781
Middleton	598	133	–	25	756
Newbury	690	62	–	31	783
Newburyport	4,446	1,593	–	504	6,543
North Andover	2,632	1,080	–	153	3,865
Rockport	1,484	295	–	127	1,906
Rowley	612	90	–	36	738
Salem, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6	11,404	4,920	–	563	16,887
Salisbury	875	228	–	121	1,224
Swampscott	4,502	870	–	134	5,506
Topsfield	518	33	–	20	571
Wenham	618	40	–	11	669
West Newbury	604	87	–	26	717
Totals	82,434	27,967	–	5,047	115,448

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 7.

Cities and Towns.	Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn, Democratic	George W. Eastman of Lynn, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Andover	1,853	3,441	3	127	5,424
Lawrence	26,769	7,607	–	1,469	35,845
Lynn	26,236	15,238	51	884	42,409
Lynnfield	366	846	5	42	1,259
Nahant	498	508	3	39	1,048
North Reading	455	697	–	51	1,203
Peabody	5,881	2,697	–	545	9,123
Revere	10,306	3,713	–	854	14,873
Salem, Ward 4	1,856	599	–	122	2,577
Saugus	2,646	3,763	2	195	6,606
Wakefield	2,981	4,177	7	298	7,463
Winthrop	3,771	4,247	–	301	8,319
Totals	183,618	47,533	71	4,927	136,149

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	Rufus H. Bond of Medford, Republican	Arthur D. Healey of Somerville, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Cambridge, Wards 2, 3	1,502	5,444	–	477	7,423
Everett	8,564	9,164	–	740	18,468
Malden	10,886	11,213	–	858	22,957
Medford	14,113	11,962	–	890	26,965
Somerville	15,646	24,369	2	1,352	41,369
Totals	50,711	62,152	2	4,317	117,182

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, Democratic	Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Ward 22	10,185	3,518	–	499	14,202
Brookline	9,864	12,697	–	858	23,419
Cambridge, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	16,962	11,667	–	1,153	29,782
Lincoln	268	565	–	16	849
Newton	12,017	20,449	–	820	33,286
Waltham	8,686	8,079	–	488	17,253
Watertown	7,880	7,051	–	393	15,324
Wellesley	1,901	4,632	–	140	6,673
Weston	495	1,401	–	38	1,934
Totals	68,258	70,059	–	4,405	142,722

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 10.

Cities and Towns.	Martin J. Kelly of Boston, Democratic	George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wards 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21	43,093	78,052	–	4,874	126,019

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total
Boston, Wards 1, 2, 3; Ward 8, Pts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	43,056	11	9,509	52,576
Cambridge, Ward 1	3,614	–	704	4,318
Chelsea	10,269	–	3,643	13,912
Totals	56,939	11	13,856	70,806

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12.

Cities and Towns.	Henry J. Allen of Boston, Republican	John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wards 6, 7; Ward 8, Pts. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	25,678	86,618	1	6,728	119,025

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 13.

Cities and Towns.	Andrew T. Clancy of Brockton, Democratic	Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon	324	720	–	40	1,084
Braintree	1,718	6,223	–	272	8,213
Brockton	10,779	17,234	–	1,070	29,083
Canton	1,227	1,595	–	112	2,934
Dedham	2,114	4,742	–	298	7,154
Dover	125	555	–	24	704
Holbrook	334	1,266	–	68	1,668
Milton	2,257	7,342	–	253	9,852
Natick	2,480	4,082	–	309	6,871
Needham	885	4,911	–	188	5,984
Norwood	2,978	3,386	–	258	6,622
Quincy	9,003	22,247	–	1,183	32,433
Randolph	1,241	2,104	–	114	3,459
Stoughton	1,428	2,102	–	108	3,638
Westwood	254	1,243	–	39	1,536
Weymouth	2,792	6,637	–	319	9,748
Totals	39,939	86,389	–	4,655	130,983

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 14.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Lawrence J. Bresnahan of Medway, Democratic	Joseph William Martin, Jr. of North Attleborough, Republican	Mortimer A. Sullivan of Fall River, Progressive Labor Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
ATTLEBORO	2,166	6,419	54	1	136	8,776
Bellingham	741	499	3	–	24	1,267
Berkley	146	280	1	–	16	443
Blackstone	1,357	490	13	–	67	1,927
Dighton	201	867	7	–	18	1,093
Easton	682	1,863	7	–	82	2,634
FALL RIVER	22,001	19,053	534	–	1,545	43,133
Foxborough	581	1,635	9	–	43	2,268
Franklin	1,379	1,683	9	–	54	3,125
Freetown	158	487	–	–	25	670
Holliston	394	1,044	5	–	48	1,491
Mansfield	741	2,032	13	–	83	2,869
Medfield	387	737	2	–	30	1,156
Medway	755	710	4	–	24	1,493
Millis	370	628	5	–	29	1,032
Norfolk	214	445	–	–	18	677
North Attleborough	824	3,659	14	–	84	4,581
Norton	295	873	7	–	30	1,205
Plainville	74	656	7	–	13	750
Raynham	205	643	5	–	40	893
Rehoboth	197	820	9	–	11	1,037
Seekonk	373	1,196	9	–	39	1,617
Sharon	468	1,300	15	–	57	1,840
Sherborn	109	347	1	–	17	474
Somerset	813	1,411	19	–	44	2,287
Swansea	474	1,265	11	–	27	1,777
TAUNTON	5,991	8,443	69	–	494	14,997
Walpole	1,152	1,929	21	–	116	3,218
Westport	393	1,264	26	–	77	1,760
Wrentham	235	930	5	–	23	1,193
Totals	43,876	63,608	884	1	3,314	111,683

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 15.

Cities and Towns.	John D. W. Bodfish of Barnstable, Democratic	Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington	992	1,621	–	153	2,766
Acushnet	738	586	–	70	1,394
Barnstable	988	2,540	–	62	3,590
Bourne	382	845	–	70	1,297
Brewster	81	332	–	9	422
Bridgewater	1,027	1,554	–	124	2,705
Carver	105	302	–	11	418
Chatham	146	806	–	39	991
Chilmark	10	113	–	8	131
Cohasset	561	1,063	–	92	1,716
Dartmouth	1,029	1,819	–	122	2,970
Dennis	205	780	–	28	1,013
Duxbury	198	877	–	34	1,109
East Bridgewater	498	1,043	–	95	1,636
Eastham	40	261	–	10	311
Edgartown	94	492	–	67	653
Fairhaven	1,571	2,662	–	203	4,436
Falmouth	678	1,448	–	89	2,215
Gay Head	14	43	–	17	74
Gosnold	14	41	–	–	55
Halifax	95	287	–	12	394
Hanover	203	942	–	56	1,201
Hanson	261	708	–	43	1,012
Harwich	174	860	–	33	1,067
Hingham	922	2,493	–	167	3,582
Hull	455	779	–	102	1,336
Kingston	375	751	–	61	1,187
Lakeville	130	506	–	31	667
Marion	199	576	–	41	816
Marshfield	184	1,040	–	37	1,261
Mashpee	88	79	–	7	174
Mattapoisett	147	510	–	18	675
Middleborough	1,198	2,343	1	189	3,731
Nantucket	265	1,041	–	196	1,502
New Bedford	22,560	17,267	1	1,940	41,768
Norwell	151	691	–	41	883
Oak Bluffs	151	508	–	115	774
Orleans	93	665	–	18	776
Pembroke	138	562	–	23	723

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 15 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	John D. W. Bodfish of Barnstable, Democratic	Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plymouth	1,838	2,873	–	377	5,088
Plympton	57	177	–	12	246
Provincetown	713	620	–	146	1,479
Rochester	82	309	–	9	400
Rockland	1,886	1,953	–	237	4,076
Sandwich	251	443	–	33	727
Scituate	715	1,388	–	82	2,185
Tisbury	188	540	–	59	787
Truro	88	189	–	14	291
Wareham	781	1,395	–	89	2,265
Wellfleet	104	328	–	29	461
West Bridgewater	339	889	–	45	1,273
West Tisbury	21	105	–	5	131
Whitman	1,425	2,258	–	191	3,874
Yarmouth	219	751	–	19	989
Totals	45,867	66,054	2	5,780	117,703

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1938.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Barnstable	5	4	11	741	3	1	1	17	2,740	6
Bourne	7	2	3	333	1	2	3	9	917	1
Brewster	2	-	-	65	-	-	-	1	350	1
Chatham	2	4	-	88	1	-	1	5	860	1
Dennis	1	1	-	117	3	1	1	5	871	1
Eastham	-	-	-	22	1	-	-	3	279	1
Falmouth	9	1	8	622	2	1	2	6	1,538	4
Harwich	3	-	3	124	6	1	1	6	908	3
Mashpee	-	1	-	83	1	-	-	-	82	-
Orleans	3	-	1	56	1	1	-	-	700	1
Provincetown	4	1	5	759	-	5	-	3	657	3
Sandwich	3	-	3	247	1	1	-	-	465	2
Truro	-	-	1	98	-	-	-	-	185	-
Wellfleet	-	-	1	70	-	1	-	-	382	-
Yarmouth	3	1	2	98	2	-	1	3	856	11
Totals	42	15	38	3,523	22	14	10	58	11,790	35

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	26	16	38	2,285	29	11	9	36	2,158	12
Alford	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	68	-
Becket	-	1	2	48	6	-	-	3	200	2
Cheshire	5	6	1	263	2	1	-	3	358	2
Clarksburg	3	1	12	170	2	-	2	4	323	4

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Dalton	3	3	4	688	13	–	3	16	1,242	4
Egremont	1	1	–	29	–	–	–	2	240	2
Florida	2	–	1	33	–	1	–	4	119	–
Great Barrington	6	9	11	876	10	–	2	9	1,524	10
Hancock	–	–	1	40	–	–	–	–	132	–
Hinsdale	4	1	–	213	4	–	–	2	272	4
Lanesborough	–	1	3	132	2	3	1	4	437	4
Lee	8	5	6	718	5	4	–	6	939	10
Lenox	6	2	5	449	4	–	1	5	721	3
Monterey	–	–	2	22	–	–	–	–	116	–
Mount Washington	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	19	–
New Ashford	–	–	1	11	1	–	–	1	33	–
New Marlborough	–	–	2	98	1	–	–	1	244	2
North Adams	28	39	31	3,230	28	9	10	73	4,524	23
Otis	1	–	–	39	–	2	1	–	120	1
Peru	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	41	–
Pittsfield	64	50	84	9,004	37	35	23	75	10,612	27
Richmond	–	2	–	44	1	–	–	6	190	1
Sandisfield	–	1	–	78	–	–	2	2	62	–
Savoy	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	79	–
Sheffield	1	3	6	123	1	1	1	2	500	3
Stockbridge	–	–	6	209	1	–	–	2	562	1
Tyringham	–	–	1	22	–	–	–	1	77	–
Washington	1	–	1	33	–	–	–	–	71	1
West Stockbridge	6	1	2	184	2	1	–	3	266	2
Williamstown	1	2	2	365	3	1	–	10	1,341	7
Windsor	–	–	1	21	–	–	1	3	99	–
Totals	166	144	223	19,517	152	69	56	273	27,689	125

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	5	11	10	660	3	–	4	16	652	–
Attleboro	28	21	41	2,779	19	12	12	76	5,614	16
Berkley	–	2	1	139	–	–	–	1	286	1
Dartmouth	8	13	13	942	10	11	6	9	1,906	9

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Dighton	3	1	3	250	4	–	2	5	797	5
Easton	1	3	5	674	2	3	2	10	1,894	5
Fairhaven	12	14	19	1,518	7	2	6	22	2,754	8
Fall River	138	315	112	23,074	71	50	48	129	17,718	75
Freetown	5	2	13	143	–	1	1	6	482	7
Mansfield	5	5	9	918	1	1	2	15	1,863	8
New Bedford	150	185	287	21,329	84	118	53	207	18,588	61
North Attleborough	4	14	17	1,639	5	2	2	64	2,680	11
Norton	2	–	2	331	5	1	–	7	836	2
Raynham	3	3	3	252	1	–	2	14	595	3
Rehoboth	7	6	2	195	2	1	1	9	791	5
Seekonk	5	8	4	415	5	1	2	7	1,131	4
Somerset	8	12	3	864	4	6	–	9	1,317	3
Swansea	3	19	4	484	4	2	5	11	1,209	8
Taunton	33	32	48	7,608	18	8	9	71	6,852	14
Westport	13	11	3	402	5	1	4	18	1,239	6
Totals	433	677	599	64,616	250	220	161	706	69,204	251

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	–	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	113	–
Edgartown	2	3	3	128	1	–	–	4	479	2
Gay Head	–	–	–	27	1	–	–	–	42	–
Gosnold	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	42	–
Oak Bluffs	4	–	2	224	1	–	3	7	485	4
Tisbury	–	3	1	169	1	1	1	5	584	1
West Tisbury	–	–	–	18	–	1	–	2	106	–
Totals	6	6	6	590	5	2	4	18	1,851	7

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Amesbury	5	23	29	1,922	9	12	7	24	2,558	4
Andover	9	5	14	1,402	4	2	4	18	3,878	4
Beverly	24	11	15	3,417	13	8	3	57	7,949	12
Boxford	–	–	–	31	1	1	1	1	313	2
Danvers	2	5	19	1,651	9	3	2	26	3,384	15
Essex	1	–	2	169	1	–	–	4	619	–
Georgetown	–	3	3	179	1	3	2	7	784	2
Gloucester	16	5	19	3,122	10	8	5	19	5,402	6
Groveland	3	–	3	348	–	1	2	6	725	2
Hamilton	1	3	5	243	2	2	–	3	850	–
Haverhill	57	44	61	8,846	30	47	33	150	10,256	23
Ipswich	6	5	6	741	7	4	1	22	1,750	8
Lawrence	130	133	139	22,421	98	95	58	259	11,580	73
Lynn	166	60	136	20,998	56	109	40	252	19,908	47
Lynnfield	5	–	1	249	–	–	–	–	991	2
Manchester	–	–	4	253	–	–	–	4	1,048	1
Marblehead	5	6	8	1,005	10	1	2	42	4,610	6
Merrimac	1	1	6	313	3	1	–	9	860	6
Methuen	30	28	37	3,788	22	33	15	111	5,522	20
Middleton	–	1	3	192	1	1	–	5	543	–
Nahant	2	–	–	337	1	–	–	8	689	1
Newbury	–	1	–	107	–	1	1	4	659	–
Newburyport	18	12	22	2,432	8	10	13	26	3,855	4
North Andover	7	9	16	1,338	6	4	2	23	2,393	6
Peabody	27	11	19	5,374	16	42	9	24	3,411	6
Rockport	8	3	16	500	1	5	3	10	1,313	6
Rowley	–	–	1	136	–	–	–	4	580	1
Salem	69	44	48	10,356	26	30	15	66	8,469	19
Salisbury	3	1	2	369	–	2	2	10	805	1
Saugus	22	7	20	1,817	12	8	8	45	4,566	5
Swampscott	8	4	5	1,128	5	2	2	13	4,269	5
Topsfield	–	–	2	62	1	–	1	3	493	–
Wenham	–	–	–	50	–	2	–	2	611	–
West Newbury	1	–	–	94	1	1	–	3	610	–
Totals	626	425	661	95,390	354	438	231	1,260	116,253	287

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Ashfield	–	1	1	15	5	–	–	2	305	2
Bernardston	1	–	–	50	6	–	–	4	346	1
Buckland	–	–	2	102	11	–	–	7	506	1
Charlemont	3	–	–	49	3	–	2	5	313	–
Colrain	–	–	–	148	9	–	1	7	414	–
Conway	1	2	–	65	8	–	–	3	291	–
Deerfield	3	1	1	329	15	1	–	5	823	–
Erving	1	–	3	173	9	1	–	5	313	–
Gill	1	–	–	47	3	–	–	3	308	–
Greenfield	12	7	35	2,207	195	4	7	50	4,224	7
Hawley	–	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	69	–
Heath	–	–	–	17	3	–	–	–	85	–
Leverett	1	–	–	25	2	–	–	2	163	–
Leyden	–	–	–	13	4	–	–	2	82	–
Monroe	1	–	–	13	3	–	1	–	56	–
Montague	13	6	15	1,462	56	2	1	16	1,412	4
New Salem	–	–	1	40	1	–	–	2	141	–
Northfield	–	2	3	106	9	–	2	6	635	1
Orange	1	4	6	421	13	2	6	27	1,833	6
Rowe	–	–	1	27	7	–	–	1	76	1
Shelburne	–	–	–	69	9	1	–	7	726	2
Shutesbury	1	–	–	19	2	–	–	1	64	–
Sunderland	1	–	2	87	1	–	–	1	268	1
Warwick	–	–	–	21	2	–	–	2	160	1
Wendell	2	–	–	63	3	–	–	–	57	1
Whately	1	–	1	117	4	–	1	1	257	1
Totals	43	21	73	5,697	384	11	21	159	13,927	29

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	16	5	4	1,072	11	2	6	27	1,527	1
Blandford	–	–	–	18	1	–	–	–	176	1
Brimfield	–	1	–	106	–	–	1	3	270	1
Chester	–	–	7	135	3	1	–	13	343	1
Chicopee	60	107	88	8,913	49	20	32	92	6,626	30
East Longmeadow	5	1	10	340	3	2	–	13	963	1

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Granville	1	–	–	40	1	1	1	–	225	–
Hampden	6	–	2	89	3	–	–	10	339	1
Holland	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	60	–
Holyoke	75	105	122	13,318	67	22	19	109	9,864	44
Longmeadow	1	3	2	277	4	–	–	11	2,253	2
Ludlow	11	15	20	1,261	7	7	9	11	1,190	7
Monson	3	3	7	677	11	1	1	12	973	2
Montgomery	–	–	1	6	1	–	–	–	67	–
Palmer	13	15	4	1,763	15	2	4	10	1,726	6
Russell	3	1	2	165	–	–	2	3	333	2
Southwick	1	–	2	94	3	–	1	7	384	–
Springfield	172	137	375	23,326	155	112	74	392	31,875	55
Tolland	1	–	–	12	–	–	–	1	49	–
Wales	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	1	127	–
West Springfield	35	10	34	2,719	29	11	5	54	3,811	17
Westfield	18	11	31	3,068	18	10	8	45	4,081	15
Wilbraham	7	5	5	433	2	3	2	6	677	5
Totals	428	419	716	57,923	383	194	165	820	67,939	191

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	3	8	9	599	8	2	3	7	2,137	6
Belchertown	2	4	4	370	2	–	1	3	572	1
Chesterfield	–	1	–	15	1	–	–	–	180	2
Cummington	–	–	2	27	–	4	1	4	258	1
Easthampton	23	18	84	1,686	21	6	11	41	1,879	7
Goshen	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	116	–
Granby	–	3	3	101	4	–	–	2	298	1
Hadley	2	–	5	316	5	–	1	–	378	1
Hatfield	4	1	1	415	2	1	3	–	299	1
Huntington	1	1	1	245	1	1	–	3	362	–
Middlefield	–	–	–	23	1	–	–	–	63	1
Northampton	9	19	70	4,265	34	10	7	35	5,064	11
Pelham	1	–	4	22	1	–	–	2	158	1

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Plainfield	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	1	112	–
South Hadley	10	17	15	1,128	11	3	6	19	1,872	8
Southampton	–	–	6	96	3	1	–	1	277	–
Ware	11	29	12	1,439	13	2	7	9	1,214	9
Westhampton	–	–	1	19	–	–	–	–	121	–
Williamsburg	1	–	1	269	4	–	–	5	587	4
Worthington	1	1	2	48	3	–	–	3	169	–
Totals	69	102	220	11,092	116	30	41	135	16,116	54

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	–	–	1	221	1	–	–	5	1,122	–
Arlington	25	9	27	6,191	11	26	8	74	11,442	10
Ashby	1	1	2	44	1	2	1	7	310	–
Ashland	3	1	2	448	1	3	3	14	844	1
Ayer	1	1	2	471	4	–	–	15	750	2
Bedford	1	–	–	267	2	2	2	5	712	–
Belmont	6	9	20	3,415	5	10	1	13	8,972	4
Billerica	8	1	13	1,217	4	2	3	23	1,719	3
Boxborough	–	–	1	32	–	–	–	–	128	–
Burlington	4	1	5	407	–	–	–	6	536	2
Cambridge	86	61	178	25,911	51	127	21	89	19,068	36
Carlisle	–	–	–	39	1	1	–	2	287	–
Chelmsford	3	3	13	955	6	1	2	19	2,328	5
Concord	1	1	3	984	2	1	1	11	2,295	3
Dracut	18	13	9	1,054	6	10	2	20	1,442	2
Dunstable	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	1	168	–
Everett	34	20	54	8,779	18	40	17	100	9,093	12
Framingham	16	13	14	4,188	9	7	4	32	5,282	9
Groton	2	2	–	376	–	–	–	11	920	2
Holliston	–	–	1	373	1	1	–	9	1,093	1
Hopkinton	4	2	3	484	1	–	–	6	749	1
Hudson	8	8	1	1,528	7	9	2	21	1,723	2
Lexington	5	2	12	1,185	5	4	2	12	3,825	2
Lincoln	3	–	–	166	–	3	–	–	666	1

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Canbridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Littleton	1	–	–	101	1	–	–	3	626	–
Lowell	85	78	71	22,990	52	23	26	226	17,096	43
Malden	44	19	50	9,544	23	79	10	165	12,748	14
Marlborough	14	12	16	3,773	17	7	4	49	3,548	6
Maynard	11	6	35	1,468	6	8	5	17	1,333	9
Medford	30	25	47	11,204	19	26	7	47	15,141	21
Melrose	8	7	16	2,079	12	8	6	24	10,285	13
Natick	5	15	11	2,821	6	5	4	24	3,868	4
Newton	13	12	56	8,260	18	29	10	39	24,550	10
North Reading	4	1	2	419	1	1	2	2	762	–
Pepperell	3	1	4	428	1	1	2	6	926	3
Reading	3	1	10	986	6	4	3	19	4,088	1
Sherborn	–	–	1	83	1	–	–	2	379	1
Shirley	6	4	4	373	2	1	1	8	458	–
Somerville	66	35	92	21,195	73	45	23	77	19,212	19
Stoneham	2	5	11	1,416	7	5	3	16	3,233	7
Stow	–	–	6	51	1	–	–	4	451	–
Sudbury	–	–	–	110	–	–	–	3	694	1
Tewksbury	3	1	9	486	5	–	2	10	765	1
Townsend	3	2	3	150	1	–	2	12	748	2
Tyngsborough	3	1	5	204	2	–	–	7	430	4
Wakefield	11	12	11	2,460	17	21	3	24	4,779	3
Waltham	33	12	22	7,561	18	10	10	70	9,295	15
Watertown	28	2	29	6,638	16	39	10	27	8,305	10
Wayland	2	1	4	485	1	2	1	9	1,080	1
Westford	8	–	4	583	5	1	–	6	779	1
Weston	1	–	9	301	3	8	–	1	1,603	1
Wilmington	5	1	3	578	3	3	–	12	1,078	2
Winchester	4	4	6	1,731	4	4	5	4	4,868	1
Woburn	16	7	22	4,747	9	9	1	32	3,799	7
Totals	641	412	920	171,975	466	588	209	1,440	232,481	298

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	5	3	6	305	3	1	–	8	1,099	3

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Avon	3	–	1	386	3	1	–	5	669	–
Bellingham	–	5	1	695	2	1	–	9	534	1
Braintree	11	4	15	2,362	9	7	11	29	5,694	13
Brookline	14	10	41	6,268	22	58	26	19	16,741	13
Canton	4	2	7	1,244	6	–	1	11	1,613	–
Cohasset	3	–	6	505	2	–	1	4	1,180	1
Dedham	12	9	14	2,561	5	11	9	17	4,428	7
Dover	–	–	–	123	–	–	–	–	573	1
Foxborough	2	2	3	675	6	3	–	7	1,542	1
Franklin	4	–	9	1,458	5	2	2	10	1,575	6
Holbrook	1	1	2	411	7	2	–	14	1,201	5
Medfield	–	–	–	402	1	1	–	2	739	3
Medway	3	3	5	622	8	1	2	10	815	1
Millis	1	1	1	409	1	–	2	3	603	1
Milton	8	3	12	2,743	8	12	1	11	6,959	16
Needham	7	2	14	941	5	10	5	21	4,918	–
Norfolk	–	–	1	199	–	7	–	7	455	–
Norwood	13	4	20	3,234	7	35	2	20	3,171	7
Plainville	3	2	2	120	1	–	1	12	599	4
Quincy	81	36	91	11,421	37	61	23	88	20,161	31
Randolph	6	1	6	1,458	10	3	2	8	1,896	17
Sharon	3	1	4	448	1	8	2	7	1,351	1
Stoughton	6	5	11	1,535	4	5	–	13	2,012	2
Walpole	1	4	16	1,225	5	5	1	5	1,919	1
Wellesley	7	1	14	1,126	6	5	2	7	5,430	5
Westwood	–	2	2	270	2	1	–	5	1,241	1
Weymouth	15	11	26	3,343	11	3	3	50	6,182	6
Wrentham	2	–	2	314	–	–	1	6	859	–
Totals	210	109	326	46,498	174	242	97	400	95,060	144

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	2	2	7	952	2	4	2	16	1,726	3
Bridgewater	5	1	8	973	3	14	2	10	1,634	2
Brockton	64	36	93	12,768	31	101	25	134	15,325	34
Carver	1	–	1	60	1	–	–	2	345	2

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Duxbury	–	1	2	112	1	–	–	2	976	2
East Bridgewater	2	1	15	438	2	–	3	14	1,127	6
Halifax	–	–	5	83	2	–	–	3	293	–
Hanover	1	1	2	184	1	1	–	1	984	4
Hanson	3	–	2	235	1	1	–	9	743	3
Hingham	6	1	15	885	1	4	4	9	2,609	6
Hull	1	1	1	569	1	–	–	1	735	–
Kingston	1	3	3	331	1	1	–	4	826	3
Lakeville	1	–	2	104	–	1	2	4	541	1
Marion	1	1	1	183	1	–	–	5	614	–
Marshfield	2	–	2	159	–	–	1	1	1,079	1
Mattapoisett	1	–	3	136	–	–	–	3	522	1
Middleborough	5	–	5	994	3	–	–	16	2,644	5
Norwell	–	1	6	119	–	–	1	5	743	–
Pembroke	2	1	1	117	–	2	–	6	587	–
Plymouth	12	6	15	1,879	4	4	5	18	3,079	4
Plympton	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	1	198	–
Rochester	–	1	1	61	1	–	–	2	330	1
Rockland	7	5	13	1,871	4	3	2	19	2,093	–
Scituate	3	–	8	514	3	–	1	8	1,608	2
Wareham	2	3	5	623	1	2	3	14	1,565	2
West Bridgewater	3	1	5	297	1	2	–	9	938	–
Whitman	4	7	14	1,230	7	4	2	30	2,519	6
Totals	129	73	235	25,917	72	144	53	346	46,383	88

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	496	201	679	182,532	306	961	213	457	121,031	191
Chelsea	60	23	62	8,616	36	89	14	30	4,623	18
Revere	32	11	52	9,088	19	54	9	27	5,318	9
Winthrop	10	3	16	2,762	13	24	4	16	5,372	6
Totals	598	238	809	202,998	374	1,128	240	530	136,344	224

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Ashburnham	3	5	4	295	4	3	3	8	555	3
Athol	8	8	9	1,092	15	2	6	34	3,108	6
Auburn	10	12	7	777	5	3	4	11	1,752	7
Barre	3	–	1	468	1	1	1	4	788	4
Berlin	–	1	–	60	1	–	1	5	404	1
Blackstone	5	4	3	1,463	–	1	3	5	420	2
Bolton	–	–	1	33	–	–	–	2	292	–
Boylston	1	1	3	104	–	–	–	1	406	1
Brookfield	4	–	–	150	–	–	–	7	399	3
Charlton	2	4	1	248	6	1	1	7	561	2
Clinton	11	13	11	3,168	5	18	2	16	2,650	2
Douglas	2	1	1	311	2	1	–	1	636	2
Dudley	5	11	10	869	4	3	3	6	697	7
E. Brookfield	4	2	1	142	–	–	–	3	210	1
FITCHBURG	51	95	115	7,834	34	27	26	122	8,118	28
GARDNER	34	46	71	2,938	36	22	15	30	3,894	7
Grafton	3	8	3	1,322	9	3	1	9	1,376	3
Hardwick	3	1	2	387	–	3	1	5	431	1
Harvard	–	–	–	74	1	–	1	4	433	1
Holden	–	4	7	421	2	1	–	10	1,313	2
Hopedale	–	1	1	234	1	–	3	7	1,235	1
Hubbardston	–	–	12	74	1	1	3	3	239	1
Lancaster	3	1	2	209	1	–	–	9	864	–
Leicester	7	8	7	911	1	1	4	10	960	2
LEOMINSTER	14	43	32	3,626	13	6	8	78	4,513	10
Lunenburg	4	–	5	206	4	2	1	6	661	1
Mendon	–	1	3	136	2	1	–	5	401	2
Milford	24	10	32	3,308	8	6	8	39	2,586	7
Millbury	5	11	6	1,373	5	–	3	10	1,439	8
Millville	1	1	2	488	–	–	3	–	331	–
New Braintree	–	–	2	32	–	–	–	–	96	–
N. Brookfield	1	3	2	451	1	1	1	4	644	3
Northborough	4	–	1	284	3	–	–	7	760	–
Northbridge	12	14	11	2,050	3	3	4	14	2,180	11
Oakham	–	–	1	38	1	–	–	–	139	–
Oxford	10	7	7	687	3	4	7	24	912	4
Paxton	–	–	2	71	–	–	–	–	264	1
Petersham	1	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	336	–
Phillipston	–	–	1	45	–	–	–	4	113	–

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Princeton	1	2	2	46	1	-	-	-	270	-
Royalston	-	-	-	66	1	1	1	1	214	-
Rutland	4	-	6	226	-	1	-	1	439	-
Shrewsbury	3	9	8	928	2	4	2	11	1,965	2
Southborough	-	2	1	264	-	1	-	1	668	-
Southbridge	15	82	24	3,166	22	18	9	28	2,365	14
Spencer	7	35	6	1,139	10	7	6	14	1,573	7
Sterling	1	3	1	125	3	-	1	9	632	-
Sturbridge	1	2	5	207	2	2	2	5	394	2
Sutton	3	1	2	409	2	2	-	2	624	3
Templeton	6	5	14	460	6	3	1	15	935	5
Upton	3	-	5	260	-	-	-	8	751	-
Uxbridge	8	12	9	1,500	5	2	2	12	1,157	11
Warren	3	5	10	602	8	-	2	4	747	2
Webster	20	40	26	2,806	15	8	11	28	2,362	15
West Boylston	-	1	2	166	3	2	2	5	695	3
West Brookfield	1	3	-	128	4	-	-	3	441	-
Westborough	-	-	2	696	2	1	4	14	1,597	-
Westminster	1	-	14	144	2	2	2	2	402	4
Winchendon	7	8	6	782	6	10	4	25	1,358	4
WORCESTER	212	230	337	37,311	97	229	83	355	38,624	104
Totals	531	756	859	87,843	363	407	245	1,053	105,329	310

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Roland S. Bruneau of Cambridge, Independent	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Independent Tax Reform	Otis Archer Hood of Worcester, Communist	Charles L. Manser of Boston, Sound, Sensible Government	William H. McMasters of Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition
Barnstable	42	15	38	3,523	22	14	10	58	11,790	35
Berkshire	166	144	223	19,517	152	69	56	273	27,689	125
Bristol	433	677	599	64,616	250	220	161	706	69,204	251
Dukes County	6	6	6	590	5	2	4	18	1,851	7
Essex	626	425	661	95,390	354	438	231	1,260	116,253	287
Franklin	43	21	73	5,697	384	11	21	159	13,927	29
Hampden	428	419	716	57,923	383	194	165	820	67,939	191
Hampshire	69	102	220	11,092	116	30	41	135	16,116	54
Middlesex	641	412	920	171,975	466	588	209	1,440	232,481	298
Nantucket	5	3	6	305	3	1	–	8	1,099	3
Norfolk	210	109	326	46,498	174	242	97	400	95,060	144
Plymouth	129	73	235	25,917	72	144	53	346	46,383	88
Suffolk	598	238	809	202,998	374	1,128	240	530	136,344	224
Worcester	531	756	859	87,843	363	407	245	1,053	105,329	310
Totals	3,927	3,400	5,691	793,884	3,118	3,488	1,533	7,206	941,465	2,046

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN 1938.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

Manuel Blank of Boston (Communist Party)	8,945 votes
James Henry Brennan of Boston (Democratic)	773,583 "
Horace T. Cahill of Braintree (Republican)	921,786 "
Freeman W. Follett of Haverhill (Prohibition)	7,527 "
Joseph F. Massidda of Swampscott (Socialist)	9,256 "
George L. McGlynn of Springfield (Socialist Labor Party)	7,694 "
All others	10 "

For Secretary.

Frederic W. Cook of Somerville (Republican)	965,670 votes
Hugo DeGregory of Springfield (Communist Party)	11,597 "
Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence (Democratic)	720,553 "
Eileen O'Connor Lane of Newton (Socialist)	10,586 "
Malcolm T. Rowe of Lynn (Socialist Labor Party)	7,584 "
All others	9 "

For Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Frank L. Asher of Boston (Communist Party)	9,320 votes
Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge (Socialist)	16,123 "
Owen Gallagher of Boston (Democratic)	681,512 "
John J. Hurley of Revere (Independent)	36,251 "
William E. Hurley of Boston (Republican)	958,350 "
Ralph Pirone of Lynn (Socialist Labor Party)	7,967 "
All others	11 "

For Auditor.

Thomas H. Buckley of Abington (Democratic)	818,192 votes
Michael C. Flaherty of Boston (Socialist)	14,744 "
Horace I. Hillis of Saugus (Socialist Labor Party)	6,847 "
Michael Tuysuzian of Boston (Communist Party)	7,142 "
Guy S. Williams of Worcester (Prohibition)	12,687 "
Russell A. Wood of Cambridge (Republican)	836,556 "
All others	6 "

For Attorney General.

Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield (Republican)	766,244 votes
Paul A. Dever of Cambridge (Democratic)	911,772 "
Joseph C. Figueiredo of New Bedford (Communist Party)	8,926 "
George F. Hogan of Nahant (Prohibition)	6,968 "
Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge (Socialist)	10,804 "
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody (Socialist Labor Party)	4,396 "
All others	20 "

For Executive Councillors.

FIRST DISTRICT

Edgar S. Lindsay of Brockton (Republican)	110,062 votes
Philip J. Russell, Sr., of Fall River (Democratic)	88,825 "
Lester M. Shulman of New Bedford (Socialist)	2,934 "

SECOND DISTRICT

Saul Friedman of Boston (Socialist)	5,394 votes
Clayton L. Havey of Boston (Republican)	122,033 "
John J. Sawtelle of Boston (Democratic)	99,577 "

THIRD DISTRICT

Frank A. Brooks of Concord (Republican)	126,259 votes
George L. Paine of Cambridge (Socialist)	3,473 "
Francis J. Roche of Cambridge (Democratic)	95,321 "

FOURTH DISTRICT

Frank E. Bryant of Boston (Republican)	63,406 votes
Daniel H. Coakley of Boston (Democratic)	115,149 "

FIFTH DISTRICT

John T. Coan of Swampscott (Democratic)	92,292 votes
Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., of Hamilton (Republican)	108,172 "

SIXTH DISTRICT

Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville (Republican)	126,095 votes
Edward A. Rose of Somerville (Democratic)	103,214 "

SEVENTH DISTRICT

William A. Ahern of Worcester (Socialist)	2,945 votes
James J. Marshall of Worcester (Democratic)	97,980 "
George E. Nelson of Worcester (Republican)	104,928 "

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Arthur A. Hastings of Springfield (Republican)	113,004 votes
Frank Hurley of Holyoke (Democratic)	90,034 "
Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield (Socialist)	3,468 "

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1939-1940

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (*R*)
of Newton,

GOVERNOR.

His Honor HORACE T. CAHILL (*R*)
of Braintree,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Council.

District — The Lieutenant-Governor.
I. — Edgar S. Lindsay (*R*) of Brockton.
II. — Clayton L. Havey (*R*) of Boston.
III. — Frank A. Brooks (*R*) of West Concord.
IV. — Daniel H. Coakley (*D*) of Boston.
V. — Bayard Tuckerman, Jr. (*R*) of Hamilton.
VI. — Eugene A. F. Burtnett (*R*) of Somerville.
VII. — George E. Nelson (*R*) of Worcester.
VIII. — Arthur A. Hastings (*R*) of Springfield.

Private Secretary to the Governor.

Carroll L. Meins of Boston.

Assistant Secretaries to the Governor.

Daniel J. Lynch of Belmont.
Russell Gerould of Cambridge.
William Bell of Holyoke.
Herbert O. Alderson of Arlington.
J. Robert Ayers of Weston.

Executive Secretary.

William L. Reed of Boston.

Messenger.

John C. Wroe of Waltham.

Committees of the Council.

On Pardons, Charitable Institutions and Prisons. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Havey.

On Finance, Accounts and Warrants. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Burtnett, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Havey.

On Waterways, Public Lands and Railroads. — Mr. Brooks, *Chairman*, Mr. Burtnett, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Coakley.

On State House. — Mr. Tuckerman, *Chairman*, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Coakley.

On Military and Naval Affairs. — Mr. Burtnett, *Chairman*, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Coakley.

On Nominations. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Havey.

Military Establishment.

His Excellency LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *Commander-in-Chief.*
Brig. Gen. EDGAR C. ERICKSON, *The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff*, Worcester.

Governor's Staff:

Personal Aides.

Lt. Col. Charles T. Cahill	Cambridge
Major Daniel Tyler, Jr.	Brookline
Capt. Raymond Emerson	Concord

Special Aides.

Major Samuel O. Smith	Roxbury
Capt. Frank R. Gaw	West Newton
Capt. Napoleon J. Vigeant	Chicopee
Capt. Willis S. Fitch	Boston

Detailed Aides.

Major David B. Weden	Wellesley
Major Michael J. McLaughlin	Brookline
Capt. Charles A. Stanley	New Bedford
Capt. Norman F. Hines	Ludlow
Capt. Roland A. Mangini	Melrose
Capt. Marcel J. Ladouceur	Chicopee (Willimansett)
1st Lt. Otis M. Whitney	Concord
2nd Lt. John J. Pakula	Worcester

Military Department:

Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, *The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff, Commanding Military Department*	Worcester

Col. Porter B. Chase, *Mass. N. G. Ret., Assistant Adjutant General, Executive Officer*	Newton (Auburndale)
Vincent H. Jacobs, *Chief Clerk*	Boston (West Roxbury)
Inspector General's Division:	
Col. Henry D. Cormerais, *Mass. N. G. Ret., State Inspector General*	Newton (Upper Falls)
Judge Advocate General's Division:	
Lt. Col. Ralph M. Smith, *State Judge Advocate*	West Somerville
Medical Division:	
Col. Thomas F. Tierney, *State Surgeon*	Hudson
J. Murray Cox, *Principal Clerk*	Somerville
Military Intelligence:	
Lt. Col. Robert O. Dalton, *Mass. N. G. Ret.*	Cambridge
Military Service Commission:	
Brig. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, *51st Field Artillery Brigade* (chairman)	Belmont
Brig. Gen. Francis V. Logan, *52nd Brigade*	Cohasset
Col. William F. Howe, *102nd Field Artillery*	Weston
Lt. Col. Vincent H. Jacobs, *Headquarters 26th Division* (secretary)	Boston (West Roxbury)
Ordnance Division:	
Lt. Col. Harry R. Marshall, *State Ordnance Officer*	Newton (Centre)
Quartermaster Division:	
Major William H. Harrison, Jr., *State Quartermaster*	Roxbury
Robert E. Foster, *Head Administrative Clerk*	West Somerville
United States Property and Disbursing Officer:	
Lt. Col. Frank J. Killilea, *Finance Department*	Lawrence
Margaret L. Ryan, *Principal Clerk*	Newton (Highlands)
War Records Division:	
Albert E. Sargent, *Archivist*	Reading
Commanding Officers:	
26th Division: Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, *Commanding*	Newton (Newtonville)
241st Coast Artillery: Col. Harry A. Skinner, *Commanding*	Fall River
110th Cavalry: Col. Philip L. Brown, *Commanding*	Newton (Highlands)
211th Coast Artillery: Col. Stuart G. Hall, *Commanding*	Brookline
3rd Bn., 372nd Infantry: Maj. Alexander R. Davis, *Commanding*	Boston

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FREDERIC W. COOK (*R.*) of Somerville.

William G. Grundy, *First Deputy*	Watertown.
Paul D. Howard, *Second Deputy*	Newton.
William N. Hardy, *Third Deputy*	Boston.
Ralph R. Currier, *Confidential Secretary*	Wilmington.
Edward J. Robbins, *Chief of Archives Division*	Chelmsford.
Arthur J. Hassett, *State Registrar of Vital Statistics*	Weymouth.
Edward J. Kelley, *Supervisor of Public Documents*	Arlington.

Treasurer and Receiver-General.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY (*R.*) of Boston.

Karl H. Oliver, *Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-General*	Needham.
A. Harris Paton, *Second Deputy*	Melrose.
Katherine McCluskey, *Secretary*	Waltham.
Alexander W. Terzis, *Confidential Secretary*	Belmont.
Raymond S. Dolber, *Head Bookkeeper*	Waltham.
William A. McGivney, *Paying Teller*	No. Attleborough.
Charles W. S. Wheeler, *Warrant Teller*	Belmont.
Paul E. Laurent, *Receiving Teller*	Lexington.

Auditor of the Commonwealth.

RUSSELL A. WOOD (*R.*) of Cambridge.

Hector E. Cormier, *First Deputy Auditor*	Brockton.
George H. Cummings, *Second Deputy*	Boston.
William Turtle, *Confidential Secretary*	Brookline.
Charles Wheeler, *Chief of Divisions*	Malden.

Attorney General.

PAUL A. DEVER (*D.*) of Cambridge.

James J. Bacigalupo, *Assistant*	Boston.
Roger Clapp, *Assistant*	Brookline.
John S. Derham, *Assistant*	Uxbridge.
Daniel J. Doherty, *Assistant*	Woburn.
Mary S. Dumas, *Assistant*	Worcester.
Raymond H. Favreau, *Assistant*	Boston.
Maurice M. Goldman, *Assistant*	Boston (Dorchester).
William J. Landergan, *Assistant*	Lynn.
Edward L. McPartlin, *Assistant*	Somerville.
Louis A. Novins, *Assistant*	Boston (Roxbury).
Walter W. O'Donnell, *Assistant*	Florence.
Edward A. Pecce, *Assistant*	Everett.
Edward O. Proctor, *Assistant*	Newton Centre.
Arthur V. Sullivan, *Assistant*	Boston (Charlestown).
J. Burke Sullivan, *Assistant*	Boston (Jamaica Plain).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE . . . BY DISTRICTS.

HON. JOSEPH R. COTTON (*R*), *President.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Berkshire . .	George W. Krapf (*R*) .	Pittsfield, 30 Hollister Street.	Boston, Hotel Statler.
Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.	Edwin L. Olander (*R*) .	Northampton, 3 Glenwood Avenue.	Boston, Hotel Touraine.
First Bristol . .	Jarvis Hunt (*R*) . .	North Attleborough, 51 High Street.	At home.
Second Bristol . .	William P. Grant (*D*) .	Fall River, 95 Weetamoe Street.	At home.
Third Bristol . .	Joseph F. Francis (*R*) .	Fairhaven, 24 Fort Street	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Cape and Plymouth .	Donald W. Nicholson (*R*) .	Wareham, Highland Road	At home.
First Essex . .	Albert Cole (*R*) . . .	Lynn, 31 Church Street .	At home.
Second Essex . .	Chandler Bigelow (*R*) .	Beverly Farms, 89 West Street.	At home.
Third Essex . .	Cornelius F. Haley (*R*) .	Rowley, Main Street .	At home.
Fourth Essex . .	Frank D. Babcock (*R*) .	Haverhill, 4 Nichols Street.	At home.
Fifth Essex . .	Thomas J. Lane (*D*) . .	Lawrence, 92 Abbott Street	At home.
Franklin and Hampshire.	James A. Gunn (*R*) . .	Turners Falls, 10 High Street.	Boston, Hotel Touraine.
First Hampden .	Edmund S. Oppenheimer (*R*)	Springfield, 89 Firglade Avenue.	Boston, Hotel Touraine.
Second Hampden .	Chester T. Skibinski (*R*) .	Chicopee, 7 Coolidge Road.	Boston, Hotel Touraine.
First Middlesex .	Arthur W. Hollis (*R*) . .	Newton, 90 Washington Street.	At home.
Second Middlesex .	Arthur F. Blanchard (*R*) .	Cambridge, 159 Upland Road.	At home.
Third Middlesex .	Eugene H. Giroux (*D*) .	Somerville, 45 Pennsylvania Avenue.	At home.

Fourth Middlesex	Angier L. Goodwin (R)	Melrose (Highlands), 33 Reading Hill Avenue.	At home.
Fifth Middlesex	Louis B. Connors (*D*)	Waltham, 37 Taylor Street	At home.
Sixth Middlesex	Harris S. Richardson (*R*)	Winchester, 15 Mt. Pleasant Street.	At home.
Seventh Middlesex	Joseph R. Cotton (*R*)	Lexington, 123 Marrett Road.	At home.
Eighth Middlesex	Joseph F. Montminy (*R*)	Lowell, 723 Moody Street	At home.
Norfolk	John D. Mackay (*R*)	Quincy, 75 Greenleaf Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Middlesex.	Mason Sears (*R*)	Dedham, West Street	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth.	Newland H. Holmes (*R*)	Weymouth, 83 Webb Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Suffolk	Edward O'H. Mullowney (*D*)	Brookline, 298 Boylston Street.	At home.
Plymouth	Charles G. Miles (*R*)	Brockton, 48 Byron Avenue.	At home.
First Suffolk	Bernard L. Sullivan (*D*)	Chelsea, 58 Bellingham Street.	At home.
Second Suffolk	Joseph A. Langone, Jr. (*D*)	Boston, 190 North Street.	At home.
Third Suffolk	Laurence Curtis (*R*)	Boston, 20 Charles Street.	At home.
Fourth Suffolk	John E. Kerrigan (*D*)	Boston (South), 213 West 8th Street.	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Fifth Suffolk	Chester A. Dolan, Jr. (*D*)	Boston (Jamaica Plain), 987 Parker Street.	At home.
Sixth Suffolk	David M. Brackman (*R*)	Boston (Roxbury), 36 Crawford Street.	At home.
Seventh Suffolk	Joseph L. Murphy (*D*)	Boston (Dorchester), 57 Samoset Street.	At home.
Eighth Suffolk	Thomas M. Burke (*D*)	Boston (Mattapan), 23 Idaho Street.	At home.
First Worcester	Joseph P. McCooey (*D*)	Worcester, 3 Hitchcock Road.	At home.
Second Worcester	Harold R. Lundgren (*R*)	Worcester, 40 Gifford Drive.	At home.
Third Worcester	Edward H. Nutting (*R*)	Leominster, 3 Gardner Place.	At home.
Fourth Worcester	Wilfred P. Bazinet (*R*)	Webster, Gore Road	At home.
Worcester and Hampden.	Thomas H. Johnston (*R*)	Clinton, 138 Water Street.	At home.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. JOSEPH R. COTTON, *President.*

On President's Right.	*On President's Left.*
1. Hon. Newland H. Holmes.	1. Hon. Angier L. Goodwin.
2. Hon. Jarvis Hunt.	2. Hon. Arthur W. Hollis.
3. Hon. William P. Grant.	3. Hon. Laurence Curtis.
4. Hon. Harris S. Richardson.	4. Hon. Eugene H. Giroux.
5. Hon. Edmund S. Oppenheimer.	5. Hon. David M. Brackman.
6. Hon. Arthur F. Blanchard.	6. Hon. Chester A. Dolan, Jr.
7. Hon. Joseph A. Langone, Jr.	7. Hon. Joseph L. Murphy.
8. Hon. Thomas H. Johnston.	8. Hon. Thomas M. Burke.
9. Hon. Mason Sears.	9. Hon. George W. Krapf.
10. Hon. Joseph P. McCooey.	10. Hon. Louis B. Connors.
11. Hon. Chester T. Skibinski.	11. Hon. Edwin L. Olander.
12. Hon. Cornelius F. Haley.	12. Hon. Joseph F. Francis.
13. Hon. Albert Cole.	13. —— (Vacant) ——
14. Hon. Donald W. Nicholson.	14. Hon. Edward O'H. Mullowney.
15. Hon. Harold R. Lundgren.	15. Hon. Chandler Bigelow.
16. Hon. John E. Kerrigan.	16. Hon. Edward H. Nutting.
17. Hon. Wilfred P. Bazinet.	17. Hon. Bernard L. Sullivan.
18. Hon. Thomas J. Lane.	18. Hon. Frank D. Babcock.
19. Hon. Joseph F. Montminy.	19. Hon. James A. Gunn.
20. Hon. Charles G. Miles.	20. Hon. John D. Mackay.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

HON. JOSEPH R. COTTON (Seventh Middlesex),
President.

Babcock, Frank D.	*Fourth Essex District.*
Bazinet, Wilfred P.	*Fourth Worcester District.*
Bigelow, Chandler	*Second Essex District.*
Blanchard, Arthur F.	*Second Middlesex District.*
Brackman, David M.	*Sixth Suffolk District.*
Burke, Thomas M.	*Eighth Suffolk District.*
Cole, Albert	*First Essex District.*
Connors, Louis B.	*Fifth Middlesex District.*
Cotton, Joseph R.	*Seventh Middlesex District.*
Curtis, Laurence	*Third Suffolk District.*
Dolan, Chester A., Jr.	*Fifth Suffolk District.*
Francis, Joseph F.	*Third Bristol District.*
Giroux, Eugene H.	*Third Middlesex District.*
Goodwin, Angier L.	*Fourth Middlesex District.*
Grant, William P.	*Second Bristol District.*
Gunn, James A.	*Franklin and Hampshire District.*
Haley, Cornelius F.	*Third Essex District.*
Hollis, Arthur W.	*First Middlesex District.*
Holmes, Newland H.	*Norfolk and Plymouth District.*
Hunt, Jarvis	*First Bristol District.*
Johnston, Thomas H.	*Worcester and Hampden District.*

Kerrigan, John E.	*Fourth Suffolk District.*
Krapf, George W.	*Berkshire District.*
Lane, Thomas J.	*Fifth Essex District.*
Langone, Joseph A., Jr.	*Second Suffolk District.*
Lundgren, Harold R.	*Second Worcester District.*
Mackay, John D.	*Norfolk District.*
McCooey, Joseph P.	*First Worcester District.*
Miles, Charles G.	*Plymouth District.*
Montminy, Joseph F.	*Eighth Middlesex District.*
Mullowney, Edward O'H.	*Norfolk and Suffolk District.*
Murphy, Joseph L.	*Seventh Suffolk District.*
Nicholson, Donald W.	*Cape and Plymouth District.*
Nutting, Edward H.	*Third Worcester District.*
Olander, Edwin L.	*Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden District.*
Oppenheimer, Edmund S.	*First Hampden District.*
Richardson, Harris S.	*Sixth Middlesex District.*
Sears, Mason	*Norfolk and Middlesex District.*
Skibinski, Chester T.	*Second Hampden District.*
Sullivan, Bernard L.	*First Suffolk District.*

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. JOSEPH R. COTTON, LEXINGTON.

Room 331, State House.

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

IRVING N. HAYDEN, QUINCY (Wollaston). Room 330, State House.

THOMAS A. CHADWICK, LOWELL, *Assistant Clerk.*

WILLIAM F. DILLON, REVERE, *Clerical Assistant to the Clerk.*

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

CHARLES O. HOLT, SOMERVILLE. Room 200, State House.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. ARTHUR M. ELLIS, D.D., NEWTON.

COUNSEL TO THE SENATE.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51–55.)

FERNALD HUTCHINS, DEDHAM. Room 306, State House.

JAMES F. DELANEY, BOSTON, *Assistant Counsel.*

WILLIAM F. FURBUSH, WELLESLEY, *Clerk of the Committee on Rules.* Room 330, State House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY COUNTIES.)

[In this list the politics of the several members is designated as follows: R, Republican; D, Democrat; I.R, Independent Republican; I.D, Independent Democrat.]

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee, Sandwich,	William A. Jones (R),	Barnstable.
2	Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Yarmouth,	Edwin F. Eldredge (I.R),	Chatham.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

1	Clarksburg, Florida, North Adams,	Joseph N. Roach (D),	North Adams.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Adams, Cheshire, Savoy, Williamstown,	James P. McAndrews (D),	Adams.
3	Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Pittsfield, Richmond,	William A. Akeroyd (R), Matthew J. Capeless (D), Michael H. Condron (D),	Lanesborough. Pittsfield. Pittsfield.
4	Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington, Windsor,	Lawrence A. Haworth (R),	Dalton.
5	Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mt. Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge,	Paul W. Foster (R),	Great Barrington.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

1	Attleboro, No. Attleborough,	Francis J. Kelley (R), Henry E. Wright (R),	N. Attleboro'. Attleboro.
2	Easton, Mansfield, Norton,	Royal B. Patriquin (R),	Mansfield.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3	Taunton, Wards 5, 7, 8, . . Raynham, . .	Ralph L. Ricketson (R), .	Taunton.
4	Taunton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, .	Walter R. Baylies (R), .	Taunton.
5	Berkley, . . Dighton, . . Freetown, . . Rehoboth, . . Seekonk, . . Swansea, . . Taunton, Ward 6,	Stephen L. French (R), .	Swansea.
6	Acushnet, . . New Bedford, Wards 1, 2, .	Alfred M. Bessette (R), . August J. Cormier (D), .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
7	Fairhaven, . . New Bedford, Wards 3, 4, .	Philip Barnet (R), . . F. Eben Brown (R), . .	New Bedford. Fairhaven.
8	Dartmouth, . New Bedford, Wards 5, 6, .	John M. Cawley (R), . John D. Pratt (R), . .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
9	Fall River, Wards 1, 2, . . .	John F. Burns (D), . . Terrance J. Lomax, Jr. (D),	Fall River. Fall River.
10	Fall River, Wards 3, 4, . . .	William E. White (D), .	Fall River.
11	Fall River, Wards 5, 7, 9, . . Somerset, . .	John J. Kerrigan, Jr.[1] (D), Albert Rubin (D), . .	Fall River. Fall River.
12	Fall River, Wards 6, 8, . . . Westport, . .	George F. Dean (R), . . Cyrus C. Rounseville, Jr. (R),	Westport. Fall River.

[1] Died January 20, 1939.

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Chilmark, . . Edgartown, . Gay Head, . . Gosnold, . . Oak Bluffs, . . Tisbury, . . West Tisbury, .	Joseph A. Sylvia (R), .	Oak Bluffs.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1	Amesbury, . . Merrimac, . . Salisbury, . .	Colin James Cameron (D),	Amesbury.
2	Haverhill, . .	John W. Coddaire, Jr. (D),	Haverhill.
		Daniel J. Minihan (D), .	Haverhill.
		Benjamin B. Priest (R), .	Haverhill.
3	Lawrence, Wards 1, 2, . . .	Thomas A. Barry (D), .	Lawrence.
		Harold S. Pedler (R), .	Methuen.
	Methuen, . . North Andover, .	Carl A. Woekel (R), . .	Methuen.
4	Lawrence, Wards 3, 4, . . .	J. Kenney Brooks (D), .	Lawrence.
5	Lawrence, Ward 5,	Edward D. Sirois (R), .	Lawrence.
6	Lawrence, Ward 6,	William J. Casey (D), .	Lawrence.
	Andover, . .	Cornelius J. Twomey (D), .	Lawrence.
7	Boxford, . . Danvers, . . Middleton, . . Topsfield, . .	Ralph E. Williams (R), .	Danvers.
8	Peabody, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, .	Joseph F. Luz (R), . .	Peabody.

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
9	Lynn, Wards 2, 5, Peabody, Ward 1,	Cornelius P. Donovan (D), George J. O'Shea (D),	Lynn. Lynn.
10	Lynn, Wards 1, 6, 7, Lynnfield, Saugus,	William Henry Haskell (R), Fred A. Hutchinson (R), Frederick B. Willis (R),	Lynnfield. Lynn. Saugus.
11	Lynn, Wards 3, 4, Nahant,	William A. Baldwin (R), Charles V. Hogan (D), Morton E. York (R),	Lynn. Lynn. Lynn.
12	Marblehead, Salem, Ward 5, Swampscott,	Malcolm L. Bell (R), Lester B. Morley (R),	Marblehead. Swampscott.
13	Salem, Wards 1, 2, 3,	J. Elmer Callahan (R),	Salem.
14	Salem, Wards 4, 6,	James F. Tobin (D),	Salem.
15	Beverly, Hamilton, Wenham,	Russell P. Brown (R), George E. Smith (R),	Beverly. Hamilton.
16	Essex, Gloucester, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8, Manchester,	Grover N. Dodge (R),	Essex.
17	Gloucester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7, Rockport,	William G. Reed (R),	Rockport.
18	Georgetown, Groveland, Ipswich, Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley, West Newbury,	Harland Burke (R), William F. Runnells (R),	Ipswich. Newburyport.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Whately,	Fred B. Dole (R),	Shelburne.
2	Greenfield,	Frederick E. Pierce (R),	Greenfield.
3	Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Warwick, Wendell,	Ralph C. Mahar (R),	Orange.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

1	Brimfield, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales,	Frank W. Smith (D),	Palmer.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Hampden, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield, Wilbraham,	Donald A. MacDonald (R), William J. Sessions (R),	W. Springfield. Hampden.
3	Springfield, Wd. 1,	Daniel J. Bresnahan (D),	Springfield.
4	Springfield, Wards 2, 8,	Edward P. Boland (D),	Springfield.
5	Springfield, Wd. 3,	Philip M. Markley (D),	Springfield.
6	Springfield, Wd. 4,	Keith F. Fletcher (R),	Springfield.
7	Springfield, Wd. 5,	Tycho M. Petersen (R),	Springfield.
8	Springfield, Wd. 6,	Richard H. Stacy (R),	Springfield.
9	Springfield, Wd. 7,	Ralph V. Clampit (R),	Springfield.
10	Chicopee, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5,	Andrew J. Coakley (D),	Chicopee.
11	Chicopee, Wards 3, 6, 7,	Joseph J. Harnisch (R),	Chicopee.
12	Holyoke, Wards 1, 2, 4,	Oscar DeRoy (R),	Holyoke.
13	Holyoke, Wards 3, 6,	William C. Lunney (D),	Holyoke.
14	Holyoke, Wards 5, 7,	Laurence W. Law (R),	Holyoke.
15	Westfield,	Clarence H. Fuller (R),	Westfield.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Northampton, .	Ralph Lerche (R), . .	Northampton.
2	Chesterfield, . Cummington, . Easthampton, . Goshen, . . Huntington, . Middlefield, . Plainfield, . . Southampton, . Westhampton, . Williamsburg, . Worthington, .	George L. Barrus (R), .	Goshen.
3	Amherst, . . Granby, . . Hadley, . . Hatfield, . . South Hadley, .	Albert Bergeron (R), . .	Amherst.
4	Belchertown, . Pelham, . . Ware, . . .	Roland D. Sawyer (D), .	Ware.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1	Cambridge, Wards 1, 2, 3, . .	Michael J. Neville (D), .	Cambridge.
		John Timothy Sullivan (D),	Cambridge.
2	Cambridge, Wards 4, 5, 6, . .	Leo E. Diehl (D), . .	Cambridge.
		Chester R. Swenson (R), .	Cambridge.
3	Cambridge, Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, .	Thomas F. Gibson (D), .	Cambridge.
		Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D),	Cambridge.
		Jeremiah J. Sullivan (D), .	Cambridge.
4	Newton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7, . .	William B. Baker (R), .	Newton.
		Warren K. Brimblecom (R),	Newton.
5	Newton, Wards 4, 5, 6, . . .	Douglass B. Francis (R), .	Newton.
		Paul M. Goddard (R), .	Newton.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
6	Natick,	H. Edward Snow (R)	Natick.
7	Waltham, Watertown,	George C. Cousens (R), Richard I. Furbush (R), Leo P. Landry (D),	Waltham. Waltham. Watertown.
8	Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Marlborough, Ward 1, Sherborn,	Charles W. Olson (R), Charles H. Roberts, Jr. (R),	Ashland. Framingham.
9	Marlborough, Wds. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	John F. Manning (D),	Marlborough.
10	Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow,	Avery W. Steele (R),	Boxborough.
11	Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Littleton, Westford,	John H. Valentine (R),	Chelmsford.
12	Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsborough,	Fred Carpenter (R),	Groton.
13	Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Wayland, Weston,	Otis M. Whitney (R),	Concord.
14	Lowell, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,	Wilfred J. Achin (R), Albert Bergeron (R), Frank E. MacLean (R),	Lowell. Lowell. Lowell.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
15	Lowell, Wards 1, 2, 10, 11, . .	George T. Ashe (D), . .	Lowell.
		Hubert L. McLaughlin (D),	Lowell.
16	Lowell, Wards 5,9,	Albert L. Bourgeois (R), .	Lowell.
17	Billerica, . .	Herbert L. Trull (R), .	Tewksbury.
	Burlington, .		
	Dracut, . .		
	Tewksbury, .		
	Wilmington, .		
18	North Reading, .	Arthur W. Coolidge (R), .	Reading.
	Reading, . .	Gustave W. Everberg (R),	Woburn.
	Woburn, . .		
19	Wakefield, . .	Joseph A. Hines (R), . .	Wakefield.
20	Everett, . .	Lawrence H. Davis (R), .	Everett.
		Albert E. Morris (D), .	Everett.
21	Malden, . .	William R. Gilman (R), .	Malden.
		William A. Hastings (R), .	Malden.
		John V. Kimball (R), .	Malden.
22	Melrose, . .	Theodore P. Hollis (R), .	Stoneham.
	Stoneham, . .	Joseph A. Milano (R), .	Melrose.
23	Somerville, Ward 2, . . .	Edward T. Brady (D), .	Somerville.
24	Somerville, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, .	G. Edward Bradley (D), .	Somerville.
		Paul A. McCarthy (D), .	Somerville.
		Walter J. Moran (D), .	Somerville.
25	Somerville, Wards 6, 7, . . .	Hiram N. Dearborn (R), .	Somerville.
		Philip Sherman (R), . .	Somerville.
26	Medford, . .	Robert P. Campbell (R), .	Medford.
		Walter E. Lawrence (R), .	Medford.
		Arthur L. Youngman (R),	Medford.
27	Belmont, . .	John W. Vaughan (R) .	Belmont.
28	Arlington, . .	Nelson B. Crosby (R), .	Arlington.
	Lexington, . .	Hollis M. Gott (R), . .	Arlington.
29	Winchester, .	William E. Ramsdell (R), .	Winchester.

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Nantucket, . .	Robert S. Backus (R), .	Nantucket.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1	Dedham, . .	Leslie Bradley Cutler (R), .	Needham.
	Needham, . .	James Austin Peckham (R),	Wellesley.
	Wellesley, . .		
2	Brookline, . .	Albert F. Bigelow (R), .	Brookline.
		Philip G. Bowker (R), .	Brookline.
		John T. Comerford (R), .	Brookline.
3	Quincy, Wards 1, 2, 3, . . .	Eddie D. Carson (R), .	Quincy.
		Joseph L. Whiton (R), .	Quincy.
4	Quincy, Wards 4, 5, 6, . . .	Arthur I. Burgess (R), .	Quincy.
		Charles W. Hedges (R), .	Quincy.
5	Weymouth, .	Julian R. Merchant (R), .	Weymouth.
6	Braintree, . .	Raymond P. Palmer (I.R),	Braintree.
7	Milton, . .	Josiah Babcock, Jr. (R), .	Milton.
8	Norwood, . .	Charles F. Holman (R), .	Norwood.
	Walpole, . .		
9	Avon, . . .	Roy C. Smith (R), . .	Holbrook.
	Holbrook, . .		
	Randolph, . .		
10	Canton, . .	Roger Dennett (R), . .	Sharon.
	Sharon, . .		
	Stoughton, . .		
11	Foxborough, .	Sydney G. Carpenter, Jr. (R), ...	Norfolk.
	Franklin, . .		
	Norfolk, . .		
	Plainville, . .		
	Wrentham, . .		

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
12	Bellingham, Dover, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Westwood,	Rudolph F. King (R),	Millis.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

1	Plymouth, Wareham,	Ira C. Ward (R),	Plymouth.
2	Duxbury, Kingston, Marshfield, Norwell, Pembroke, Scituate,	Nathaniel Tilden (R),	Scituate.
3	Cohasset (Norfolk County), Hingham, Hull,	John Q. Knowles (R),	Hull.
4	Hanover, Hanson, Rockland,	Frederick M. Barnicoat (R),	Hanover.
5	Abington, Whitman,	William A. Brown (R),	Abington.
6	Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Plympton, West Bridgewater,	Leo F. Nourse (R),	Bridgewater.
7	Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Rochester,	George Ward Stetson (R),	Middleborough.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
8	Brockton, Wards 3, 4, . . .	Adolph Johnson (R), . .	Brockton.
9	Brockton, Wards 1, 2, 5, . .	Joseph H. Downey (D), .	Brockton.
		Harvey Iris (R), . .	Brockton.
10	Brockton, Wards 6, 7, . . .	Charles J. McCaffrey (D),	Brockton.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1	Boston, Ward 1, .	Enrico Cappucci (D), .	Boston.
		James S. Coffey (D), . .	Boston.
		Susan B. Donovan (D), .	Boston.
2	Boston, Ward 2, .	James P. McDevitt (D), .	Boston.
		James J. Mellen (D), .	Boston.
3	Boston, Ward 3, .	George Leary (D), . .	Boston.
		Frank M. Leonardi (D), .	Boston.
4	Boston, Ward 4, .	Charles J. Innes (R), .	Boston.
		George W. Roberts (R.), .	Boston.
5	Boston, Ward 5, .	Christian A. Herter (R), .	Boston.
		George A. Parker (R), .	Boston.
6	Boston, Ward 6, .	John E. Powers (D). . .	Boston.
		John B. Wenzler (D), .	Boston.
7	Boston, Ward 7, .	Thomas E. Linehan (D), .	Boston.
		Leo J. Sullivan (D), . .	Boston.
8	Boston, Ward 8, .	Ernest William Dullea (D),	Boston.
		George F. McMahon (D), .	Boston.
9	Boston, Ward 9, .	John J. Craven (D), . .	Boston.
		David M. Owens (D), .	Boston.
10	Boston, Ward 10,	Peter J. Graham (D), .	Boston.
		Alfred J. Moore (D), . .	Boston.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
11	Boston, Ward 11,	Thomas F. McCready (D), William E. Mooney (D),	Boston. Boston.
12	Boston, Ward 12,	Harry Kalus (D), Abraham I. Zimon (R.D),	Boston. Boston.
13	Boston, Ward 13,	Thomas F. Coyne (D), Thomas J. Hannon, Jr. (D),	Boston. Boston.
14	Boston, Ward 14,	Charles Kaplan (D), Morris Kritzman (D),	Boston. Boston.
15	Boston, Ward 15,	John Henry Carroll (D), Francis X. Coyne (D),	Boston. Boston.
16	Boston, Ward 16,	Bernard P. Casey (D), Philip McMorrow (D),	Boston. Boston.
17	Boston, Ward 17,	Patrick Gilbert Sullivan (D), John E. Troy, Jr. (D),	Boston. Boston.
18	Boston, Ward 18,	Michael Paul Feeney (D), Frank J. Morrison (I.D),	Boston. Boston.
19	Boston, Ward 19,	Lawrence P. McHugh (D), John Philip White (D),	Boston. Boston.
20	Boston, Ward 20,	Eric A. Nelson (R), James L. Vallely (D),	Boston. Boston.
21	Boston, Ward 21,	Andrew F. Carlin (R),	Boston.
22	Boston, Ward 22,	Jeremiah D. W. Crowley (D),	Boston.
23	Chelsea, Wards 1, 2, 3,	Joseph A. Melley (D.R),	Chelsea.
24	Chelsea, Wards 4, 5,	George A. Innes (D),	Chelsea.
25	Revere,	Peter J. Jordan (R.D), William H. J. Rowan (D),	Revere. Revere.
26	Winthrop,	Roy W. Pigeon (R),	Winthrop.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Athol, Barre, Petersham, Phillipston,	Charles H. Cooke (R),	Athol.
2	Gardner, Hubbardston, Royalston, Rutland, Templeton, Winchendon,	Fred A. Blake (D), Hugh C. Hunter (R),	Gardner. Gardner.
3	Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Spencer,	George E. Rice (R),	Spencer.
4	Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Southbridge, Sturbridge, Warren, West Brookfield,	Edward William Staves (R), Valmore P. Tétreault (D),	Southbridge. Southbridge.
5	Auburn, Dudley, Leicester, Oxford, Webster,	Joseph N. O'Kane (D), Manford R. Spalding (R),	Dudley. Auburn.
6	Douglas, Millbury, Millville, Sutton, Uxbridge,	Michael J. Conway (D),	Millville.
7	Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon, Northbridge,	John W. Lasell (R),	Northbridge.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
8	Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton, Westborough,	Nathan Rosenfeld (R), Christopher J. Tyrrell (R),	Milford. Westborough.
9	Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Holden, Lancaster, Northborough, Princeton, Sterling, West Boylston,	Theodore Andrews (R), Edgar A. Whitcomb (R),	Clinton. West Boylston.
10	Ashburnham, Fitchburg, Wd. 1, Leominster, Westminster,	Fred D. Beaudoin (D), Arthur U. Mahan (D),	Leominster. Leominster.
11	Fitchburg, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Lunenburg,	Philip J. Lynch (D), James T. Violette (D)	Fitchburg. Fitchburg.
12	Worcester, Ward 1,	Martin Swanson (R),	Worcester.
13	Worcester, Ward 2,	Sven A. Erickson (R),	Worcester.
14	Worcester, Ward 3,	James J. McGrail (D),	Worcester.
15	Worcester, Ward 4,	Charles A. Kelley (D),	Worcester.
16	Worcester, Ward 5,	Charles F. Jeff Sullivan (D),	Worcester.
17	Worcester, Ward 6,	Gustaf A. Carlson (R),	Worcester.
18	Worcester, Ward 7,	William D. Fleming (D),	Worcester.
19	Worcester, Ward 8,	Anthony R. Doyle (D),	Worcester.
20	Worcester, Ward 9,	J. Francis Southgate (R),	Worcester.
21	Worcester, Wd. 10,	Frank Clarkson (R),	Worcester.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Achin, Wilfred J.	14, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	63
Akeroyd, William A.	3, Berkshire	Lanesborough	115 Marlborough Street, Back Bay.	130
Andrews, Theodore	9, Worcester	Clinton	At home	126
Ashe, George T.	15, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	163
Babcock, Josiah, Jr.	7, Norfolk	Milton	At home	200
Backus, Robert S.	1, Nantucket	Nantucket	2 West Hill Place, Boston.	91
Baker, William B.	4, Middlesex	West Newton	At home	56

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Baldwin, William A.	11, Essex	Lynn	At home	45
Barnet, Philip	7, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	3
Barnicoat, Frederick M.	4, Plymouth	Hanover	At home	51
Barrus, George L.	2, Hampshire	Goshen	Hotel Manger	76
Barry, Thomas A.	3, Essex	Lawrence	At home	121
Baylies, Walter R.	4, Bristol	Taunton	At home	36
Beaudoin, Fred D.	10, Worcester	Leominster	At home	129
Bell, Malcolm L.	12, Essex	Marblehead	At home	166
Bergeron, Albert	3, Hampshire	Amherst	Hotel Touraine	73
Bergeron, Albert	14, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	139
Bessette, Alfred M.	6, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	149
Bigelow, Albert F.	2, Norfolk	Brookline	At home	13

Blake, Fred A.	2, Worcester	Gardner	At home	148
Boland, Edward P.	4, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Touraine	179
Bourgeois, Albert L.	16, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	124
Bowker, Philip G.	2, Norfolk	Brookline	At home	104
Bradley, G. Edward	24, Middlesex	Somerville	At home	165
Brady, Edward T.	23, Middlesex	Somerville	At home	92
Bresnahan, Daniel J.	3, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Manger	182
Brimblecom, Warren K.	4, Middlesex	Newtonville	At home	23
Brooks, J. Kenney	4, Essex	Lawrence	At home	21
Brown, F. Eben	7, Bristol	Fairhaven	At home	117
Brown, Russell P.	15, Essex	Beverly	At home	206
Brown, William A.	5, Plymouth	North Abington	At home	38
Burgess, Arthur I.	4, Norfolk	Wollaston	At home	119
Burke, Harland	18, Essex	Ipswich	At home	86

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Burns, John F.	9, Bristol	Fall River	At home	164
Callahan, J. Elmer	13, Essex	Salem	At home	128
Cameron, Colin J.	1, Essex	Amesbury	At home	173
Campbell, Robert P.	26, Middlesex	Medford	At home	127
Capeless, Matthew J.	3, Berkshire	Pittsfield	Hotel Touraine	42
Cappucci, Enrico	1, Suffolk	28 Haynes Street, East Boston.	At home	94
Carlin, Andrew F.	21, Suffolk	27 Gordon Street, Allston	At home	115
Carlson, Gustaf A.	17, Worcester	Worcester	At home	214
Carpenter, Fred	12, Middlesex	Groton	At home	16
Carpenter, Sydney G., Jr.	11, Norfolk	Norfolk	At home	144
Carroll, John Henry	15, Suffolk	23 Leedsville Street, Dorchester.	At home	167
Carson, Eddie D.	3, Norfolk	Quincy	At home	197

Casey, Bernard P.	16, Suffolk	33 Newhall Street, Dorchester.	At home	72
Casey, William J.	6, Essex	Lawrence	At home	70
Cawley, John M.	8, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	215
Clampit, Ralph V.	9, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Touraine	100
Clarkson, Frank	21, Worcester	Worcester	At home	225
Coakley, Andrew J.	10, Hampden	Chicopee	Hotel Westminster	203
Coddaire, John W., Jr.	2, Essex	Haverhill	At home	82
Coffey, James S.	1, Suffolk	469 Meridian Street, East Boston.	At home	89
Comerford, John T.	2, Norfolk	Brookline	At home	4
Condron, Michael H.	3, Berkshire	Pittsfield	Hotel Touraine	52
Conway, Michael J.	6, Worcester	Millville	At home	107
Cooke, Charles H.	1, Worcester	Athol	Hotel Touraine	22
Coolidge, Arthur W.	18, Middlesex	Reading	At home	18
Cormier, August J.	6, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	147

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Cousens, G. Chauncy	7, Middlesex	Waltham	At home	152
Coyne, Francis X.	15, Suffolk	272 Bowdoin Street, Dorchester.	At home	90
Coyne, Thomas F.	13, Suffolk	25 Sudan Street, Uphams Corner.	At home	204
Craven, John J.	9, Suffolk	115 Dale Street, Roxbury	At home	138
Crosby, Nelson B.	28, Middlesex	Arlington	At home	80
Crowley, Jeremiah D. W.	22, Suffolk	462 Washington Street, Brighton.	At home	41
Cutler, Leslie Bradley	1, Norfolk	Needham	At home	14
Davis, Lawrence H.	20, Middlesex	Everett	At home	Desk
Dean, George F.	12, Bristol	Westport	At home	53
Dearborn, Hiram N.	25, Middlesex	West Somerville	At home	26
Dennett, Roger	10, Norfolk	Sharon	At home	143
DeRoy, Oscar	12, Hampden	Holyoke	Hotel Manger	228

Diehl, Leo E.	2, Middlesex	295 Brookline Street, Cambridge.	At home	160
Dodge, Grover N.	16, Essex	Essex	At home	55
Dole, Fred B.	1, Franklin	Shelburne Falls	Hotel Manger	172
Donovan, Cornelius P.	9, Essex	Lynn	At home	98
Donovan, Susan Bradley	1, Suffolk	755 Bennington Street, East Boston.	At home	39
Downey, Joseph H.	9, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	219
Doyle, Anthony R.	19, Worcester	Worcester	At home	2
Dullea, Ernest W.	8, Suffolk	299 Eustis Street, Roxbury.	At home	85
Eldridge, Edwin F.	2, Barnstable	Chatham	Hotel Touraine	137
Erickson, Sven A.	13, Worcester	Worcester	At home	177
Everberg, Gustave W.	18, Middlesex	Woburn	At home	112
Feeney, Michael Paul	18, Suffolk	1001 River Street, Hyde Park.	At home	169
Fleming, William D.	18, Worcester	Worcester	At home	187
Fletcher, Keith F.	6, Hampden	Springfield	Boston City Club	74

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Foster, Paul W.	5, Berkshire	Great Barrington	Hotel Manger	95
Francis, Douglass B.	5, Middlesex	Newton Centre	At home	208
French, Stephen L.	5, Bristol	South Swansea	At home	44
Fuller, Clarence H.	15, Hampden	Westfield	Hotel Touraine	150
Furbush, Richard I.	7, Middlesex	Waltham	At home	153
Gibson, Thomas F.	3, Middlesex	24 Walden Street, Cambridge.	At home	159
Gilman, William R.	21, Middlesex	Malden	At home	54
Goddard, Paul M.	5, Middlesex	Newton Centre	At home	207
Gott, Hollis M.	28, Middlesex	Arlington	At home	77
Graham, Peter J.	10, Suffolk	15 Estrella Street, Jamaica Plain.	At home	118
Hannon, Thomas J., Jr.	13, Suffolk	15 Hartford Street, Uphams Corner.	At home	218
Harnisch, Joseph J.	11, Hampden	Chicopee	Hotel Manger	141

Haskell, William Henry	10, Essex	Lynnfield	At home	154
Hastings, William A.	21, Middlesex	Malden	At home	224
Haworth, Lawrence A.	4. Berkshire	Dalton	1558 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge	43
Hedges, Charles W.	4, Norfolk	Wollaston	At home	15
Herter, Christian A.	5, Suffolk	61 Beacon Street, Boston	At home	Spkr.
Hines, Joseph A.	19, Middlesex	Wakefield	At home	20
Hogan, Charles V.	11, Essex	Lynn	At home	157
Hollis, Theodore P.	22, Middlesex	Stoneham	At home	62
Holman, Charles F.	8, Norfolk	Norwood	At home	32
Hunter, Hugh C.	2, Worcester	Gardner	At home	184
Hutchinson, Fred A.	10, Essex	Lynn	At home	71
Innes, Charles J.	4, Suffolk	51 Exeter Street, Back Bay.	At home	69
Innes, George A.	24, Suffolk	Chelsea	At home	156
Iris, Harvey	9, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	235

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Johnson, Adolph	8, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	10
Jones, William A.	1, Barnstable	Barnstable	Hotel Westminster	6
Jordan, Peter J.	25, Suffolk	Revere	At home	131
Kalus, Harry	12, Suffolk	112 Homestead Street, Grove Hall.	At home	201
Kaplan, Charles	14, Suffolk	102 Columbia Road, Grove Hall.	At home	113
Kelley, Charles A.	15, Worcester	Worcester	At home	174
Kelley, Francis J.	1, Bristol	North Attleborough	At home	216
Kerrigan, John J., Jr.[1]	11, Bristol	Fall River	At home	–
Kimball, John V.	21, Middlesex	Malden	At home	105
King, Rudolph F.	12, Norfolk	Millis	At home	233
Knowles, John Q.	3, Plymouth	Hull	At home	133
Kritzman, Morris	14, Suffolk	36 Woolson Street, Mattapan.	At home	134

Landry, Leo P.	7, Middlesex	Watertown	At home	5
Lasell, John W.	7, Worcester	Whitinsville	At home	171
Law, Laurence W.	14, Hampden	Holyoke	Hotel Manger	229
Lawrence, Walter E.	26, Middlesex	Medford	At home	211
Leary, George J.	3, Suffolk	18 Temple Street, Boston	At home	57
Leonardi, Frank M.	3, Suffolk	276 Hanover Street, Boston.	At home	227
Lerche, Ralph	1, Hampshire	Northampton	Hotel Manger	60
Linehan, Thomas E.	7, Suffolk	770 Columbia Road, Uphams Corner.	At home	88
Lomax, Terrance J., Jr.	9, Bristol	Fall River	At home	49
Lunney, William C.	13, Hampden	Holyoke	Hotel Manger	162
Luz, Joseph F.	8, Essex	Peabody	At home	99
Lynch, Philip J.	11, Worcester	Fitchburg	At home	158
MacDonald, Donald A.	2, Hampden	West Springfield	Hotel Manger	33
MacLean, Frank E.	14, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	28

[1] Died January 20, 1939.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Mahan, Arthur U.	10, Worcester	Leominster	At home	194
Mahar, Ralph C.	3, Franklin	Orange	Hotel Touraine	79
Manning, John F.	9, Middlesex	Marlborough	At home	193
Markley, Philip M.	5, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Touraine	78
McAndrews, James P.	2, Berkshire	Adams	Hotel Touraine	58
McCaffrey, Charles J.	10, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	223
McCarthy, Paul A.	24, Middlesex	Somerville	At home	66
McCready, Thomas F.	11, Suffolk	33 Lourdes Avenue, Jamaica Plain.	At home	17
McDevitt, James P.	2, Suffolk	9A Monument Square, Charlestown.	At home	221
McGrail, James J.	14, Worcester	Worcester	At home	125
McHugh, Lawrence P.	19, Suffolk	49 Bournedale Road, Jamaica Plain.	At home	31
McLaughlin, Hubert L.	15, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	142

McMahon, George F.	8, Suffolk	5 Clifton Street, Roxbury	At home	11
McMorrow, Philip	16, Suffolk	322 Adams Street, Dorchester.	At home	132
Mellen, James J.	2, Suffolk	10 Prospect Street, Charlestown.	At home	168
Melley, Joseph A.	23, Suffolk	Chelsea	At home	120
Merchant, Julian R.	5, Norfolk	Weymouth	At home	234
Milano, Joseph A.	22, Middlesex	Melrose	At home	65
Minihan, Daniel J.	2, Essex	Haverhill	At home	151
Mooney, William E.	11, Suffolk	17 Kingsbury Street, Roxbury.	At home	155
Moore, Alfred J.	10, Suffolk	7 Parkton Road, Jamaica Plain.	At home	212
Moran, Walter J.	24, Middlesex	Somerville	At home	220
Morley, Lester B.	12, Essex	Swampscott	At home	1
Morris, Albert E.	20, Middlesex	Everett	At home	9
Morrison, Frank J.	18, Suffolk	60 Westminster Street, Hyde Park.	At home	116
Nelson, Eric A.	20, Suffolk	287 Stratford Street, West Roxbury.	At home	103

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Neville, Michael J.	1, Middlesex	401 Broadway, Cambridge.	At home	40
Nourse, Leo F.	6, Plymouth	Bridgewater	At home	61
O'Kane, Joseph N.	5, Worcester	Webster	At home (Dudley)	96
Olson, Charles W.	8, Middlesex	Ashland	At home	47
O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr.	3, Middlesex	74 Orchard Street, Cambridge.	At home	198
O'Shea, George J.	9, Essex	Lynn	At home	213
Owens, David M., Jr.	9, Suffolk	4 Centre Street, Roxbury	At home	87
Palmer, Raymond P.	6, Norfolk	Braintree	At home	222
Parker, George A.	5, Suffolk	71 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.	At home	84
Patriquin, Royal B.	2, Bristol	Mansfield	At home	106
Peckham, J. Austin	1, Norfolk	Wellesley	At home	188
Pedler, Harold S.	3, Essex	Methuen	At home	202

Petersen, Tycho M.	7, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Manger	101
Pierce, Frederick E.	2, Franklin	Greenfield	Hotel Bellevue	236
Pigeon, Roy W.	26, Suffolk	Winthrop	At home	108
Powers, John E.	6, Suffolk	776 East Sixth Street, South Boston.	At home	230
Pratt, John D.	8, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	186
Priest, Benjamin B.	2, Essex	Haverhill	At home	226
Ramsdell, William E.	29, Middlesex	Winchester	At home	146
Reed, William G.	17, Essex	Rockport	At home	123
Rice, George E.	3, Worcester	Spencer	At home	59
Ricketson, Ralph L.	3, Bristol	Taunton	At home	205
Roach, Joseph N.	1, Berkshire	North Adams	Hotel Westminster	93
Roberts, Charles H., Jr.	8, Middlesex	Framingham	At home	170
Roberts, George W.	4, Suffolk	50 Fenway, Back Bay	At home	Desk
Rosenfeld, Nathan	8, Worcester	Milford	At home	183

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Rounseville, Cyrus C., Jr.	12, Bristol	Fall River	At home	136
Rowan, William H. J.	25, Suffolk	Revere	At home	97
Rubin, Albert	11, Bristol	Fall River	At home	34
Runnells, William F.	18, Essex	Newburyport	At home	48
Sawyer, Roland D.	4, Hampshire	Ware	59 Hancock Street, Boston.	12
Sessions, William J.	2, Hampden	Hampden	Beacon Chambers	8
Sherman, Philip	25, Middlesex	West Somerville	At home	30
Sirois, Edward D.	5, Essex	Lawrence	At home	7
Smith, Frank W.	1, Hampden	Palmer	Hotel Manger	189
Smith, George E.	15, Essex	Hamilton	At home	192
Smith, Roy C.	9, Norfolk	Holbrook	At home	50
Snow, H. Edward	6, Middlesex	Natick	At home	232

Southgate, J. Francis	20, Worcester	Worcester	At home	196
Spalding, Manford R.	5, Worcester	Auburn	At home	185
Stacy, Richard H.	8, Hampden	Springfield	Boston City Club	25
Staves, Edward W.	4, Worcester	Southbridge	At home	180
Steele, Avery W.	10, Middlesex	Boxborough	At home	210
Stetson, George Ward	7, Plymouth	Middleborough	At home	175
Sullivan, Charles F. Jeff	16, Worcester	Worcester	At home	46
Sullivan, Jeremiah J.	3, Middlesex	18 Hollis Street, Cambridge.	At home	102
Sullivan, John T.	1, Middlesex	474 Windsor Street, Cambridge.	At home	161
Sullivan, Leo J.	7, Suffolk	357 K Street, South Boston.	At home	27
Sullivan, Patrick Gilbert	17, Suffolk	92 Codman Hill Avenue, Dorchester Center.	At home	135
Swanson, Martin	12, Worcester	Worcester	At home	199
Swenson, Chester R.	2, Middlesex	34 Ellery Street, Cambridge.	At home	209
Sylvia, Joseph A.	1, Dukes	Oak Bluffs	Hotel Touraine	68

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Tétreault, Valmore P.	4, Worcester	Southbridge	At home	64
Tilden, Nathaniel	2, Plymouth	Scituate	At home	75
Tobin, James F.	14, Essex	Salem.	At home	140
Troy, John E., Jr.	17, Suffolk	51 Centre Street, Dorchester Center.	At home	231
Trull, Herbert L.	17, Middlesex	Tewksbury	At home	114
Twomey, Cornelius J.	6, Essex	Lawrence	At home	176
Tyrrell, Christopher J.	8, Worcester	Westborough	At home	111
Valentine, John H.	11, Middlesex	North Chelmsford	At home	109
Vallely, James L.	20, Suffolk	12 La Grange Street, West Roxbury.	At home	35
Vaughan, John W.	27, Middlesex	Belmont	At home	81
Violette, James T.	11, Worcester	Fitchburg	At home	190
Ward, Ira C.	1, Plymouth	Plymouth	At home	238

Wenzler, John B.	6, Suffolk	514 East Broadway, South Boston.	At home	110
Whitcomb, Edgar A.	9, Worcester	West Boylston	At home	37
White, John Philip	19, Suffolk	73 Pershing Road, Jamaica Plain.	At home	145
White, William E.	10, Bristol	Fall River	At home	178
Whitney, Otis M.	13, Middlesex	Concord	At home	181
Whiton, Joseph L.	3, Norfolk	Quincy	At home	29
Williams, Ralph E.	7, Essex	Danvers	At home	122
Willis, Frederick B.	10, Essex	Saugus	At home	24
Woekel, Carl A.	3, Essex	Methuen	At home	19
Wright, Henry E.	1, Bristol	Attleboro	At home	83
York, Morton E.	11, Essex	Lynn	At home	237
Youngman, Arthur L.	26, Middlesex	Medford	At home	195
Zimon, Abraham I.	12, Suffolk	5 Nazing Court, Grove Hall.	At home	67

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

HON. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, BOSTON, *Speaker.* Room 355, State House.

FRANK E. BRIDGMAN,[1] QUINCY (Wollaston), *Clerk.* Room 358, State House.

LAWRENCE R. GROVE,[2] BOSTON (Jamaica Plain), *Clerk.* Room 358, State House.

EDWARD R. ALDRICH,[3] BOSTON, *Assistant Clerk.* Room 358, State House.

CHARLES O. HOLT, MEDFORD, *Sergeant-at-Arms.* Room 200, State House.

CANON CORNELIUS P. TROWBRIDGE, BROOKLINE, *Chaplain.*

CLERK'S CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.

PARKER C. SPAULDING	Lowell.
WILLIAM C. MAIERS	Jamaica Plain.
ISABEL M. FEENER	Brookline.

COUNSEL TO THE HOUSE.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51–55).

HENRY D. WIGGIN, NEWTON. Room 362, State House.

Assistant Counsel.

LOUIS K. MCNALLY, MELROSE. Room 361, State House.

MRS. EDNA C. BARRY, BOSTON, *Clerk of the Committee on Rules.* Room 355, State House.

[1] Retired March 27, 1939.
[2] Elected March 28, 1939.
[3] Appointed March 28, 1939.

MONITORS OF THE HOUSE.

First Division	Rep. BURKE	of Ipswich.
	MARKLEY	of Springfield.
Second Division	Rep. GOTT	of Arlington.
	CASEY	of Boston.
Third Division	Rep. HUTCHINSON . . .	of Lynn.
	MCCARTHY . . .	of Somerville.
Fourth Division	Rep. MILANO	of Melrose.
	LEARY	of Boston.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND APPOINTEES.

CHARLES O. HOLT, Medford . . . . *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Room 200, State House.

APPOINTEES.

Secretary — Harry E. Williams.
Clerks — Edward T. Dinan, Forrest A. Goodwin.
Document Clerk — Frank W. Cole.
Assistant Document Clerk — Frank H. Steele.
Assistant in Document Room — George T. Bunting.

ASSIGNED TO THE SENATE.

Doorkeeper — Arthur R. Driscoll.
Assistant Doorkeeper — George W. Wolcott.
General Court Officers — Alexander C. Jasperson, Edwin W. Killpartrick, Thomas P. Douglass, D. Joseph Burke, Fred M. Kimball, L. Theodore Woolfenden, James J. Mulvey, Leopold Lepore, William A. Eagleson.
Pages — Theodore L. Beless, John F. Given, Lloyd S. Swanson, Frank E. Wandrey.

ASSIGNED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Doorkeeper — Henry P. Furnald.
Assistant Doorkeepers — Alonzo J. Fernald, Austin T. Davis.
Postmaster — Morris C. Jackson.
Assistant Postmaster — Gerald J. Fitzgerald.
General Court Officers — Clarence R. Van Allen, M. William H. O'Neil, Eugene P. Mellody, Franklin E. Campbell, Wilfred Paul, Owen P. English, George W. Higgins, George P. Capen, Hector H. Bergeron, Archibald M. Estabrook, Arthur T. Squires, Godfrey Torrey, Samuel A. Eyre, James J. McKiernan.
Pages — Wilbur Petersen, Norman Wellen, John White, Chester W. Woekel, George Earney, Clifton A. Buchner, Merrill A. Abbott, Leonard V. Johnson, Edward S. McKenney, John R. Walsh.

COMMITTEES.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

ON RULES.

The President.

Sen. Goodwin . . . . . of Middlesex.
Holmes . . . . . of Norfolk and Plymouth.
Johnston . . . . . of Worcester and Hampden.
Miles . . . . . of Plymouth.
Gunn . . . . . of Franklin and Hampshire.
Giroux . . . . . of Middlesex.

ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Sen. Hollis . . . . . of Middlesex.
Cole . . . . . of Essex.
Oppenheimer . . . . of Hampden.
Richardson . . . . of Middlesex.
McCooey . . . . . of Worcester.

ON BILLS IN THE THIRD READING.

Sen. Holmes . . . . . of Norfolk and Plymouth.
Curtis . . . . . of Suffolk.
Langone . . . . . of Suffolk.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Sen. Babcock . . . . . of Essex.
Bazinet . . . . . of Worcester.
Burke . . . . . of Suffolk.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

ON RULES.

THE SPEAKER.

Rep. JONES . . . . . of Barnstable.
SIROIS . . . . . of Lawrence.
SWANSON . . . . . of Worcester.
BURGESS . . . . . of Quincy.
EVERBERG . . . . . of Woburn.
BOWKER . . . . . of Brookline.
BESSETTE . . . . . of New Bedford.
MACDONALD . . . . . of West Springfield.
GILMAN . . . . . of Malden.
MORRIS . . . . . of Everett.
ROACH . . . . . of North Adams.
SAWYER . . . . . of Ware.

ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Rep. BIGELOW . . . . . of Brookline.
BAKER . . . . . of Newton.
SESSIONS . . . . . of Hampden.
KIMBALL . . . . . of Malden.
LASELL . . . . . of Northbridge.
BAYLIES . . . . . of Taunton.
KING . . . . . of Millis.
PECKHAM * . . . . . of Wellesley.
FOSTER . . . . . of Great Barrington.
SMITH . . . . . of Holbrook.
MORRIS . . . . . of Everett.

* Clerk.

Rep. O'Kane . . . . . of Dudley.
Doyle . . . . . of Worcester.
Tobin . . . . . of Salem.
Sullivan, Patrick Gilbert . . . . . of Boston.

ON ELECTIONS.

Rep. Stacy . . . . . of Springfield.
Staves . . . . . of Southbridge.
Akeroyd . . . . . of Lanesborough.
Parker . . . . . of Boston.
Coddaire . . . . . of Haverhill.
Coyne, Thomas F. . . of Boston.
Fleming . . . . . of Worcester.

ON BILLS IN THE THIRD READING.

Rep. Roberts . . . . . of Boston.
Snow . . . . . of Natick.
Cappucci . . . . . of Boston.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Rep. Davis . . . . . of Everett.
Kelley . . . . . of North Attleborough.
Rubin . . . . . of Fall River.

ON PAY ROLL.

Rep. Ward . . . . . of Plymouth.
Nelson . . . . . of Boston.
Leary . . . . . of Boston.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Sen.	JOHNSTON	of Worcester and Hampden.
	HALEY	of Essex.
	NUTTING	of Worcester.
	GRANT	of Bristol.
Rep.	AKEROYD	of Lanesborough.
	DOLE	of Shelburne.
	ANDREWS*	of Clinton.
	TILDEN	of Scituate.
	BARRUS	of Goshen.
	FULLER	of Westfield.
	DENNETT	of Sharon.
	O'KANE	of Dudley.
	CONWAY	of Millville.
	MCANDREWS	of Adams.
	VIOLETTE	of Fitchburg.

ON BANKS AND BANKING.

Sen.	GUNN	of Franklin and Hampshire.
	NICHOLSON	of Cape and Plymouth.
	MACKAY	of Norfolk.
	MURPHY	of Suffolk.
Rep.	FRANCIS	of Newton.
	EVERBERG	of Woburn.
	ROUNSEVILLE	of Fall River.
	BROWN*	of Beverly.
	ACHIN	of Lowell.

* Clerk.

Rep. FLETCHER . . . . . of Springfield.
LERCHE . . . . . of Northampton.
OWENS . . . . . of Boston.
INNES . . . . . of Chelsea.
MCHUGH . . . . . of Boston.
MCGRAIL . . . . . of Worcester.

ON CITIES.

Sen. LUNDGREN . . . . . of Worcester.
SKIBINSKI . . . . . of Hampden.
BLANCHARD . . . . . of Middlesex.
SULLIVAN . . . . . of Norfolk.

Rep. PETERSEN . . . . . of Springfield.
BALDWIN . . . . . of Lynn.
HARNISCH . . . . . of Chicopee.
CARSON* . . . . . of Quincy.
DEARBORN . . . . . of Somerville.
PRATT . . . . . of New Bedford.
LUZ . . . . . of Peabody.
ASHE . . . . . of Lowell.
CRAVEN . . . . . of Boston.
O'SHEA . . . . . of Lynn.
MCMORROW . . . . . of Boston.

ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Sen. SKIBINSKI . . . . . of Hampden.
OLANDER . . . . . of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.
FRANCIS . . . . . of Bristol.
DOLAN . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. RICE . . . . . of Spencer.
WILLIS . . . . . of Saugus.
NELSON . . . . . of Boston.
GILMAN . . . . . of Malden.
LAW . . . . . of Holyoke.

* Clerk.

Rep. SMITH* . . . . . of Hamilton.
CALLAHAN . . . . . of Salem.
LANDRY . . . . . of Watertown.
LEONARDI . . . . . of Boston.
NEVILLE . . . . . of Cambridge.
MORAN . . . . . of Somerville.

ON CONSERVATION.

Sen. OLANDER . . . . . of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.
SKIBINSKI . . . . . of Hampden.
BAZINET . . . . . of Worcester.
LANE . . . . . of Essex.

Rep. TYRRELL . . . . . of Westborough.
HAWORTH . . . . . of Dalton.
BURKE* . . . . . of Ipswich.
STETSON . . . . . of Middleborough.
SYLVIA . . . . . of Oak Bluffs.
DEAN . . . . . of Westport.
CARPENTER . . . . of Groton.
BLAKE . . . . . of Gardner.
MANNING . . . . . of Marlborough.
MAHAN . . . . . of Leominster.
MOONEY . . . . . of Boston.

ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Sen. FRANCIS . . . . . of Bristol.
GOODWIN . . . . . of Middlesex.
LANE . . . . . of Essex.

Rep. INNES . . . . . of Boston.
BOURGEOIS . . . . . of Lowell.
ROSENFELD . . . . of Milford.
PRATT* . . . . . of New Bedford.
SNOW . . . . . of Natick.

* Clerk.

Rep. McCarthy . . . . . of Somerville.
Neville . . . . . of Cambridge.
Brady . . . . . of Somerville.

ON COUNTIES.

Sen. Holmes . . . . . of Norfolk and Plymouth.
Babcock . . . . . of Essex.
Sears . . . . . of Norfolk and Middlesex.
Connors . . . . . of Middlesex.

Rep. Knowles . . . . . of Hull.
Hutchinson . . . . . of Lynn.
Bell . . . . . of Marblehead.
Barnicoat* . . . . . of Hanover.
Swenson . . . . . of Cambridge.
Dennett . . . . . of Sharon.
Steele . . . . . of Boxborough.
Hannon . . . . . of Boston.
White . . . . . of Fall River.
Barry . . . . . of Lawrence.
Tétreault . . . . . of Southbridge.

ON EDUCATION.

Sen. Curtis . . . . . of Suffolk.
Cole . . . . . of Essex.
Krapf . . . . . of Berkshire.
Grant . . . . . of Bristol.

Rep. Clampit . . . . . of Springfield.
Hedges . . . . . of Quincy.
Hastings . . . . . of Malden.
Nourse* . . . . . of Bridgewater.
Coolidge . . . . . of Reading.
Mahar . . . . . of Orange.
French . . . . . of Swansea.
Manning . . . . . of Marlborough.
Melley . . . . . of Chelsea.

* Clerk.

Rep. COYNE, THOMAS F. . . of Boston.
MCCREADY . . . . of Boston.

ON ELECTION LAWS.

Sen. BLANCHARD . . . . of Middlesex.
HUNT . . . . . of Bristol.
SEARS . . . . . of Norfolk and Middlesex.
BURKE . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. DEARBORN . . . . . of Somerville.
HARNISCH . . . . . of Chicopee.
CROSBY . . . . . of Arlington.
BROWN . . . . . of Beverly.
DODGE* . . . . . of Essex.
CAWLEY . . . . . of New Bedford.
HOLLIS . . . . . of Stoneham.
MORRISON . . . . . of Boston.
TWOMEY . . . . . of Lawrence.
GRAHAM . . . . . of Boston.
CROWLEY . . . . . of Boston.

ON HARBORS AND PUBLIC LANDS.

Sen. BABCOCK . . . . . of Essex.
BLANCHARD . . . . of Middlesex.
BIGELOW . . . . . of Essex.
KERRIGAN . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. WOEKEL . . . . . of Methuen.
SYLVIA* . . . . . of Oak Bluffs.
BACKUS . . . . . of Nantucket.
PIGEON . . . . . of Winthrop.
ELDREDGE . . . . . of Chatham.
REED . . . . . of Rockport.
TROY . . . . . of Boston.
BURNS . . . . . of Fall River.
CASEY . . . . . of Lawrence.
CARROLL . . . . . of Boston.
COFFEY . . . . . of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES.

Sen.	NUTTING	of Worcester.
	HALEY	of Essex.
	LUNDGREN	of Worcester.
	DOLAN	of Suffolk.
Rep.	STAVES	of Southbridge.
	BROWN	of Abington.
	YORK *	of Lynn.
	HAWORTH	of Dalton.
	BARNICOAT	of Hanover.
	CARLSON	of Worcester.
	CARSON	of Quincy.
	MARKLEY	of Springfield.
	MCCAFFREY	of Brockton.
	SULLIVAN	of Worcester.
	MINIHAN	of Haverhill.

ON INSURANCE.

Sen.	NICHOLSON	of Cape and Plymouth.
	OPPENHEIMER	of Hampden.
	BAZINET	of Worcester.
	Sullivan	of Suffolk.
Rep.	VALENTINE	of Chelmsford.
	HEDGES *	of Quincy.
	DODGE	of Essex.
	WRIGHT	of Attleboro.
	DAVIS	of Everett.
	ROSENFELD	of Milford.
	SPALDING	of Auburn.
	HOGAN	of Lynn.
	CAPELESS	of Pittsfield.
	BOLAND	of Springfield.
	CAPPUCCI	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Sen.	MACKAY	of Norfolk.
	CURTIS	of Suffolk.
	BRACKMAN	of Suffolk.
	HUNT	of Bristol.
	BURKE	of Suffolk.
Rep.	SHERMAN	of Somerville.
	BURGESS	of Quincy.
	INNES	of Boston.
	COMERFORD	of Brookline.
	BARNET	of New Bedford.
	ZIMON	of Boston.
	PARKER*	of Boston.
	COOLIDGE	of Reading.
	LOMAX	of Fall River.
	WHITE	of Boston.
	MCLAUGHLIN	of Lowell.
	LINEHAN	of Boston.

ON LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Sen.	COLE	of Essex.
	GOODWIN	of Middlesex.
	JOHNSTON	of Worcester and Hampden.
	MURPHY	of Suffolk.
Rep.	OLSON	of Ashland.
	VAUGHAN	of Belmont.
	HASKELL*	of Lynnfield.
	WHITON	of Quincy.
	CAWLEY	of New Bedford.
	KNOWLES	of Hull.
	BERGERON	of Lowell.
	CAMERON	of Amesbury.
	BEAUDOIN	of Leominster.
	GIBSON	of Cambridge.
	KRITZMAN	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON LEGAL AFFAIRS.

Sen.	BRACKMAN	of Suffolk.
	COLE	of Essex.
	FRANCIS	of Bristol.
	GRANT	of Bristol.
Rep.	RAMSDELL	of Winchester.
	BOURGEOIS	of Lowell.
	ROBERTS	of Boston.
	HINES	of Wakefield.
	CARPENTER	of Norfolk.
	PATRIQUIN *	of Mansfield.
	PRIEST	of Haverhill.
	DONOVAN	of Lynn.
	SMITH	of Palmer.
	LEARY	of Boston.
	CODDAIRE	of Haverhill.

ON MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

Sen.	SEARS	of Norfolk and Middlesex.
	HOLLIS	of Middlesex.
	BRACKMAN	of Suffolk.
	GIROUX	of Middlesex.
Rep.	TRULL	of Tewksbury.
	RUNNELLS	of Newburyport.
	WHITNEY	of Concord.
	YOUNGMAN	of Medford.
	RICE	of Spencer.
	HUNTER	of Gardner.
	PEDLER *	of Methuen.
	LEONARDI	of Boston.
	TROY	of Boston.
	BRADLEY	of Somerville.
	DULLEA	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

Sen. RICHARDSON . . . . . of Middlesex.
HOLLIS . . . . . of Middlesex.
BLANCHARD . . . . . of Middlesex.
SULLIVAN . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. MILANO . . . . . of Melrose.
BABCOCK . . . . . of Milton.
BOWKER . . . . . of Brookline.
CROSBY . . . . . of Arlington.
HASTINGS* . . . . . of Malden.
WHITON . . . . . of Quincy.
LAWRENCE . . . . . of Medford.
HANNON . . . . . of Boston.
MCMAHON . . . . . of Boston.
DIEHL . . . . . of Cambridge.
ROWAN . . . . . of Revere.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Sen. KRAPF . . . . . of Berkshire.
MILES . . . . . of Plymouth.
FRANCIS . . . . . of Bristol.
MCCOOEY . . . . . of Worcester.

Rep. PIERCE . . . . . of Greenfield.
HUTCHINSON . . . . of Lynn.
WILLIAMS . . . . . of Danvers.
TYRRELL . . . . . of Westborough.
HUNTER* . . . . . of Gardner.
MORLEY . . . . . of Swampscott.
RICKETSON . . . . . of Taunton.
LANDRY . . . . . of Watertown.
BOLAND . . . . . of Springfield.
MOORE . . . . . of Boston.
MELLEN . . . . . of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Sen.	MILES	of Plymouth.
	BIGELOW	of Essex.
	LUNDGREN	of Worcester.
	GIROUX	of Middlesex.
Rep.	COOKE	of Athol.
	SIROIS	of Lawrence.
	CAMPBELL	of Medford.
	BRIMBLECOM*	of Newton.
	FLETCHER	of Springfield.
	DEROY	of Holyoke.
	ROBERTS	of Framingham.
	COAKLEY	of Chicopee.
	CASEY	of Boston.
	MCCARTHY	of Somerville.
	ASHE	of Lowell.

ON PENSIONS.

Sen.	BIGELOW	of Essex.
	MONTMINY	of Middlesex.
	LANGONE	of Suffolk.
Rep.	CARLIN	of Boston.
	MACDONALD*	of West Springfield.
	STACY	of Springfield.
	RUNNELLS	of Newburyport.
	HASKELL	of Lynnfield.
	DOWNEY	of Brockton.
	SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH J.	of Cambridge.
	POWERS	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON POWER AND LIGHT.

Sen.	GOODWIN	of Middlesex.
	OLANDER	of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.
	GUNN	of Franklin and Hampshire.
	MULLOWNEY	of Norfolk and Suffolk.
Rep.	COMERFORD	of Brookline.
	PIERCE	of Greenfield.
	BRIMBLECOM	of Newton.
	SOUTHGATE	of Worcester.
	MACLEAN	of Lowell.
	ANDREWS	of Clinton.
	COUSENS *	of Waltham.
	MARKLEY	of Springfield.
	LUNNEY	of Holyoke.
	LYNCH	of Fitchburg.
	O'NEILL	of Cambridge.

ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sen.	MONTMINY	of Middlesex.
	OLANDER	of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.
	SKIBINSKI	of Hampden.
	MCCOOEY	of Worcester.
Rep.	VAUGHAN	of Belmont.
	BESSETTE	of New Bedford.
	BERGERON	of Amherst.
	STETSON	of Middleborough.
	WHITCOMB	of West Boylston.
	CUTLER *	of Needham.
	JORDAN	of Revere.
	KELLEY	of Worcester.
	LUNNEY	of Holyoke.
	BROOKS	of Lawrence.
	KAPLAN	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sen.	CURTIS	of Suffolk.
	NUTTING	of Worcester.
	MONTMINY	of Middlesex.
	KERRIGAN	of Suffolk.
Rep.	JOHNSON	of Brockton.
	BACKUS*	of Nantucket.
	YORK	of Lynn.
	CLAMPIT	of Springfield.
	CARPENTER	of Norfolk.
	IRIS	of Brockton.
	CONDRON	of Pittsfield.
	MCDEVITT	of Boston.
	SULLIVAN, JOHN T.	of Cambridge.
	CORMIER	of New Bedford.
	KALUS	of Boston.

ON PUBLIC WELFARE.

Sen.	OPPENHEIMER	of Hampden.
	JOHNSTON	of Worcester and Hampden.
	HOLMES	of Norfolk and Plymouth.
	CONNORS	of Middlesex.
Rep.	BROWN	of Abington.
	JOHNSON	of Brockton.
	WOEKEL	of Methuen.
	BERGERON	of Amherst.
	MACLEAN	of Lowell.
	WILLIAMS*	of Danvers.
	FURBUSH	of Waltham.
	ROACH	of North Adams.
	DOWNEY	of Brockton.
	COYNE, FRANCIS X.	of Boston.
	DONOVAN	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Sen. HALEY . . . . . of Essex.
RICHARDSON . . . . of Middlesex.
SEARS . . . . . of Norfolk and Middlesex.
LANE . . . . . of Essex.

Rep. BARNET . . . . . of New Bedford.
SWANSON . . . . . of Worcester.
WHITNEY * . . . . . of Concord.
WRIGHT . . . . . of Attleboro.
WILLIS . . . . . of Saugus.
CAMPBELL . . . . . of Medford.
GODDARD . . . . . of Newton.
SAWYER . . . . . of Ware.
COYNE, FRANCIS X. . . of Boston.
RUBIN . . . . . of Fall River.
SULLIVAN, LEO J. . . of Boston.

ON TAXATION.

Sen. HUNT . . . . . of Bristol.
NICHOLSON . . . . . of Cape and Plymouth.
LUNDGREN . . . . . of Worcester.
MULLOWNEY . . . . of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Rep. GOTT . . . . . of Arlington.
CLARKSON . . . . . of Worcester.
MAHAR * . . . . . of Orange.
ACHIN . . . . . of Lowell.
MERCHANT . . . . . of Weymouth.
NOURSE . . . . . of Bridgewater.
FRENCH . . . . . of Swansea.
COAKLEY . . . . . of Chicopee.
MAHAN . . . . . of Leominster.
MELLEY . . . . . of Chelsea.
FEENEY . . . . . of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON TOWNS.

Sen.	NUTTING	of Worcester.
	HALEY	of Essex.
	OPPENHEIMER	of Hampden.
	CONNORS	of Middlesex.
Rep.	DOLE	of Shelburne.
	RAMSDELL	of Winchester.
	MERCHANT *	of Weymouth.
	PALMER	of Braintree.
	BROWN	of Fairhaven.
	HOLMAN	of Norwood.
	REED	of Rockport.
	CAMERON	of Amesbury.
	CONWAY	of Millville.
	BLAKE	of Gardner.
	SMITH	of Palmer.

ON TRANSPORTATION.

Sen.	MILES	of Plymouth.
	NICHOLSON	of Cape and Plymouth.
	MACKAY	of Norfolk.
	DOLAN	of Suffolk.
Rep.	KELLEY	of North Attleborough.
	ERICKSON	of Worcester.
	BELL	of Marblehead.
	WARD	of Plymouth.
	BALDWIN	of Lynn.
	ROUNSEVILLE *	of Fall River.
	CASEY	of Boston.
	BRESNAHAN	of Springfield.
	FLEMING	of Worcester.
	WENZLER	of Boston.
	VALLELY	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON WATER SUPPLY.

Sen.	BAZINET	of Worcester.
	KRAPF	of Berkshire.
	LANGONE	of Suffolk.
Rep.	ERICKSON	of Worcester.
	CARLSON	of Worcester.
	FRANCIS	of Newton.
	RICKETSON *	of Taunton.
	COUSENS	of Waltham.
	KELLEY	of Worcester.
	INNES	of Chelsea.
	CRAVEN	of Boston.

* Clerk.

List of Members of the Senate, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Babcock, Frank D.	Counties, Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*).
Bazinet, Wilfred P.	Conservation, Engrossed Bills, Insurance, Water Supply (*Chairman*).
Bigelow, Chandler	Harbors and Public Lands, Municipal Finance, Pensions (*Chairman*).
Blanchard, Arthur F.	Cities, Election Laws (*Chairman*), Harbors and Public Lands, Metropolitan Affairs.
Brackman, David M.	Judiciary, Legal Affairs (*Chairman*), Mercantile Affairs.
Burke, Thomas M.	Election Laws, Engrossed Bills, Judiciary.
Cole, Albert	Education, Labor and Industries (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs, Ways and Means.
Connors, Louis B.	Counties, Public Welfare, Towns.
Cotton, Joseph R.	[*President.*] Rules (*Chairman*).
Curtis, Laurence	Bills in Third Reading, Education (*Chairman*), Judiciary, Public Service (*Chairman*).
Dolan, Chester A., Jr.	Civil Service, Highways and Motor Vehicles, Transportation.
Francis, Joseph F.	Civil Service, Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs, Military Affairs and Public Safety.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Giroux, Eugene H.	Mercantile Affairs, Municipal Finance, Rules.
Goodwin, Angier L.	Constitutional Law, Labor and Industries, Power and Light (*Chairman*), Rules.
Grant, William P.	Agriculture, Education, Legal Affairs.
Gunn, James A.	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*), Power and Light, Rules.
Haley, Cornelius F.	Agriculture, Highways and Motor Vehicles, State Administration (*Chairman*), Towns.
Hollis, Arthur W.	Mercantile Affairs, Metropolitan Affairs, Ways and Means (*Chairman*).
Holmes, Newland H.	Bills in Third Reading (*Chairman*), Counties (*Chairman*), Public Welfare, Rules.
Hunt, Jarvis	Election Laws, Judiciary, Taxation (*Chairman*).
Johnston, Thomas H.	Agriculture (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries, Public Welfare, Rules.
Kerrigan, John E.	Harbors and Public Lands, Public Service.
Krapf, George W.	Education, Military Affairs and Public Safety (*Chairman*), Water Supply.
Lane, Thomas J.	Conservation, Constitutional Law, State Administration.
Langone, Joseph A., Jr.	Bills in Third Reading, Pensions, Water Supply.
Lundgren, Harold R.	Cities (*Chairman*), Highways and Motor Vehicles, Municipal Finance, Taxation.
Mackay, John D.	Banks and Banking, Judiciary (*Chairman*), Transportation.
McCooey, Joseph P.	Military Affairs and Public Safety, Public Health, Ways and Means.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Miles, Charles G.	Military Affairs and Public Safety, Municipal Finance (*Chairman*), Rules, Transportation (*Chairman*).
Montminy, Joseph F.	Pensions, Public Health (*Chairman*), Public Service.
Mullowney, Edward O'H.	Power and Light, Taxation.
Murphy, Joseph L.	Banks and Banking, Labor and Industries.
Nicholson, Donald W.	Banks and Banking, Insurance (*Chairman*), Taxation, Transportation.
Nutting, Edward H.	Agriculture, Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*), Public Service, Towns (*Chairman*).
Olander, Edwin L.	Civil Service, Conservation (*Chairman*), Power and Light, Public Health.
Oppenheimer, Edmund S.	Insurance, Public Welfare (*Chairman*), Towns, Ways and Means.
Richardson, Harris S.	Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*), State Administration, Ways and Means.
Sears, Mason	Counties, Election Laws, Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*), State Administration.
Skibinski, Chester T.	Cities, Civil Service (*Chairman*), Conservation, Public Health.
Sullivan, Bernard L.	Cities, Insurance, Metropolitan Affairs.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

A.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Achin, Wilfred J.	Banks and Banking, Taxation.
Akeroyd, William A.	Elections, Agriculture (*Chairman*).
Andrews, Theodore	Agriculture (*Clerk*), Power and Light.
Ashe, George T.	Cities, Municipal Finance.

B.

Babcock, Josiah, Jr.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Backus, Robert S.	Harbors and Public Lands, Public Service (*Clerk*).
Baker, William B.	Ways and Means.
Baldwin, William A.	Cities, Transportation.
Barnet, Philip	Judiciary, State Administration (*Chairman*).
Barnicoat, Frederick M.	Counties (*Clerk*), Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Barrus, George L.	Agriculture.
Barry, Thomas A.	Counties.
Baylies, Walter R.	Ways and Means.
Beaudoin, Fred D.	Labor and Industries.
Bell, Malcolm L.	Counties, Transportation.
Bergeron, Albert (Amherst).	Public Health, Public Welfare.
Bergeron, Albert (Lowell).	Labor and Industries.
Bessette, Alfred M.	Rules, Public Health.
Bigelow, Albert F.	Ways and Means (*Chairman*).
Blake, Fred A.	Conservation, Towns.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Boland, Edward P.	Insurance, Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Bourgeois, Albert L.	Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs.
Bowker, Philip G.	Rules, Metropolitan Affairs.
Bradley, G. Edward	Mercantile Affairs.
Brady, Edward T.	Constitutional Law.
Bresnahan, Daniel J.	Transportation.
Brimblecom, Warren K.	Municipal Finance (*Clerk*), Power and Light.
Brooks, J. Kenney	Public Health.
Brown, F. Eben	Towns.
Brown, Russell P.	Banks and Banking (*Clerk*), Election Laws.
Brown, William A.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Public Welfare (*Chairman*).
Burgess, Arthur I.	Rules, Judiciary [*Assistant Floor Leader*].
Burke, Harland	Conservation (*Clerk*).
Burns, John F.	Harbors and Public Lands.

C.

Callahan, J. Elmer	Civil Service.
Cameron, Colin J.	Labor and Industries, Towns.
Campbell, Robert P.	Municipal Finance, State Administration.
Capeless, Matthew J.	Insurance.
Cappucci, Enrico	Bills in the Third Reading, Insurance.
Carlin, Andrew F.	Pensions (*Chairman*).
Carlson, Gustaf A.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Water Supply.
Carpenter, Fred	Conservation.
Carpenter, Sydney G., Jr.	Legal Affairs, Public Service.
Carroll, John Henry	Harbors and Public Lands.
Carson, Eddie D.	Cities (*Clerk*), Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Casey, Bernard P.	Municipal Finance, Transportation.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Casey, William J.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Cawley, John M.	Election Laws, Labor and Industries.
Clampit, Ralph V.	Education (*Chairman*), Public Service.
Clarkson, Frank	Taxation.
Coakley, Andrew J.	Municipal Finance, Taxation.
Coddaire, John W., Jr.	Elections, Legal Affairs.
Coffey, James S.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Comerford, John T.	Judiciary, Power and Light (*Chairman*).
Condron, Michael H.	Public Service.
Conway, Michael J.	Agriculture, Towns.
Cooke, Charles H.	Municipal Finance (*Chairman*).
Coolidge, Arthur W.	Education, Judiciary.
Cormier, August J.	Public Service.
Cousens, G. Chauncey	Power and Light (*Clerk*), Water Supply.
Coyne, Francis X.	Public Welfare, State Administration.
Coyne, Thomas F.	Elections, Education.
Craven, John J.	Cities, Water Supply.
Crosby, Nelson B.	Election Laws, Metropolitan Affairs.
Crowley, Jeremiah D.	W. Election Laws.
Cutler, Leslie Bradley	Public Health (*Clerk*).

D.

Davis, Lawrence H.	Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Insurance.
Dean, George F.	Conservation.
Dearborn, Hiram N.	Cities, Election Laws (*Chairman*).
Dennett, Roger	Agriculture, Counties.
DeRoy, Oscar	Municipal Finance.
Diehl, Leo E.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Dodge, Grover N.	Election Laws (*Clerk*), Insurance.
Dole, Fred B.	Agriculture, Towns (*Chairman*).
Donovan, Cornelius P.	Legal Affairs.
Donovan, Susan Bradley	Public Welfare.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Downey, Joseph H.	Pensions, Public Welfare.
Doyle, Anthony R.	Ways and Means.
Dullea, Ernest W.	Mercantile Affairs.

E.

Eldredge, Edwin F.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Erickson, Sven A.	Transportation, Water Supply (*Chairman*).
Everberg, Gustave W.	Rules, Banks and Banking [*Assistant Floor Leader*].

F.

Feeney, Michael Paul	Taxation.
Fleming, William D.	Elections, Transportation.
Fletcher, Keith F.	Banks and Banking, Municipal Finance.
Foster, Paul W.	Ways and Means.
Francis, Douglass B.	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*), Water Supply.
French, Stephen L.	Education, Taxation.
Fuller, Clarence H.	Agriculture.
Furbush, Richard I.	Public Welfare.

G.

Gibson, Thomas F.	Labor and Industries.
Gilman, William R.	Rules, Civil Service.
Goddard, Paul M.	State Administration.
Gott, Hollis M.	Taxation (*Chairman*).
Graham, Peter J.	Election Laws.

H.

Hannon, Thomas J., Jr.	Counties, Metropolitan Affairs.
Harnisch, Joseph J.	Cities, Election Laws.
Haskell, William Henry	Labor and Industries (*Clerk*), Pensions.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Hastings, William A.	Education, Metropolitan Affairs (*Clerk*).
Haworth, Lawrence A.	Conservation, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Hedges, Charles W.	Education, Insurance (*Clerk*).
Herter, Christian A.	[*Speaker*], Rules (*Chairman*).
Hines, Joseph A.	Legal Affairs.
Hogan, Charles V.	Insurance.
Hollis, Theodore P.	Election Laws.
Holman, Charles F.	Towns.
Hunter, Hugh C.	Mercantile Affairs, Military Affairs and Public Safety (*Clerk*).
Hutchinson, Fred A.	Counties, Military Affairs and Public Safety.

I.

Innes, Charles J.	Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Judiciary.
Innes, George A.	Banks and Banking, Water Supply.
Iris, Harvey	Public Service.

J.

Johnson, Adolph	Public Service (*Chairman*), Public Welfare.
Jones, William A.	Rules [*Majority Floor Leader*].
Jordan, Peter J.	Public Health.

K.

Kalus, Harry	Public Service.
Kaplan, Charles	Public Health.
Kelley, Charles A.	Public Health, Water Supply.
Kelley, Francis J.	Engrossed Bills, Transportation (*Chairman*).
Kerrigan, John J., Jr.	(Died January 20, 1939.)
Kimball, John V.	Ways and Means.
King, Rudolph F.	Ways and Means.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Knowles, John Q.	Counties (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries.
Kritzman, Morris	Labor and Industries.

L.

Landry, Leo P.	Civil Service, Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Lasell, John W.	Ways and Means.
Law, Laurence W.	Civil Service.
Lawrence, Walter E.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Leary, George J.	Pay Roll, Legal Affairs.
Leonardi, Frank M.	Civil Service, Mercantile Affairs.
Lerche, Ralph	Banks and Banking.
Linehan, Thomas E.	Judiciary.
Lomax, Terrance J., Jr.	Judiciary.
Lunney, William C.	Power and Light, Public Health.
Luz, Joseph F.	Cities.
Lynch, Philip J.	Power and Light.

M.

MacDonald, Donald A.	Rules, Pensions (*Clerk*).
MacLean, Frank E.	Power and Light, Public Welfare.
Mahan, Arthur U.	Conservation, Taxation.
Mahar, Ralph C.	Education, Taxation (*Clerk*).
Manning, John F.	Conservation, Education.
Markley, Philip M.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Power and Light.
McAndrews, James P.	Agriculture.
McCaffrey, Charles J.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
McCarthy, Paul A.	Constitutional Law, Municipal Finance.
McCready, Thomas F.	Education.
McDevitt, James P.	Public Service.
McGrail, James J.	Banks and Banking.
McHugh, Lawrence P.	Banks and Banking.
McLaughlin, Hubert L.	Judiciary.
McMahon, George F.	Metropolitan Affairs.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
McMorrow, Philip	Cities.
Mellen, James J.	Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Melley, Joseph A.	Education, Taxation.
Merchant, Julian R.	Taxation, Towns (*Clerk*).
Milano, Joseph A.	Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*).
Minihan, Daniel J.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Mooney, William E.	Conservation.
Moore, Alfred J.	Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Moran, Walter J.	Civil Service.
Morley, Lester B.	Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Morris, Albert E.	Rules, Ways and Means [*Minority Floor Leader*].
Morrison, Frank J.	Election Laws.

N.

Nelson, Eric A.	Pay Roll, Civil Service.
Neville, Michael J.	Civil Service, Constitutional Law.
Nourse, Leo F.	Education (*Clerk*), Taxation.

O.

O'Kane, Joseph N.	Ways and Means, Agriculture.
Olson, Charles W.	Labor and Industries (*Chairman*).
O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr.	Power and Light.
O'Shea, George J.	Cities.
Owens, David M., Jr.	Banks and Banking.

P.

Palmer, Raymond P.	Towns.
Parker, George A.	Elections, Judiciary (*Clerk*).
Patriquin, Royal B.	Legal Affairs (*Clerk*).
Peckham, J. Austin	Ways and Means (*Clerk*).
Pedler, Harold S.	Mercantile Affairs (*Clerk*).
Petersen, Tycho M.	Cities (*Chairman*).
Pierce, Frederick E.	Military Affairs and Public Safety (*Chairman*), Power and Light.
Pigeon, Roy W.	Harbors and Public Lands.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Powers, John E.	Pensions.
Pratt, John D.	Cities, Constitutional Law (*Clerk*).
Priest, Benjamin B.	Legal Affairs.

R.

Ramsdell, William E.	Legal Affairs (*Chairman*), Towns.
Reed, William G.	Harbors and Public Lands, Towns.
Rice, George E.	Civil Service (*Chairman*), Mercantile Affairs.
Ricketson, Ralph L.	Military Affairs and Public Safety, Water Supply (*Clerk*).
Roach, Joseph N.	Rules, Public Welfare.
Roberts, Charles H., Jr.	Municipal Finance.
Roberts, George W.	Bills in the Third Reading (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs.
Rosenfeld, Nathan	Constitutional Law, Insurance.
Rounseville, Cyrus C., Jr.	Banks and Banking, Transportation (*Clerk*).
Rowan, William H. J.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Rubin, Albert	Engrossed Bills, State Administration.
Runnells, William F.	Mercantile Affairs, Pensions.

S.

Sawyer, Roland D.	Rules, State Administration.
Sessions, William J.	Ways and Means.
Sherman, Philip	Judiciary (*Chairman*).
Sirois, Edward D.	Rules, Municipal Finance [*Majority Whip*].
Smith, Frank W.	Legal Affairs, Towns.
Smith, George E.	Civil Service (*Clerk*).
Smith, Roy C.	Ways and Means.
Snow, H. Edward	Bills in the Third Reading, Constitutional Law.
Southgate, J. Francis	Power and Light.
Spalding, Manford R.	Insurance.
Stacy, Richard H.	Elections (*Chairman*), Pensions.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Staves, Edward W.	Elections, Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*).
Steele, Avery W.	Counties.
Stetson, George Ward	Conservation, Public Health.
Sullivan, Charles F. Jeff	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Sullivan, Jeremiah J.	Pensions.
Sullivan, John T.	Public Service.
Sullivan, Leo J.	State Administration.
Sullivan, Patrick Gilbert	Ways and Means.
Swanson, Martin	Rules, State Administration [*Assistant Floor Leader*].
Swenson, Chester R.	Counties.
Sylvia, Joseph A.	Conservation, Harbors and Public Lands (*Clerk*).

T.

Tétreault, Valmore P.	Counties.
Tilden, Nathaniel	Agriculture.
Tobin, James F.	Ways and Means.
Troy, John E., Jr.	Harbors and Public Lands, Mercantile Affairs.
Trull, Herbert L.	Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*).
Twomey, Cornelius J.	Election Laws.
Tyrrell, Christopher J.	Conservation (*Chairman*), Military Affairs and Public Safety.

V.

Valentine, John H.	Insurance (*Chairman*).
Vallely, James L.	Transportation.
Vaughan, John W.	Labor and Industries, Public Health (*Chairman*).
Violette, James T.	Agriculture.

W.

Ward, Ira C.	Pay Roll (*Chairman*), Transportation.
Wenzler, John B.	Transportation.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Whitcomb, Edgar A.	Public Health.
White, John Philip	Judiciary.
White, William E.	Counties.
Whitney, Otis M.	Mercantile Affairs, State Administration (*Clerk*).
Whiton, Joseph L.	Labor and Industries, Metropolitan Affairs.
Williams, Ralph E.	Military Affairs and Public Safety, Public Welfare (*Clerk*).
Willis, Frederick B.	Civil Service, State Administration.
Woekel, Carl A.	Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*), Public Welfare.
Wright, Henry E.	Insurance, State Administration.

Y.

York, Morton E.	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Clerk*), Public Service.
Youngman, Arthur L.	Mercantile Affairs.

Z.

Zimon, Abraham I.	Judiciary.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTERS.

IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

William B. Arpe	*Christian Science Monitor.*
Kenneth N. Ayres	*United Press.*
John Barry	*Boston Globe.*
Leverett D. G. Bentley	*Boston Globe.*
Robert T. Brady	*Boston Post.*
Julius V. Clark	*Boston News Bureau.*
Mrs. Elberta F. Copeland	*Proprietor, State House News Service.*
Charles E. Currier	*State House News Service.*
Cornelius M. Dalton	*Boston Traveler.*
John Drysdale	*Springfield Union.*
John W. English	*Boston American.*
William G. Gavin	*Boston Traveler.*
William J. Griffin	*State House News Service.*
Joseph A. Haley	*Boston Transcript.*
Laurence G. Hanscom	*Worcester Telegram.*
John G. Harris	*Boston Globe.*
Arthur G. Hogan	*Fall River Herald-News.*
James F. King	*Associated Press.*
Henry G. Logan	*Springfield Republican.*
John D. Merrill	*Boston Globe.*
Edgar M. Mills	*Christian Science Monitor.*
William E. Mullins	*Boston Herald.*
Daniel J. O'Connor	*Editor, State House News Service.*
John F. Rockett	*Yankee and Colonial Network News Service.*
E. B. Sargent	*Boston Transcript.*
Alexander H. Singleton	*Associated Press.*
Wilton Vaugh	*Boston Post.*
Arthur W. Woodman	*New England Newspaper Service.*

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

[As finally adopted on January 11, 1939.]

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted.

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.) [1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. (2.) He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (5.) [1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions. (4.) [1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. (7.) [1831; 1862; 1865; 1888.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore*, is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.) [1831; 1885; 1888.]

Clerk.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (11.) He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (12.) [1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. (13.) [1882; 1888.]

8. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders, reports of committees asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and engrossed bills and resolves) until the right of reconsideration has expired. (15, 57.)

[1855; 1856; 1875; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1921.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion. [1882.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.) [1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.) [1817.]

COMMITTEES.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political biennium, to wit: —

A committee on Ways and Means;
To consist of five members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;
Each to consist of three members.

A committee on Rules;
To consist of the President and six members. (20.) [1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864; 1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891; 1896; 1897; 1920; 1937; 1939.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially

order, and the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. (21.) In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman. (22.)
[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who, within fourteen days after such reference, shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.)
[1904; 1913; 1921.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.) [1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties,

until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next General Court for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921; 1939.]

16. When the object of an application, whether by petition, or bill or resolve introduced on leave, can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report leave to withdraw, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. (30.)

[1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

Form of Bills and Resolves.

17. Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves, and dates and numbers shall be written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the

amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.) [1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889.]

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

18. Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.) [1831; 1888.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.) [1858; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

20. All petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave, reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the President, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make. The reading of all such documents may be

dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule 13.

All orders and resolutions intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to questions of privilege or to procedure and kindred matters, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects, except as provided in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee.

Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding biennium to the next General Court, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

Subject to the provisions of rule 22, every petition which is not accompanied by a bill or resolve shall be deposited with the Clerk and be retained in his custody until a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for shall be filed with him, and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the President shall present it to the Senate for reference to an ap-

propriate committee or for such other disposition as the rules of the Senate or of the two branches may require. The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remonstrances in the hands of the Clerk. Petitions and remonstrances relating to matters already sent to committees shall be by the President referred to the appropriate committees. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927; 1933; 1939.]

21. The committee on Rules shall make no change in the substance or form of any matter referred to them in accordance with the preceding rule, without the consent of the member depositing the same, but upon the presentation or introduction of any such matter to the Senate it shall be the duty of some member of the committee on Rules, acting under the committee's instruction, to suggest any failure to comply with the rules, and to offer such amendment or propose such other action as is determined proper or necessary by the committee within the scope of its duties, as above set forth. If, upon such motion, before a petition is referred to a committee, the petitioner is given leave to withdraw because the petition is not in proper form, such action shall not be deemed to be a final rejection under Rule 54, and shall not prejudice the right of a member to present a petition for the same object conformably to the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches.

[1893. — Partly embodied in Rule 20 of 1891.]

22. Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequently to one o'clock in the afternoon of the second Saturday of the session, for the reason

that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been presented, shall be forthwith submitted by him to the President, and by him, at the legislative session next succeeding, be referred to the next General Court. (29.)

[1893; 1894; 1898; 1905; 1910; 1921; 1933; 1939.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representatives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee, except that special leave may be granted to a member to introduce a bill or resolve, and such bill or resolve shall thereupon be referred to the proper committee for consideration and report. (47.) [1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.) [1885; 1891.]

25. [This rule omitted in 1929, the provisions thereof being covered by Joint Rule 9.] (32.)

Course of Proceedings.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. (45.) Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day

for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by Rule 27. Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897.]

27. Bills and resolves involving the expenditure of public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the

question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" and if such committee report recommending that the same be referred to the next General Court, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be referred to the next General Court?" If the rejection or the recommendation of reference to the next General Court is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921; 1939.]

31. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.) [1882; 1888.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and of giving effect to the provisions of section fifty-two of chapter three of the General Laws; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate, after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26, 50.)

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919; 1925; 1927; 1929.]

34. Engrossed bills and resolves shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be carefully to compare the same with the bills or resolves as passed to be engrossed; and, if found by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question of enactment or final passage or of adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon without further reading, unless specially ordered. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27, 52, 54.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.) [1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after

that on which they are received. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46, 57.)
[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)
[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.) [1885.]

Rules of Debate.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. (73.)
[1817; 1831; 1871.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.)
[1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)
[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (75.)
[1817; 1831.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it. [1817.]

Motions.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. (77.) A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (78.) [1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.) [1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

(1) To *lay on the table;*
(2) To *close debate at a specified time;*
(3) To *postpone to a day certain;*
(4) To *commit* (or recommit);
(5) To *amend;*
(6) To *refer to the next General Court;* or
(7) To *postpone indefinitely.*

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)

[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921; 1939.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.) [1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order: —

(1) A standing committee of the Senate;
(2) A special committee of the Senate;
(3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
(4) A joint special committee of the two branches.

(88.) [1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (53.) [1837; 1919; 1931.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.) [1882.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.) [1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the

motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)

On a motion to reconsider not exceeding thirty minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (72.)

[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885; 1937.]

RECONSIDERATION.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however*, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further*, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (70.)

There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902.]

REJECTED MEASURES.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831, and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882.]

VOTING.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)

[1831; 1888.]

56. When a member moves that a question be taken by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Senate in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present so direct. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. (68.)

[1817; 1852; 1888.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.) [1837; 1844.]

Elections by Ballot.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore*, under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.) [1831; 1891.]

Reporters' Gallery.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or repre-

sentative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate. (100.) [1847; 1911; 1914; 1925.]

THE SENATE CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.) [1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room, cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment.

Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President.

No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

Parliamentary Practice.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the revised edition of Crocker's Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies, and the principles of parliamentary law set forth in Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules of the Senate, or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.) [1847; 1858; 1882; 1895.]

ALTERATIONS, SUSPENSION OR REPEAL OF RULES.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; rule 22 shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1899.]

INDEX TO SENATE RULES.

Absence, leave of, Rule 11.
Adjourn, motions to, 46, 52.
Admission to Senate rooms, 61.

AMENDMENTS:
- private bill not in order as substitute for certain committee reports, 15.
- to report of a committee, 23, 26.
- substantially changing bill or resolve, 31.
- changing bill to an order, etc., 31.
- subsequent to third reading, to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.
- made by House and sent back, to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.
- made by House and sent back, to be placed in Orders of the Day, 36.
- when questions shall be divided, 45.
- engrossed bill or resolve not to be amended, except, etc., 49.
- not to be admitted of a different subject, 50.
- in filling blanks, largest sum, etc., 51.
- of rules, 63.

Appeal from decision of the President, 2.

Ballot, elections by, 13, 58.

BILLS AND RESOLVES:
- Clerk to retain (except "on leave" and engrossed), until right of reconsideration has expired, 8.
- from the House, to be reprinted in certain cases, 9.
- embodying legislation affecting rights of individuals or corporations not to be reported unless based upon petition, etc., 15.
- for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable by general or existing laws, 16.
- how to be written, etc., 17.
- motions contemplating legislation to be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve (on leave), 19.
- for introduction on leave, to be filed with Clerk and referred by him to committees, 20.
- to be printed on order of the President, 20.
- may be taken from files upon request of member, 20.

BILLS AND RESOLVES — *Concluded.*

how to be introduced, 23.
consideration of request to introduce, on leave, to be postponed at request of member, 24.
from House, to be committed, unless reported by, or substituted for report of, a joint committee, 26.
to be placed in Orders of the Day without question, except, etc., 26.
involving expenditure of state money, or grant of public property to be referred to committee on Ways and Means, unless, etc., 27.
involving expenditure of county money, to be referred to committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, unless, etc., 27.
not to be engrossed unless read on three several days, 28.
to be read by their titles only, unless objection made, 29.
if adversely reported by committee, question on rejection, 30.
if committee recommends reference to next General Court, 30.
ordered to a third reading, placed in Orders of the next day, 32.
substantially amended to be placed in Orders of the next day, 31.
ordered to a third reading or amended subsequent to third reading, unless, etc., to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.
two or more, may be consolidated, 33.
amendments of, from House, to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.
containing emergency preambles, or providing for borrowing money by the Commonwealth under Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, 33, 34.
engrossed, to be committed for examination; if reported as rightly and truly engrossed, not to be again read unless, etc., 34.
enactment of, 34.
amendments of, from House, to be placed in Orders of the Day, 36.
matters not to be discharged from Orders of the Day, 38.
engrossed, not to be amended, except, etc., 49.
rejected measures not to be revived, 54.

Bills in the Third Reading, committee on, 12, 33.

Borrowing of money by the Commonwealth, committee on Bills in the Third Reading to indicate on outside of bills and resolves, 33.

Calendar, 7, 35.

CLERK:

to keep a journal and cause same to be printed daily, 6.
to note in journal questions of order, etc., 6.
to insert in appendix to journal the rules of the Senate and joint rules, 6.

CLERK — *Concluded.*
to prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar, etc., 7.
to retain bills and other papers until right of reconsideration has expired; exceptions, 8.
to have bills or resolves from House reprinted in certain cases, 9.
Commit, motion to, 46, 48, 52.

COMMITTEES:
reports of, asking to be discharged need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.
no member to serve on, where his private right is immediately concerned, 10.
standing, to be appointed, 12. (See also Joint Rule 1.)
to be appointed by President unless, etc.; in case of election by ballot, 13.
orders authorizing, to travel or to employ stenographers to be referred to committee on Rules, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)
not allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate, 14.
not to report bills and resolves in certain cases, unless notice has been given to parties interested, etc., 15.
to report adversely in certain cases, 16.
may report by bill or otherwise on messages from the Governor and special reports, 19.
duties of the committee on Rules, 13A, 20, 21.
on Ways and Means, 27.
on Counties on the part of the Senate, 27.
on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.
on Engrossed Bills, 34.
adverse reports of, to be placed in Orders for the next day, 36.
reports on proposals for amendment of the Constitution, 36. (See also Joint Rule 23.)
Constitution, proposals for amendment of, 36. (See also Joint Rule 23.)
Counties, committee on, on the part of the Senate, 27.

DEBATE, RULES OF:
matters not giving rise to motion or debate to be first disposed of, 37.
member to stand in his place when speaking, and to address the President, 39.
President to designate who may speak when two or more members rise at same time, 40.
limitation as to speaking, 41.
member not to interrupt another, except, etc., 42.

DEBATE, RULES OF — *Concluded.*

member not to speak to a question after it is put to vote, 43.
when a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion except, etc., 46.
motion to close debate at any time, not less than one hour, in order, 47.
motions to be decided without debate, 52.
motions to lay on or take from table, postpone or to commit or recommit, debate limited, 52.
motions to reconsider, debate limited, 52.

Discharge from Orders of the Day, 38.

Elections by ballot, 5, 13, 58.
Emergency preambles, 33, 34.
Engrossed Bills, committee on, 12, 34.
Excuse from voting, 56, 57.

Files, taking of matters from, 20.

GOVERNOR:

messages from, 19.
bills and resolves returned by, may be amended, 49.

Information to be transmitted to the Senate, Orders, etc., providing for, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)
Investigations, Orders, etc., involving special, by committees, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)
Introduced on leave, 20, 23, 24.

Joint rules, clerk to insert in appendix to journal, 6.
Journal, 6, 20.

Legislative counsel and agents not to be admitted to Senate Chamber, etc., 61.

MEMBERS:

President to call, to order, 1.
President may speak to points of order in preference to, 2.
may be appointed to perform duties of the Chair, 4.
eldest senior member present to call Senate to order in case of absence of President, 5.
not to act on any committee or to vote upon a question where private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest, 10.
not to absent themselves without leave, unless, etc., 11.
number of, on each standing committee, 12. (See also Joint Rule 1.)

MEMBERS — *Concluded.*
first named to be chairman of committee; having highest number of votes to be chairman, 13.
presenting petition, etc., to endorse his name, etc., 18.
may request the taking of matters from the files, 20.
leave to introduce a bill or resolve, 23.
may request postponement of orders, etc., 24
when speaking, to rise and address the President, 39.
President to designate member entitled to floor, 40.
limitation as to speaking, 41.
not to interrupt another, except, 42.
not to speak to a question after it is put to vote, 43.
may request that a question be divided, 45.
may announce pairs before yeas and nays are called, 56.
desiring to be excused from voting, 56, 57.
Motions, 44 to 52. See also *Orders.*
certain, to be referred to committee on Rules, 13A.

Order, questions of. See "*Questions of order.*"

ORDERS:
need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.
or motions authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers; involving special investigations by Senate committees; and providing that information be transmitted to the Senate, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)
to be deposited with Clerk, etc., 20.
consideration of, may be postponed if any member so requests, 24.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:
Clerk to prepare and cause to be printed, 7.
Clerk to indicate amendments of bills and resolves from House in, 9.
bills and resolves, after first reading, and resolutions to be placed in, 26.
bills and resolves, upon which adverse report has been negatived, to be placed in, 30.
bills and resolves substantially amended to be placed in, 31.
bills and resolves ordered to a third reading to be placed in, 32.
unfinished business to have preference in, next after motions to reconsider, 35.
reports of committees, except those asking discharge, etc., to be placed in, 36.
amendments to measure from House to be placed in, 36.
consideration of matters in, 37.
matters not to be discharged from, 38.

Pairs, recording of, 56.
Parliamentary practice, rules of, to govern the Senate, 62.

PETITIONS:
need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.
certain legislation not to be proposed, introduced or reported unless founded on petition, 15.
how committees shall report upon certain, 15, 16.
how members shall endorse, 18.
to be filed with Clerk and referred by him to committees, 20.
to be retained by Clerk until bills or resolves are filed, 20.
to be referred to next General Court, if no bill or resolve is filed, 22.
Postpone indefinitely, 46.
Postpone to a day certain, 46, 52.
Postponement of consideration of certain requests and motions at request of member, 24.

PRESIDENT:
to call the members to order, 1.
to preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; to decide all questions of order, subject to appeal; to rise to put a question, etc., but may read sitting, 2.
may vote on all questions, 3.
may appoint a member to perform his duties; limitation thereof, 4.
in absence of, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and preside until, etc., 5.
to appoint committees, unless otherwise ordered, 13.
petitions, etc., to be referred by Clerk, with the approval of, 20.
bills and resolves accompanying petitions, and other documents to be printed on order of, 20.
to designate member entitled to floor, 40.
to declare all votes; if doubted, a return to be ordered. 55.
to order the yeas and nays, if one-fifth of the members present request them, 56.
name not to be called in taking yeas and nays, 57.
use of reporters' gallery to be subject to approval and direction of, after prorogation, 59.
Printing of documents, 20. (See also Joint Rule 21.)
Privilege of the floor, etc., 61.
Public property, bills or resolves involving grant of, to be referred to committee on Ways and Means, unless, 27.

Questions of order, 2, 6, 42.
Quorum, 1, 11.

Reading of papers, may be dispensed with, 18, 20.
Recommit, motion to, 46, 52.
Reconsideration, 8, 52, 53.
Rejected measures, 54.
Repealed laws not to be re-enacted by reference, 17
Reporters, legislative, 59, 61.
Reporters' gallery, control of, etc., 59.
Reports of committees, 16, 19, 30, 36.

RESOLUTIONS:

to be deposited with Clerk, etc., 20.
to be placed in Orders of the Day, 26.
to be read by titles, unless objection, 29.
to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading before adoption, 33.

Resolves. See *Bills and Resolves.*

RULES:

Clerk to insert in appendix to journal, 6.
motions to suspend certain, may be postponed, 24.
alteration, suspension or repeal of, 63.

Rules, committee on, 12, 13A, 20, 21.

Senate Chamber and adjoining rooms, 59, 60, 61.
Stenographers, employment of, by committees, 13A.
Suspension of rules, 24, 63.

TABLE:

list of matters on, to be printed in calendar daily, 7.
lay on, motion to, 46, 52.
take from, motion to, 52.

Third Reading, committee on Bills in the, 12, 33.
Travel, orders authorizing committees to, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

Unfinished business, 35

Voting, 55–57.

Ways and Means, committee on, 12, 27.

Yeas and Nays, 56, 57

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1939.

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.]

SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.) [With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]

3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (55.) [See Rules 65 to 69, inclusive.]

4. In all cases he may vote. (3.)

5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. Upon a vacancy in the office of representative, the Speaker shall issue a precept, conformably with Section 141 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws, appointing such time as the House may order for an election to fill such vacancy; provided, that if such vacancy occurs after prorogation of the regular biennial session, the Speaker may fix the time for an election to fill such vacancy.

[Adopted March 27, 1922. Amended Jan. 9, 1939.]

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. At the beginning of each session he shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplain; and he shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 11, 1924; Jan. 9, 1939.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

MONITORS.

9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.

10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [See Rule 19.]

Clerk.

11. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration, a list of matters lying on the table, and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

14. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, engrossed bills and resolves, orders of inquiry and orders of notice), until the right of reconsideration has expired: provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (8.) [See Rule 57.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

Members.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress.
[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)
[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

18. Papers in possession of a member obtaining leave of absence, or at the end of the session, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse. [See Rule 10.]

Committees.

20. At the beginning of the political biennium, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: (12.)

A committee on Rules;
(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and twelve other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;
(to consist of fifteen members).

A committee on Elections;
(to consist of seven members).
A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A committee on Engrossed Bills;
A committee on Pay Roll;
(to consist of three members each).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939.]

21. Unless other provision is made in any case, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13.)

22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)

23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.

24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 63.]

25. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills only such items of expenditure as are based on existing law, on the Governor's recommendations or on propositions for legislation duly referred to the committee, or which the committee has been directed by the House to insert; and the committee shall report the total amount appropriated in each bill. [See Rules 40 and 44.]

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

27. The committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine and compare engrossed bills, and report them rightly and truly engrossed, when found to be so, without delay. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.) [See Rules 52 to 55, inclusive.]

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919.]

28. (1) Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule thirteen. [See Rules 36 and 37.]

(2) Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, and bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave as provided in rule forty-seven, shall be filed with the Clerk; and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall present them to the House for reference to appropriate committees or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. [See Rules 47 and 104.]

(3) Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine or twelve, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. [See Rule 33.]

(4) Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding biennium to the next General Court, may be taken from the files

by the Clerk upon request of any member or member-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.

(5) Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who also may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, any other documents filed as herein provided. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11 and March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; Jan. 9, 1939.]

29. Every petition for legislation shall be accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. Every petition for legislation not so accompanied, unless it relates to a matter previously referred, shall be retained by the Clerk until a bill or resolve is filed to accompany it, when such petition shall be referred as provided in rule twenty-eight, or be subject to any other rule applicable thereto.

Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequently to one o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the biennial session, for the reason that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been filed to accompany it, shall be presented to the House by the Speaker and by him referred to the next General Court. This rule shall not be suspended except by unanimous consent. (22.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 9, 1939.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general

law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or leave to withdraw, or ought not to pass, as the case may be. (16.) [See Joint Rule 7.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893.]

31. No proposition contemplating legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall, except as provided in rule forty, be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next General Court, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15.)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

32. [Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920.

Repealed Feb. 27, 1929, being covered by Joint Rule 9.]

33. With the exception of matters referred to the committee on Rules under the provisions of paragraph (3) of rule twenty-eight, and of rule thirty-eight, committees shall report on all matters referred to them.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937.]

Committee of the Whole.

34. When the House determines to go into a committee of the whole, the chairman shall be appointed by the Speaker.

35. The rules of the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rules limiting debate. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall always be first in order and be decided without debate.

Regular Course of Proceedings.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

36. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

37. The member presenting a petition, memorial or remonstrance shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto; except that petitions and other papers which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine, twelve or twenty-nine shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers, and of other papers intended for direct reference, in concurrence, to committees, may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. (26.) [See Rule 33.]

[Amended Jan. 28, 1925.]

Papers other than Petitions, etc.

39. Papers addressed to the House or to the General Court, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

40. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave, except as follows:

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule twenty-five. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and

recess committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.) [See Rules 25 and 44.]

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one, forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections, dates and numbers being written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be reenacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891.]

43. If a committee to whom a bill is referred reports that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the

Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or to engrossment, as the case may be. Similar procedure shall be followed when a committee to whom a bill is referred recommends reference to the next General Court. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. (27.) [See Rules 25 and 40.]

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25 and 29, 1895; Jan. 2 and 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920.]

45. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)

46. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure

proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting the state finances or involving an expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, or Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. (36.) [See Rules 50 and 53.]

[Amended April 9, 1878; March 27, 1922.]

47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee; provided, that the House may grant special leave to a member to introduce a bill; but, when leave is asked for the introduction of a bill, it shall be read for information before the question is put on granting leave; and, if leave is granted, it shall be committed before it is ordered to a second reading. (23.) [See Rule 28(2).]

48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be, printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested. (29.) [But see Rule 54 as to engrossed bills.]

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills ordered to a third reading, and bills amended subsequently to their third reading unless

the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred to that committee for examination, correction and report. Resolutions reported in the House or received from and adopted by the Senate, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule forty-six in respect to amendments, also be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. A bill, resolution or amendment so referred shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by said committee. (33.) [See Rule 26.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937.]

51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)

52. Engrossed bills shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report. (34.) [See Rule 27.]

53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause [see Rule 93]; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule forty-six. (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

54. When an engrossed bill or resolve is found by the committee on Engrossed Bills to be rightly and

truly engrossed, the committee shall so endorse the envelope thereof; and, when a bill or resolve is so reported, the question shall be on passing the bill to be enacted, on passing the resolve, or on adopting an emergency preamble, as the case may be, without further reading, unless specially ordered. (34.) [See Rule 95.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

55. No engrossed bill shall be sent to the Senate without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, shall be immediately considered and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule fifteen. Reports of committees on proposals

for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

58. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. (32.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

59. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.) [See Rule 61.]

60. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day for the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.

[For postponements to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall

not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.) [See Rule 59.]
[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or passing it to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

Voting.

63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 24.]

64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the division of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)
[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. (55.)

66. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a return by divisions of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.) [For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

67. When a return by divisions is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If, upon the taking of such a vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889.]

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. When the yeas and nays are taken, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order, and no member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the House that he has paired with another member who is absent with a committee by authority of the House, and how each would vote upon the pending question, the fact shall be entered in the Journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting, but shall

be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum. (56.) (57.)

[Amended Jan. 4 and April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910.]

69. The call for the yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-five, sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by divisions when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Reconsideration.

[For rule requiring the Clerk to retain papers, except, etc., until the right of reconsideration has expired, see Rule 15.]

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith; provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn,
to lay on the table,
to take from the table, or,
for the previous question. (53.)

72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.
[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]

Rules of Debate.

73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)

74. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)

75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)

76. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

Motions.

77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)

78. A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.) [See Rule 94.]

Limit of Debate.

[For questions to be decided without debate, see Rules 64, 69 and 83.]

79. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to lay on the table, to take from the table, for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.) [See Rules 72 and 102.]

[Amended Feb. 19, 1878; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899.]

80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, —

to lay on the table,	See Rule 79.
for the previous question,	See Rules 79, 81–86.
to close debate at a specified time,	See Rules 79, 85, 86.
to postpone to a time certain,	See Rules 79 and 87.
to commit (or recommit),	See Rules 79 and 88.
to amend,	See Rules 89–92.
to refer to the next General Court,	

— which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.)
[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1939.]

Previous Question.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" — and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

82. On the previous question, debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.
[Amended March 14, 1899.]

83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on appeal; and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the House. [See Rules 2 and 94.]

84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, except as provided in rule eighty-six, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.
[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.) [See Rule 86.]
[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]

When Debate is Closed, Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has been referred as provided in rule forty-four, the member originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the measure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.

[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.) [See Rule 92.]

Motion to Commit.

88. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

a standing committee of the House,
a select committee of the House,
a joint standing committee,
a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

Motions to Amend.

89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)

91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)

92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.) [See Rule 87.]

93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. [See Rule 53.]

[Amended June 13, 1890.]

Appeal.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. [See Rules 2 and 83.]

Resolves.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become laws and have force as such. Except in rule fifty-four, the word "bill" shall be equivalent to the word "resolve" in the same place.

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Elections by Ballot.

96. A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

Secret Session.

97. All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

Seats.

98. (1) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him, and that on the left to the use of the chairmen of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading and Engrossed Bills.

(2) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3) The seat numbered 6, in the third division, shall be assigned to the use of the first member named by the Speaker on the committee on Rules; that numbered 7, in the second division, to the use of the second member named by the Speaker on the committee on Rules; that numbered 30, in the first division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary; and that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 4, 1939.]

(4) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors:

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division;
77 and 72, in the second division;
71 and 66, in the third division;
65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

(5) The first business in order, after the appointment of the standing committees and monitors is announced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.

(6) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, those designated in paragraph (3) of this rule, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence

of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.

(7) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, shall be his seat for the biennium, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing.

[Amended Jan. 4, 1939.]

Privilege of the Floor.

99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House. during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered:

(1) The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2) The members of the Senate.

(3) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890. Amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

Representatives' Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other em-

ployment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Parliamentary Practice.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

Debate on Motions for Suspension of Rules.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

Suspension, Alteration and Repeal of Rules.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, sixty-two, seventy, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10 and June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 13, 1893.]

References to Committee on Rules.

104. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by com-

mittees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. The committee shall not recommend suspension of joint rule nine, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equivalent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws. (13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 29, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; March 15, 1937.]

QUORUM.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business. [See Amendments of the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

INDEX TO THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[The figures refer to the numbers of the Rules.]

Absence, leave of, 17.
Adjourn, motion to, 79, 80.
Admission to the floor, 99.

AMENDMENT:
- to be reported by committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 26.
- private bill not to be moved as, 31.
- from Senate, sent back for concurrence, 46, 53.
- bill may be moved as, 47.
- to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 50.
- engrossed bill not to be amended, except, 53.
- making substantial change, 62.
- motions to amend, 80, 89 to 92.
- when previous question is ordered, 84.
- amendment to amendment, etc., 89.
- not to be admitted of a different subject, 90.
- when question is divided, 91.
- in filling blanks, largest sum, etc., 92.
- striking out enacting clause, 93.
- of rules, 103.

Appeals from the decision of the Speaker, 2, 83, 94.

Ballot, elections by, 22, 96.

BILLS:
1. *Preliminary.*
   - to be deposited with Clerk, 28.
   - accompanying petitions, to be printed, 28.
   - for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable by general or existing laws, 30.
   - specially affecting rights of individuals or corporations, not to be reported except on petition, etc., 31.

BILLS — *Continued.*

1. *Preliminary* — Concluded.
   motions contemplating legislation, etc., to be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve (on leave), 40.
   postponement of consideration of request to introduce on leave, at request of member, 41.
   how to be written, 42.
   how to be introduced, 47
   to be read by titles only, unless, etc., 48.

2. *As reported by committees.*
   appropriation bills to contain certain items only, 25.
   restriction or regulation of reports, 30, 49.
   when to be presented to the House, 36.

3. *Before the second reading.*
   from the Senate, 38, 56.
      referred to committee, etc., 45.
   if opposed, question on rejection, etc.; otherwise, second reading, 43.
   involving expenditures of public money, referred to committee on Ways and Means, 44.
   involving expenditures of county money, referred to committee on Counties on the part of the House, 44.
   case of Senate amendments of House bill, 46.

4. *Before the third reading.*
   duties and powers of committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 29, 98 (1).
   referred to said committee, 50.
   placed in Orders of the Day, 58.

5. *After the third reading.*
   if amended, to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 50.
   not to be engrossed unless read on three several days, 51.

6. *After engrossment.*
   duties of committee on Engrossed Bills, 27.
   referred to said committee, 52.
   not to be amended, except, 53.
   returned by Governor with recommendation of amendment, 53
   passage to be enacted, 54.
   notice to be given; sent to Senate, 55.

BILLS — *Concluded.*

7. *Provisions applicable at several stages.*
arrangement of matters in Orders of the Day, 13, 60.
Clerk to retain bills and other papers, except, etc., 15.
bills and papers in possession of members, 18.
final disposition precludes renewal of subject, 49.
consideration of matters in Orders of the Day, 59.
matters not to be discharged from Orders of the Day, 61.
amendment changing nature of a bill, 62.
motion to strike out enacting clause, when receivable, 93.
provisions respecting bills also applicable to resolves, 95.

Calendar, 13, 14, 60.
Chaplain, to be appointed by Speaker, 7.
Clerk, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 28, 29, 38, 98.
Commit, motion to, 79, 80, 88.

COMMITTEES:
standing, to be appointed, 20.
to be appointed by Speaker, unless, etc., 21.
case of election by ballot, 22.
no member required to be on more than two, etc., 23.
no member to serve where his private right, etc., 24.
of the whole, 34, 35.
duty of committee on Ways and Means, 25, 40, 44, 46.
on Bills in the Third Reading, 26.
on Engrossed Bills, 27.
on Counties on the part of the House, 44, 46.
to report adversely in certain cases, 30, 104.
to make report on all matters, except, 33.
propositions for, to travel referred to committee on Rules, 104.
Constitution, proposals for amendment, 53, 57.

DEBATE, RULES OF, 73 to 93.
Speaker may speak to points of order, etc., 2.
matters to be disposed of without debate, 59, 64, 69, 83.
debate on motions to reconsider, 72.
motions to be decided without debate, 79.
debate on motions to lay on table, for the previous question, to commit or recommit, 79.
debate on motions to postpone to a time certain, 79.
motion to close debate, 79, 80, 85, 86.
debate on motions for suspension of rules, 102. See *Previous Question.*
Discharges from Orders of the Day, 61.

Doubt: when a vote is doubted, 66, 67, 69.

Elections, committee on, 20.
to fill vacancies, 6, 8.
by ballot, 22, 96.
Emergency preamble, 26, 27, 54.
Enacting clause, when motion to strike out, receivable, 53, 93.
Engrossed Bills, committee on, 20, 27, 52, 98 (1). See *Bills*.
Excuse from voting, time for application for, 64.

Files, taking of matters from, 28.

GOVERNOR:
messages from, to be referred, unless, 40.
return of bills and resolves by, 53.

Investigations, propositions involving special, by committees, to be referred to committee on Rules, 104.

Journal, 11, 12, 28, 38.
Judiciary, The, committee on, 20, 98 (3).

Loan bills, 26, 27.

MEMBERS, 16 to 19.
not to stand up, etc., 16.
not to stand at Clerk's desk during roll call, 16.
not to be absent, etc., 17.
number of, on each standing committee, 20.
first named, to be chairman of committee, etc., 21.
having highest number of votes, to be chairman, etc., 22.
not required to be on more than two committees, etc., 23.
not to serve on committee where his private right, etc., 24.
to deposit petitions, etc., with the Clerk, 28; may request the taking of matters from the files, 28.
to endorse name on certain papers, 37.
not to vote where his private right, etc., 63.
desiring to be excused from voting, etc., 64.
about to speak, to rise and address the Speaker, etc., 73.
not to interrupt another, etc., 75.
not to speak more than once, etc., 76.
seats of, 98.
privilege of the floor, 99. See *Voting*.
Messages from the Governor to be referred, etc., 40.
Monitors, 9, 10, 66.
Motions, 77 to 93, 104.

Notice to parties, 31, 104.

Order. See *Questions of Order.*

ORDERS:
of inquiry, 15; of notice, 15.
filing of, 28; presentation by Speaker within five days, 28.
once rejected or disposed of, not to be renewed, 49.
providing that information be transmitted to the House, 104.
Orders of the Day, 13. 14, 56 to 62.

Pairs, recording of, 68.
Pay Roll, committee on, 20.

PETITIONS, 15, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 38.
final disposition precludes renewal, 49.
Postpone to a time certain, motion to, 79, 80, 87.
Postponement of consideration of certain requests and motions at request of member, 41.
Previous question, 79 to 84, 86.
Printing of petitions and other papers, 28.
Privilege of the floor, 99.

Questions of order, 2, 12, 75, 83.
Quorum, 1, 67, 68, 105.

Reading of papers, 5, 28, 37, 38, 39, 48.
Recommendations and reports of state officials, etc., to be referred, etc., 28, 40.
Recommit, motion to, 57, 79, 80, 88.
Reconsideration, 15, 70, 71, 72.
Repealed laws not to be re-enacted by reference, 42.
Reporters' gallery, control of, 100.
Reports of committees, 33, 36, 56, 57. See *Bills.*
Representatives' Chamber and adjoining rooms, 100.
Resolutions, 28, 50, 56, 104.
Resolves, 95. See *Bills.*
Rules, 9, 10, 19, 103, 104.
Rules, committee on, 20, 28 (3), 98 (3), 104.

Seats, 98.
Secret session, 97.

SENATE:
papers from, 38, 45, 46, 47, 50, 56, 57
engrossed bills to be sent to, 55.

SPEAKER, 1 to 8.
to appoint monitors, 9.
may direct as regards matters in Calendar, 13.
to be chairman of committee on Rules, 20.
to appoint committees, 21.
to approve reference of petitions, etc., and printing of certain documents, 28.
to present (within five days) orders, resolutions, bills on leave and certain other papers filed with Clerk, 28.
to appoint chairman of committee of the whole, 34.
to lay before the House papers from Senate, 38.
may present papers not petitions, etc., 39.
to give notice of engrossed bills sent to Senate, 55.
to name member entitled to floor, 74.
may direct motion to be reduced to writing, 77.
may invite visitors to seats on the floor, 99.
See *Debate, Rules of; Voting.*
Stenographers, employment of, by committees, 104.
Strike out and insert, motion to, 91.
enacting clause, 53, 93.

SUSPENSION OF RULES, 41, 103, 104.
limit of debate on motion for, 102.

TABLE:
list of matters on, 13.
lay on, motion to, 79, 80.
take from, motion to, 79.
Third Reading, Bills in the, committee on, 20, 26, 50, 58, 98 (1) See *Bills.*
Travel, orders authorizing committees to, referred to committee on Rules, 104.

Undebatable matters and motions. See *Debate, Rules of.*
Unfinished business, 60.

Vacancies, filling of, 6, 7, 8.
Voting, 3, 4, 63 to 69.

Ways and Means, committee on, 20, 25, 40, 44, 86, 98 (3).
Whole, committee of the, 34, 35.

Yeas and nays, 68, 69.

JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As finally adopted on August 7, 1939.]

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political biennium as follows:—

A committee on the Judiciary;

To consist of five members on the part of the Senate, and twelve on the part of the House;

A committee on Constitutional Law;

A committee on Pensions;

A committee on Water Supply;

Each to consist of three members on the part of the Senate, and eight on the part of the House;

A committee on Agriculture;

A committee on Banks and Banking;

A committee on Cities;

A committee on Civil Service;

A committee on Conservation;

A committee on Counties;

A committee on Education;

A committee on Election Laws;

A committee on Harbors and Public Lands;

A committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles;

A committee on Insurance;

A committee on Labor and Industries;

A committee on Legal Affairs;

A committee on Mercantile Affairs;

A committee on Metropolitan Affairs;

A committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety;
A committee on Municipal Finance;
A committee on Power and Light;
A committee on Public Health;
A committee on Public Service;
A committee on Public Welfare;
A committee on State Administration;
A committee on Taxation;
A committee on Towns;
A committee on Transportation;

Each to consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as a joint committee, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred to the committees on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as a joint committee.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8, 1885; Jan. 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11, 1892; Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and Jan. 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and April 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939.]

2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth. This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof. [See G. L., 268, § 10.]

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. No committee of the Senate or the House shall travel unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting. No joint committee shall travel unless authorized by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall, in such form and detail as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Commonwealth, be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred; and such bills, before they are presented to the Comptroller, shall be approved by a majority of the committee incurring them. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall procure from the Comptroller, and shall transmit to the General Court during the first week of each month, a statement of all such bills which have been presented to the Comptroller during the preceding month.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 20, 1904; April 17, 1925.]

4. Joint committees may report by bill, resolve, or otherwise, to either branch, at their discretion, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that money bills shall be reported to the House; and except that when a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the original report was made. [See also next rule.]

5. Matters reported adversely by joint committees may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the branch first acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch, but no such recommittal shall be made after the fourth Wednesday in March. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for recommittal, with instructions. After recommitment, report

shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; April 11, 1935.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections. Dates and numbers shall be printed or written in words at length.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "leave to withdraw," or "ought not to pass."

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next General Court, unless when filed it be the petition or be approved by vote of the county commissioners of a county, the mayor and city council or similar body of a city, or the selectmen of a town, or be approved by vote of a town at a regular or special town meeting, and having endorsed thereon or being accompanied by a statement under oath that the person seeking reinstatement has requested a hearing or has petitioned the local court

for a review in cases where the same is provided by law.

[Adopted April 29, 1915. Amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939.]

7B. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to borrow money outside of the debt limit, or to alter the benefits or change the restrictions of any county or municipal retirement or pension law, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next General Court, unless when filed it be the petition or be approved by vote of the county commissioners of a county, the mayor and city council or similar body of a city, or the selectmen of a town, or be approved by vote of a town at a regular or special town meeting.

Any petition for legislation raising any statutory limitation on appropriations authorized to be made for any school purpose by the school committee in any city where the city council has unlimited authority to make appropriations for all such purposes on the recommendation of the mayor and at the request of the school committee, shall be referred to the next General Court, unless when filed it be the petition or be approved by vote of the mayor and city council.

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1920. Amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939.]

7c. A petition for the incorporation of a town as a city, or for a representative form of town government, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next General Court, unless when filed there is annexed thereto an affidavit of the town clerk and a majority of the selectmen that the provisions of Article II of the Amendments of the Constitution and any amendment of said Article have been complied with, accompanied by a certified copy of the vote of the town making application for such form of government in the manner provided in said Article and any amendment thereof.

[Adopted March 30, 1921. Amended May 24, 1926; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived

notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next General Court for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Dec. 22, 1920; Jan. 12, 1939.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next General Court, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by section 1 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937.

A petition for the incorporation of a college, university or other educational institution with power to grant degrees, or for an amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it such power, shall be referred to the next General Court, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the

procedure required by section 6 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, as amended by section 2 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937.

A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, shall be referred to the next General Court, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has conformed with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by section 3 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937.

But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next General Court, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next General Court is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee; but reference of the petition to the next General Court for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; Feb. 27, 1929; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1938; Jan. 12, 1939.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint committees shall make final report not later than the second Wednesday of March on all matters referred to them previously to the first day of March, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the first day of March; but, except as provided in Rule No. 30, the time within which joint committees are required to report may be extended by concurrent vote. When the time within which such joint committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall, within three legislative days thereafter, be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with a recommendation of reference to the next General Court under this rule. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925; Jan. 12, 1939.]

Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Committees of conference to whom are referred matters of difference in respect to bills or resolves,

shall, before filing their reports, have the same approved by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading of the branch to which the report is to be made.

[Amended April 22, 1937.]

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, and petitions, memorials, bills and resolves introduced on leave, and all other subjects of legislation, except reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature, deposited with the Clerk of either branch subsequently to one o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the biennial session, shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court; but this rule shall not apply to petitions in aid of, and remonstrances against, legislation already introduced and pending; nor shall it apply to a petition offered in place of a former one having in view the same object, upon which, before reference to a committee, leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the Clerk of either branch within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given. At any special session called under Rule 26A, however, matters relating to the facts constituting the necessity for convening such session shall, if otherwise admissible, be admitted as though filed seasonably in accordance with the first sentence of this rule. Any recommendations from the Governor shall be similarly considered. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon: *provided,*

however, that, except by unanimous consent, it shall not be suspended with reference to a petition for legislation when such petition is not accompanied by a bill or a resolve embodying the legislation requested.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12 and Aug. 7, 1939.]

Requests for Legislation to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited previously to the convening of the General Court by any member-elect shall be referred in like manner and shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal during the first week of the session. A bulletin of matters so referred shall be printed, under the direction of the Clerks of the two branches, as of the first day of the session.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12, 1939.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law.

[Adopted Feb. 2, 1891. Amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct.

[Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and when engrossed the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in that House, they shall, in like

manner, be delivered to the committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills. If an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the latter committee after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch; and, if the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22.

[Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919.]

18. If any petition, memorial, bill, resolve or order, presented or originating in one branch, is adversely acted upon in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day on which the same were so laid before the Governor.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a report, bill or other document, the number printed shall be nine hundred.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as

may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently.

[Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been engrossed; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for re-engrossment without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923.]

Legislative Amendments of the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific amendment of the Constitu-

tion shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment of the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment of the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation should be referred to the next General Court; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House, and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the

said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before-mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in June. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments of the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended March 30, 1921; April 11, 1935; Jan. 12, 1939.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Special Sessions.

26A. If during a recess of the General Court a majority of all the members of each branch thereof file with the Clerks of their respective branches statements in writing that in their opinion it is necessary that the General Court assemble, with directions to such Clerks to notify all the members of such respective branches to assemble on a date specified in such directions, and if members constituting majorities in both branches of those sending such statements and directions specify the same date therein, said Clerks, at least ten days before the date so specified, or forthwith if such date is less than ten days following the receipt of directions from members constituting such majorities, shall notify all the members of their respective branches to assemble at the State House in Boston at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on said date. When so assembled, the first business to be taken up shall be the question of the necessity of so assembling, in accordance with Article I of Section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. If each branch, by a roll call vote, by a majority of all its members, judges that such assembling of the General Court is necessary, specifying the facts constituting such necessity, the General Court shall then complete its organization as a special session and proceed to the considera-

tion of matters properly before it. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling in any other constitutional manner when it judges necessary.

[Adopted Aug. 7, 1939.]

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

Recess Committees.

28. No standing or special committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and no joint committee shall sit during the recess of the General Court unless authorized so to do by concurrent votes of the two branches.

[Adopted Feb. 24, 1914.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions and orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, or authorizing joint committees or special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court to make investigations or to file special reports, all propositions reported by joint committees which authorize investigations or special reports by joint committees or by special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court, and all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court, shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules

of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken.

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. No such extension beyond the second Wednesday in April shall be granted, against the recommendation of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [See G. L., 268, § 10.]

[Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents.

[Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

INDEX TO THE JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

AMENDMENTS:

of Constitution, procedure relative to, Rule 23.
of rules, vote required, 10, 12, 30, 33.

BILLS AND RESOLVES:

may be reported to either branch except, etc., 4.
money, to be reported to the House, 4.
recommitment without instructions may be made in either branch, 5.
recommitment not to be made after fourth Wednesday in March, 5.
recommitment with instructions to require concurrent vote, 5.
how to be written, 6.
for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable by general or existing laws, 7.
specially affecting rights of individuals or corporations, not to be reported except on petition, etc., 8.
on leave, deposited with Clerks subsequently to one o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the biennial session, to be referred to next General Court, 12.
on leave, to be deposited with Clerks, 12.
how printed, etc., 21.
containing emergency preambles, procedure, 22.
after passage to be engrossed, to be in charge of Clerks, etc., 17.
notice of adverse action to be given to branch originating, 18.
enacted, to be laid before Governor by Clerk of the Senate, 20.

Bulletin of matters referred as of the first day, 13.

CLERKS:

papers intended for presentation, to be deposited with, 12, 13.
shall endorse amendments of reports of committees, 15.
papers on passage between the two branches to be under signature of, except, etc., 16.

CLERKS—*Concluded.*

shall have charge of bills, etc., after passage to be engrossed, etc., 17.
shall endorse where bill or resolve originated, 19.
Senate Clerk shall lay enacted bills, etc., before Governor, 20.
Senate Clerk shall be Clerk of joint Convention, 24.
to notify members to assemble for special sessions, 26A.

COMMITTEES:

standing, to be appointed, 1.
number of members of standing, 1.
members of Legislature not to act as counsel before, 2.
not to travel, except, etc., 3.
travelling expenses of, 3.
reports of, may be made to either branch, except, etc., 4.
to report money bills to House, 4.
report of committee referred to a joint committee to be reported to branch in which original report was made, 4.
reports of, without instructions, may be recommitted at pleasure of branch first acting thereon, 5.
reports of, with instructions, require concurrent vote for recommitment, 5.
report after recommitment must be made to branch originating recommitment, 5.
reports not to be recommitted after fourth Wednesday in March, 5.
special legislation to be reported against, if purpose can be secured by general or existing law, 7.
bills specially affecting individuals or corporations not to be reported without notice, etc., 8.
to report reference to next General Court on petitions not advertised according to law, etc., 9.
limit of time for reports, etc., 10, 30.
of conference, reports to be approved by committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 11.
if report is amended in either branch, to be endorsed by Clerk, 15.
on Rules, acting concurrently, to regulate distribution of documents, 21.
how, shall report on proposals for amendments of the Constitution, 23.
how, may report on recommendation for amendment of the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in report authorized to be made to the General Court, 23.

COMMITTEES—*Concluded.*

not to sit during recess of General Court unless authorized by the two branches, 28.

orders authorizing joint, to travel or employ stenographers, propositions involving special investigations and orders providing that information be transmitted to the General Court, to be referred to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29.

motions and orders extending time within which, may report, to be referred to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 30.

CONSTITUTION, AMENDMENTS OF:

procedure relative to, 23.

CONVENTION OF BOTH BRANCHES:

President of Senate shall preside, 24.

shall be held in Representatives' Chamber, 24.

Clerk of Senate to be Clerk and record to be made in journals of both branches, 24.

agreement to go into Convention shall not be altered except by concurrent vote, 25.

no business to be transacted except that before agreed upon, 26.

Counsel, no member shall act as, before committees, 2.

Documents, distribution and number, 21.

Elections by joint ballot, to be assigned one day previous, 27.

Emergency laws, 16, 17, 22.

Engrossed bills, under charge of Clerks, and to be delivered to committees on Engrossed Bills, 17.

Evidence, printing of extended reports, 21.

General law to be preferred to special legislation, 7.

GOVERNOR:

may submit recommendations during special sessions, 12.

papers requiring approval of, to be submitted to, by Clerk of the Senate, 20.

recommendations of, for amendment of the Constitution, 23.

Information, motions and orders for joint adoption providing that, be transmitted to the General Court, 29.

Investigations, propositions involving special, to be referred to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29.

Joint conventions and joint sessions of the two houses, 23–26.

LEGISLATION:
affecting rights of individuals or corporations, must be introduced by petition, 8.
subjects of, to be deposited with Clerks, 12, 13.

LIMIT OF TIME:
for reports, 10, 30.
for introduction of new business, 12.

MEMBERS:
not to act as counsel before committees, 2.
not to purchase stock or other securities of corporations or associations when legislation affecting such corporations or associations is pending, 2A.
majority may assemble in special session, 26A.
not to solicit employment for themselves or others, 31.

Memorials contemplating legislation deposited with Clerks subsequently to one o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the biennial session, to be referred to next General Court, 12.

Messages between the two branches, 16.

Motions and orders, certain, to be referred without debate to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29, 30.

New business, limit of time allowed for, 12.

NOTICE:
of legislation specially affecting the rights of individuals or corporations to be given, 8.
of adverse action to be given to branch originating bill, etc., 18.

Orders, certain, to be referred without debate to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29, 30.

PAPERS:
intended for presentation, to be deposited with Clerks, etc., 13.
reading of, may be dispensed with, 13.
certain, to be printed in advance, 13.
to be under Clerks' signatures on passage between the two branches, except, etc., 16.
other than bills, requiring the signature of the Governor, to be laid before him like bills, 20.

PETITIONS:
that a county, city or town be authorized to reinstate former employees, to be referred to the next General Court, unless, etc., 7A.

PETITIONS—*Concluded.*

that a county, city or town be authorized to retire or pension or grant an annuity, or to pay any accrued salary or claim for damages, or to borrow money outside of the debt limit, or to alter any county or municipal retirement law, to be referred to next General Court, unless, etc., 7B.

for legislation raising any statutory limitation on certain school appropriations, to be referred to next General Court, unless, etc., 7B.

for the incorporation of a town as a city or for a representative form of town government, to be referred to next General Court, unless, etc., 7C.

for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation, consolidation or division of municipalities, for the incorporation, revival, amendment of corporate powers or change of name of public service corporations, for authority to take water for water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, to be referred to next General Court, unless, etc., 9.

for the incorporation of educational institutions, or that such institutions may grant degrees, to be referred to next General Court, unless, etc., 9.

to establish or revive a corporation (except a public service corporation, or certain colleges, universities and other educational institutions) or to change the corporate purposes or name of an existing corporation, to be referred to next General Court, unless, etc., 9.

deposited with Clerks subsequently to one o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the biennial session to be referred to next General Court, 12.

to be deposited with Clerks, 12, 13.

notice of adverse action to be given to branch originating, 18.

for amendment of Constitution, 23.

to be admitted during special sessions, 26A.

Preambles, emergency, vote on, 22.

Printing, how ordered, provided, etc., 13, 21.

Reading of papers, may be dispensed with, 13.

Recommitment of reports, bills and resolves, 5.

Reporters, use of rooms and facilities assigned to, to be under control of the Massachusetts State House Press Association, subject, however, etc., 32.

Reports required or authorized to be made to Legislature not to be referred to next General Court, under the rule, 12.

See also *Committees.*

Resolutions, certain, deposited with Clerks subsequently to one o'clock P.M. on second Saturday of the biennial session, to be referred to next General Court, 12.

RESOLVES. See *Bills and Resolves.*

RULES:

joint, how suspended, 10, 12, 30, 33.
committees on, acting concurrently, to have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents, 14.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION:

not to be granted if object is attainable under general or existing laws, 7.
affecting individuals or corporations, must be introduced by petition, 8.
affecting individuals or corporations, not to be reported except on petition, etc., 8.

SPECIAL SESSIONS:

matters to be considered at, 12.
method of assembling, 26A.
Standing committees, appointment and number, 1.
Stenographers, motions or orders authorizing committees to employ, to be referred to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29.

Travel and travelling expenses of committees, 3, 29.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

FROM THE YEAR 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA. — S. stands for Senate Journal, H. for House Journal. Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Power of Presiding Officers to decide Constitutional Questions. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the chair any right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance; but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the yeas and nays on a vetoed bill, are cited. Pitman, S. 1869, p. 341. See also Stone, H. 1866, p. 436; Jewell, H. 1868, p. 386; Butler, S. 1894, pp. 555, 648; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; Butler, S. 1895, p. 378; Darling (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578; Treadway, S. 1911, p. 506; Young, H. 1922, p. 683.

A point of order having been raised that a proposed amendment was not in order for the reason that it was unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the province of the chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. BATES, H. 1897, p. 979. See also BLANCHARD (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1480.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see MEYER, H. 1896, p. 254; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1352; MCKNIGHT (*in joint session*), Journals of Extra Session of 1920, S. p. 61 and H. p. 87; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 315; WRAGG, S. 1938, pp. 487, 836; COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239. See also notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "SUNDRY RULINGS."

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, ART. XXX. — For a case in which it was ruled that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of a bill that delegated legislative power to the Supreme Judicial Court, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 487. See also note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II. — "*No bill or resolve.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

"*Laid before the Governor for his revisal.*" If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, concurrent action of the two branches must be had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House.

"*Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same.*" In a case in which a resolve and the objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. GOODWIN, H. 1890, p. 613.

"*But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law.*" Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586; (full discussion). See also Walker *v.* State, 12 S. C. 200; Frillsen *v.* Mahan, 21 La. Ann. 79. *Contra*, see Co. of Cass *v.* Johnston, 95 U. S. 360; 2 Op. Atty. Gen., 513 (1904, July 11).

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not support this position. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See Brown *v.* Nash, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a

reconsideration of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see Sank *v.* Phila., 4 Brewster, 133. Wilson's Digest, 2058; 2151.

"*Returned by the Governor within five days.*" It is not within the province of the Chair to rule on a point of order that a bill is not properly before the House for the reason that it was not returned by the Governor with his objections thereto in writing within the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399.

"Both Sunday and a legal holiday . . . are to be excluded in computing the five-day period." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 838. *Contra*, See Op. Atty. Gen., Vol. III, p. 414.

As to the practice of recalling bills from the Governor by the Senate, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, with no official record whether left before or after midnight, is not such a return. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1879. [See notes to Articles of Amendment, LVI.]

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — "*All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders.*" An order may not be used as the form for anything "on its way to become law." LONG, H. 1878, p. 60; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

"*To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers.*" For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — See note to Chap. I., Sect. III., Art. VIII.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 149.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. — "*All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives.*" The exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involving expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix; 126 Mass. Reports, 596; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 279. See, *contra*, JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 385; JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563. See LORING, S. 1873, p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 555; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 378;

SOULE, S. 1901, p. 753; MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 583; ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 450; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, pp. 376 and 447, and S. 1926, p. 372; BACON, S. 1932, p. 670; FISH, S. 1933, p. 282, and S. 1934, p. 360.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 283; STONE, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters, and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a money bill. TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910, p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. DANA, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

A bill providing for the payment of a filing fee for petitions for legislation was held to be a "regulatory measure" and not a "money bill" within the meaning of the Constitution, WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — "*Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time.*" Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. STONE, H. 1867, p. 270; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313. See also notes to CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. X. — "*And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60.

CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. BLISS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

CHAP. III., ART. II. — Opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court may be required only when "such questions of law are necessary to be determined by the body making the inquiry, in the exercise of the legislative or executive power entrusted to it by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth" and "upon solemn occasions." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 448.

"Important questions of law" must be explicitly stated. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1938, p. 382.

CHAP. VI., ART. II. — "*But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.*" It is not within the province of the chair to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. HALE, H. 1859, p. 48.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, IX. (*Annulled by Art. XLVIII.*) — An amendment of the Constitution may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 321; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 57; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 906; PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H.

1883, pp. 377, 422–427; MORAN (in joint session), S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its submission to the people, see NOYES, H. 1881, p. 466. See also MEYER, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, X. — "*But nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary.*" As to methods of providing for such assembling, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, H. 1936, p. 1461. See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XVII. — In a joint convention for the purpose of filling a vacancy in a state office, the calling of the roll, and each member arising and announcing his choice, does not constitute a "ballot" within the meaning of this Amendment. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 689, and H. 1928, p. 960.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XXXIII. — See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See notes to House Rules 67 and 105, and note to Senate Rules under "Voting." *Contra*, see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the House, see Opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XLVIII. — See note to Constitution, "POWER OF PRESIDING OFFICERS TO DECIDE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS." See also note to House Rule 80, "*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*"

That nothing would be gained by the adoption of the preamble of a bill, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that the bill is not subject to a referendum petition. HULL, H. 1926, p. 874.

Affirmative action having been taken on an Initiative Amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Court and for a biennial budget, it was held (in joint session of the two houses) that a motion to reconsider such action must be entertained. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289. [This ruling was confirmed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, — see S. 1935, p. 1084.]

It is not necessary to take action on a resolution providing for a legislative substitute before taking final action on an original initiative bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 1029.

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum on any bill is not in order, for the reason that this Article of Amendment (XLVIII) repealed Article XLII (authorizing reference to the people of acts and resolves) and substituted therefor a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, LVI. — For opinion of Attorney-General Attwill as to certain procedure in case of the return of a bill by the Governor with a

recommendation of amendment, and for action taken in accordance therewith, see S. 1919, pp. 749, 750; 5 Op. Att'y Gen. 349 (1919, May 12).

As to the practice of recalling bills from the Governor by the Senate, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

A bill must be returned to the branch in which it originated. FISH, S. 1934, p. 562.

The Governor is restricted to amendments which are germane to the original proposition. YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 630-632; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

That returning a bill with a recommendation that it be referred for further consideration and study to a special commission is an evasion of the responsibility of the Governor, see CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1622.

That the action of the General Court is limited to "amendment and re-enactment", and a motion to refer to the next annual session not in order. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764; HULL, H. 1927, p. 639.

That, after a bill has been returned by the Governor, and action thereon postponed, it is too late to raise the point of order that the message of His Excellency is null and void having lacked a signature when received and read. SLATER WASHBURN (acting Speaker), H. 1927, p. 683.

"*Within five days.*" Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, is not sufficient. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1191 and 1250. [See notes of Rulings on Chap. I., Sec. I., Art. II.]

As to the danger of substituting a new bill for one returned by the Governor, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910; 1932, p. 458.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, LXIII. — Before final action on the general appropriation bill the General Court shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the Governor. See YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 683–685.

That a bill providing for "a distribution of funds" is not an appropriation bill. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217. That a bill authorizing a department to expend money for state functions "without appropriation" is contrary to facts, for the reason that a state department cannot operate without an appropriation. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217.

On a point of order that appropriations must be made by bill and not by resolve, it was ruled that while it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on a question of interpretation of the Constitution, a precedent had been established for appropriating money by resolve. COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239.

That an amendment proposing the insertion in the general appropriation bill of an item not included *in the budget* is out of order, and defining the words "in the budget". HULL, H. 1926, p. 327; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 581.

As to competency of amendments which would introduce into appropriation bills subject-matter in the nature of new legislation "not required for reasonable financial control", see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, pp. 879 and 889; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 775. Also see SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1273; 1935, p. 1637; 1936, pp. 886, 926.

As to competency of amendments of appropriation bills "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the

Governor and Council", see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

"*The Governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money.*" But the right to disapprove "does not extend to the removal of restrictions imposed upon the use of the items appropriated". "No power is conferred to change the terms of an appropriation except by reducing the amount thereof." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1323 and 1424. [This ruling was based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court (from which the quotations are made), — see H. 1936, p. 1418.]

As to advisability of the House amending its rules so "that budgetary items may not be moved a second time (except under suspension of the rules), on the ground that the Constitution recognizes and provides for separate action on individual items of an appropriation bill, thus giving them a separate entity", see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

As to reference of budget recommendations to the House committee on Ways and Means only, see CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

SENATE RULES.

ORGANIZATION.

An order for the appointment of a special committee to appoint committees was ruled out of order prior to the organization of the Senate, as business cannot be transacted by a legislative assembly until it is duly organized, the three essential parts of which are the qualification of the members, and the choice of the presiding and recording officers. MORAN (acting President), S. 1935, p. 4.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 575.

CLERK.

Rule 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor

does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. JONES, S. 1904, p. 802.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"*Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders,*" etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299. It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Rule 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 730.

A senator may vote on a measure affecting his private right if the vote is cast against his own pecuniary interest. FISH, S. 1934, p. 716.

In the case of a bill providing for the election by the General Court of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, it was held that the private right of a member of the Senate who was a director of a division under the control of said commissioners was not distinct from the public interest. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 487.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the vote has been recorded and before the result is announced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

For a case in which the private right of a member was declared to be immediate and distinct from the public interest, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

See also notes to Senate Rule 56 and House Rule 63.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see "Sundry Rulings."

"*A committee on Ways and Means*" (*formerly "on the Treasury"*). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

Rule 13A. An order relating to procedure of the Senate is exempt from this rule. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1181.

Rule 15. A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732. See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

Rule 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 558, 589. It is not within the province of the chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee

(PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD (acting President), S. 1899, pp. 249, 761), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. JONES, S. 1904, p. 210.

A bill which applied to any and all officials of a specified city was held to be a "special act" and not a "general law" and, therefore, not applicable to, because broader than the scope of, a petition which sought legislation relative to one particular official of that city. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 494.

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and House Rules 30 and 31, and to Joint Rule 7.

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

Rule 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

Rule 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolution was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 900.

A bill which had been reported in the House and passed to be engrossed by that branch was laid aside by the Senate as the petition upon which it was purported to have been based had not been concur-

rently referred to the committee. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530.

A motion to substitute a resolve for an order is in order if the order is based on a petition properly introduced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 500.

Rule 20. This rule requires that petitions for legislation be referred to "appropriate committees", but the fact that a petition has not been heard by the proper committee would not invalidate legislation which is reported on a petition regularly referred to any committee. FISH, S. 1933, p. 478.

Rule 23. See note to House Rule 47.

"*Unless received from the House of Representatives.*" A bill coming from the House must be entertained even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

Rule 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Rule 27. The question being on ordering to a third reading a bill involving the *expenditure* of public money, the point of order was raised that the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means. The point of order was held to be well taken and the bill was referred. SMITH, S. 1898, p. 759; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 356; S. 1920, p. 376; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 644.

A point of order having been raised that a bill

indirectly involving the expenditure of public money, having had its third reading, had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. BACON, S. 1932, p. 425.

Per contra it was held that the rule did not apply to a bill which provided for the *payment of money to the Commonwealth.* See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 487.

Exempting from taxation a certain sort of income does not involve the expenditure of public money or a grant of public property, under this rule. ALLEN, S. 1921, p. 298.

It was held that a provision in a bill requiring the State Secretary to furnish cards at cost to registrars did not come under this rule. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 748.

The rule does not apply to orders, but to bills and resolves only. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 311.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

A resolve substituted for a bill which already had been considered by the committee on Ways and Means, was held to be "a different measure from that acted upon by the committee on Ways and Means; that it was a measure 'involving the expenditure of public money'; and that, under this rule, it should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means." WELLINGTON WELLS (acting President), S. 1923, p. 785.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

Rule 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

Rule 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

Rule 33. Notwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see JONES, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

Rule 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 1139.

Rule 41. The principle of this rule, although exemplifying the principles of general parliamentary procedure, was held not to apply in debate prior to the organization of the Senate and the adoption of its rules for the current year. MORAN (acting President), S. 1935, p. 6.

MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that

an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

Rule 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words precluded, except through reconsideration, striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 46. "*To adjourn.*" It was held that when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjournment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. MORSE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. DANA, S. 1906, p. 496.

For a case in which it was ruled that a motion to take a recess was in order at any time, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 928.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"*Or some other motion which has precedence.*" Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2.30 P.M., and one matter for 3 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assignment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"*To lay on the table.*" Pending the consideration of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the orders on the table is inadmissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 62.

"*To close debate at a specified time.*" See notes to Senate Rule 47 and House Rule 80.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the taking of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"*To amend.*" A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for

another entire bill. BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. HOWLAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, 1914, p. 930. So also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471. As to whether an amendment is similar to one previously acted upon, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 989. An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. JONES, S. 1903, p. 941; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095.

See notes to House Rule 90.

Rule 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

Rule 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102, amendments proposing subjects different from those under consideration would be in order if they

were not excluded by special rule. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 51.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 715. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049.

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656–658.

A proposal to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject-matter, and provide for a report to the General Court, upon which legislation could be based, must be held to be germane, even though not requested by the petitioners. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 928.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493.

See also notes to Senate Rule 23.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16, the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

But a general law reported on a petition for general legislation cannot be so amended as to change it into a special act. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 873; WELLS, S. 1918, p. 501; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 1139; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 489.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment would change a bill from a general to a special law, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 543.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based, cannot be entertained. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848.

See also notes to House Rule 90.

Rule 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. COGSWELL, S. 1897, p. 376.

See note to House Rule 91.

Rule 52. "*Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate.*" Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be deducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 53. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

President LORING (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no reconsideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk to the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis*, with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

A motion to reconsider a vote recalling a bill from the Governor is not in order after the bill has been taken from the Governor's office. FISH, S. 1934, p. 578. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the adoption of the amendment was not then in order. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for a reconsideration only on "the

same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken up on the succeeding day," it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." SOULE, S. 1901, p. 955.

A motion to reconsider a "*subsidiary, incidental or dependent question*" may be moved at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1206. A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 697.

"*No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning.*" Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

"*When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.*" The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. See DANA, S. 1906, p. 500; MORAN, S. 1936, p. 1131; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 789.

In a case where the rejection of a bill has been reconsidered and the bill has been substantially amended and passed to be engrossed, a motion to reconsider engrossment may be entertained, as the second motion to reconsider presents a different question from the first. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 608.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71 and note to Constitution, ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XLVIII.

REJECTED MEASURES.

Rule 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under the heading "*To amend,*" and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713.

"*Finally rejected.*" These words must be construed to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584. See also BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864.

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.'" COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage; nor has it ever been denied that an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that it is capable of amendment in the second degree,

and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure,' that is, a bill or resolve, and some kinds of orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed, by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also SMITH, S. 1898, p. 730; SOULE, S. 1902, p. 755. See, *contra*, PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 517.

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced, although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. See also BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous bill which had been received from the House and rejected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the coordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931.

So also in a case when a report "inexpedient to

legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee *after* such concurrent action) that embodied a measure substantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside, even though the bill came from the other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583. But, an adverse report on a measure having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because

the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; S. 1918, p. 318; FISH, S. 1933, p. 967.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"*No measure substantially the same.*" A resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893.

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 804; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 945; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 710; S. 1915, p. 362; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 510; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1935, p. 739; S. 1936, p. 1045.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 804; JONES, S. 1903, p. 875; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 883; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1542; ALLEN, S. 1922, pp. 738, 750; S. 1924, p. 413; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 616; BACON, S. 1929, p. 613; FISH, S. 1933, p. 477; S. 1934, pp. 398, 548; MORAN, S. 1935, pp. 463, 667, 1164; S. 1936, p. 1011.

"*Shall be introduced.*" The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order

practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 882.

VOTING.

Rule 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 905; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see rulings on Amendment XXXIII of the Constitution and opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. GALLOUPE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

Rule 56. For a case in which it was held that a request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays, a point of order will not be entertained. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896; S. 1938, p. 394.

Rule 57. "*Unless excused before the vote is taken.*" After a *viva voce* vote has been taken, a request to be excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

"*And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.*" If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be cast even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

HOUSE RULES.

SPEAKER.

Rule 7. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, pp. 1158, 1284.

Custom makes it unnecessary for the Chaplain to officiate more than once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065.

Rule 8. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.

CLERK.

Rule 15. "*Except petitions, enacted bills, orders of inquiry and orders of notice.*" See notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53, and to House Rule 70.

"*During the last week of the session.*" The suspension of this rule during said week, or at any other time, does not make it mandatory upon the Clerk to forward papers to the Senate without delay; and it has been his custom to retain possession or regain possession of any paper with reference to which there has been any kind of notice of a probable motion to reconsider. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

MEMBERS.

For a discussion of methods of procedure in connection with the resignation of a member, see HULL, H. 1928, p. 601.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 493.

Rule 17. "*No member shall absent himself from the House without leave.*" The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 20. For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means.*" Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 454. But see notes to House Rules 40 and 44.

Rule 24. A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of

the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1431. A point of order of this nature should be raised before prolonged discussion. HULL, H. 1928, p. 587.

Rule 25. See note to Rule 20.

It is in order for the committee on Ways and Means to include in a general appropriation bill an item of expenditure which, although not based upon any existing statute, is, however, based upon the budget recommendations of the Governor to the General Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425.

Said committee does not exceed its authority in "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council" (in appropriation bills), for the reason that "the House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions and limitations as to it may seem fit". SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

This committee does not have authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 328. [For various rulings in respect to amendments of appropriation bills, see Notes of Rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, LXIII.]

An amendment of a supplementary appropriation bill must be entertained, even though the identical amendment was presented and rejected

when the general appropriation bill was under consideration. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

The General Court must, when it passes a special appropriation bill, provide the means for defraying the new appropriation. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683.

See LONG, H. 1878, p. 347.

Rule 26. It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not found in a bill referred to said committee. KNEELAND (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

Rule 30. A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 182. See HULL, H. 1926, p. 668. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. COX, H. 1915, p. 1158; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1466; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 698. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 350.

"*Can be secured . . . under existing laws.*" It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to determine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 808.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general

bill on the order referred to it. YOUNG, H. 1923, p. 772; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 628; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 630; MELLEN (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 660; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1146; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1383; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1843; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 488; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 428, 889; H. 1931, p. 1057; H. 1932, p. 855. See Senate Rule 16 and Joint Rule 7.

An amendment including town clerks in a bill relating to city clerks is permissible, on the ground "that many references in the General Laws to city clerks are applicable also to town clerks." CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 958.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 60; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 866.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; H. 1888, p. 600; MEYER, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; BATES, H. 1897, pp. 875, 968; H. 1898, p. 674; H. 1899, p. 332; COX, H. 1915, p. 835; H. 1917, p. 738. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

As to the rule of parliamentary procedure prohibiting special bills on petitions for general legislation, see ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 762; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

"*Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law.*" Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legislature change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, pp. 217,

513; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600.

Rule 31. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 8.

"*No legislation affecting the rights of individuals,*" etc. A bill to prohibit the imposition of fines, or deductions of wages of employees engaged in weaving, was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as it affected the interests of the whole people. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 476.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272.

For a case in which an amendment restricting the scope of a bill to some of the cases covered by it was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as they were affected by the original bill, see MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 484, 522, 523.

Under this rule in the form which it had before 1890, it was held that an order to consider the expediency of legislation limiting the maximum fares on trunk or main lines of steam railroads did not affect the "legal" rights of such corporations otherwise than as it affected generally the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 230.

A bill requiring railroad corporations, when issuing new stock, to sell the same at auction, was held not to come within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 638.

A bill providing for supervision by the State of the issue of securities by water companies was held not to be within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 986.

A bill contemplating legislation affecting certain trust companies differently from other trust companies of the same class was held to be within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 866.

"*Shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition.*" On a petition asking the extension of the provisions of a certain act, a bill cannot be reported extending the provisions of a different act. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392.

For instances in which bills have been ruled out because not based upon petition, see BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 26, 230, 390.

Rule 32. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 9.

Rule 34. While a motion to commit is pending, a motion may be entertained that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 696.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the Chaplain officiate but once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065.

Rule 36. Immediately after the Speaker calls for petitions, etc., and before any are presented, a motion to proceed at once to the consideration of the Orders of the Day is not out of order. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 965. [An amendment in 1920 made it unnecessary for the Speaker to call for such papers.]

Rule 37. After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its reference has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

Rule 38. Papers from the Senate may be laid before the House by the Speaker after the Orders of the Day have been laid upon the table. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1064. [An amendment in 1925 abolished the restriction on receiving papers from the Senate.]

Rule 40. "*All motions contemplating legislation.*" This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule does not prevent suggestions of legislation. BATES, H. 1898, p. 456.

An order may not be the medium of effecting legislation. LONG, H. 1878, pp. 58–61; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the result proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

"*Founded upon petition.*" The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 847.

A bill passed by the House was laid aside in the Senate on a point of order that it was not founded upon petition, as it purported to be, the Senate never having concurred in the reference of the petition to the committee which reported it. WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530 (see H. 1927, p. 734).

A bill will be laid aside if found to be broader in its scope than the petition (or other subject matter) on which it was reported. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 387, 691; 1931, p. 568; 1933, pp. 847, 1408.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 917 and 920.

A bill providing for punishment of murder in the first degree by imprisonment for life was held not to be germane to petitions asking for "the abolition of capital punishment". CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1271.

For an instance when a bill was considered (in the interest of "justice, fair play and orderly procedure"), even though broader than the scope of the petition on which it was founded, see CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1384.

"*The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills.*" See notes to Rule 25.

"*Unless otherwise ordered.*" In announcing that a message from the Governor would be placed on file, the Speaker is acting for and with the consent of the House, and his action becomes the action of the House if not disputed; and reference of the message to a committee is not required by this rule if the House thus otherwise orders. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1473.

The Governor's budget recommendations cannot be "otherwise" disposed of, because of this rule, than by reference to the committee on Ways and Means under Rule 25. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

As to the right to require the submission of facts and information as aids to legislation (without requesting recommendations), see 14 Gray, 239; Attorney-General *v.* Brissenden, April 15, 1930.

Rule 41. This rule is not applicable to motions for adjournment. RICE (acting Speaker), H. 1859, p. 224.

In order to make a request for postponement, a member must obtain the floor in the regular way. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 699.

Rule 42. "*No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely.*" HULL, H. 1926, p. 387.

Rule 43. When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.

Rule 44. As to the power of the committee on Ways and Means to examine a matter as a new question, see note to Rule 20.

A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled, comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020; COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467; COX, H. 1915, p. 1172; COX, H. 1917, p. 533; HULL, H. 1928, p. 887.

For instances in which bills were held to come within the provisions of this rule, see YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 508, 519; JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1921, p. 524; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 919; HULL, H. 1927, p. 516; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 777; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 845, 912, 1170.

For instances in which bills were held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 940; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 580.

A bill will be referred by the Speaker, under this

rule, to the committee on Ways and Means, even though the fact that it involves expenditure of public money is not discovered, or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise, until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099; WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754; COX, H. 1917, p. 684; COX, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893; 1067; 1318, 1373; 1467; 1516; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; COLE, H. 1907, p. 914; MYERS, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; BATES, H. 1899, p. 516; WHIPPLE (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 795; BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; BATES, H. 1898, p. 742; HULL, H. 1926, pp. 417, 525; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 397, 681. See also BATES, H. 1899, pp. 619, 635; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

For an instance in which this rule applies to county expenditures and to reference of a bill to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, see YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 260 and 265.

A bill to provide for the widening and construction of Cambridge and Court streets, in the city of Boston, was held to come within the scope of this rule. YOUNG, 1923, pp. 750, 760.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule, although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said board. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 729.

The committee on Ways and Means may recommend rejection of a bill which would bring money into the treasury of the Commonwealth. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, pp. 967 and 1409.

This rule applies to resolves providing for special investigations, notwithstanding "budget" recommendations. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 239.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

The operation of this rule cannot be reconsidered. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885. But the announcement of the reference to a committee of a substituted bill does not preclude verification of the vote, provided the bill is in the possession of the Clerk. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 869.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. COX, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"*New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means unless,*" etc.

For an instance in which it was ruled that the committee on Ways and Means had exceeded its authority, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

Also see COX, H. 1917, p. 810; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

Rule 47. See notes to Rule 40.

As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without geting special leave to introduce it, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 466, and OSGOOD, appellant, p. 469.

After a bill has been laid aside as broader than the scope of the petition, the petition may be recommitted but it is not in order to move to substitute another bill for the petition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 691.

"*Unless received from the Senate.*" See note to Senate Rule 23.

"*Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee.*" After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject-matter referred to the committee. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; HULL, H. 1927, p. 552.

Rule 48. Full reading may be requested of a bill not printed in amended form, if request is made at any time before the Clerk begins the calling of the roll. JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1933, p. 973. But see Rule 54.

Rule 49. See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"*Finally rejected or disposed of by the House.*" The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling [that the House could send to the Senate two or more similar bills] by Speaker BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864. [For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker BARRETT, see notes to Senate Rule 54.]

"A measure is rejected when the House refuses to allow it to take any of those steps necessary to its ultimate success." COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 305, 306. But "rejected" does not apply to a bill laid aside on a point of order. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1219.

The words "or disposed of" were inserted in 1920.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill is not to be debarred when an identical bill has been reported and is pending before the committee on Ways and Means, for pendency of a bill before a committee does not constitute final disposition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 671.

[Previous to the amendment of this rule adopted in 1920, it was held that a bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1151. Also see CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1908.]

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. ADAMS (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325. See also CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order to move as an amendment a bill the same as one which has been passed by the House and then refused passage over a veto. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 819. [Distinction should be made between a rejected *bill*, which had been reported by a committee or substituted by the House, and a rejected *amendment* in the form of a proposed substitute bill. The latter, because of its rejection, never acquired standing as a bill, and would not come under this rule.]

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the

Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bill in question was rejected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Also see BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 419. [These rulings are inconsistent with the present practice of permitting the same amendment to be moved at different readings or stages of a bill.] Subsequently, in the same session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made was that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961, 967.

Previous to the foregoing rulings it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and considered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as "introduced by a committee." LONG, H. 1877, p. 424; GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra*, see SAN-

FORD, H. 1875, p. 323; OSGOOD (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

A bill changed in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. SHERBURNE (acting Speaker), H. 1917, p. 1020; COX, H. 1916, p. 1146; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1590; NOYES, H. 1881, pp. 402, 447. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1179; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 204; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 1078; 1935, pp. 449, 1474; HAYS (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1185; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 301; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 643, 716 (2), 845, 994, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 354, 373, 1045, 1431. [Also see S. 1903, p. 875; S. 1922, p. 750; S. 1929, p. 613.]

Many proposed substitutes have been excluded, under this rule, when embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previously accepted reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation necessary. For examples see SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 349; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 555; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 934.

An order cannot be excluded from consideration on the sole ground that its provisions contravene the provisions of an order previously adopted. HERTER (acting Speaker), H. 1937, p. 369.

For exclusion of an order limiting the number of cars to be run through the East Boston Tunnel, see WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1327.

When a report of leave to withdraw had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the first report was based, must be laid

aside. COLE, H. 1907, p. 540. See also COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be considered further. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 511. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 198; KIMBALL (acting Speaker), H. 1871, p. 400. But see notes under Joint Rule 5.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. BATES, H. 1897, p. 1197; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1279.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874.

"*Introduced by any committee or member.*" As to the effect of these words, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 427.

Rule 50. It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

When, the main question having been ordered, a bill is amended and referred, under Rule 50, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, debate

may not be reopened when the bill again comes before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 888.

A bill having been substituted for another bill, in the engrossment stage, and prolonged debate having ensued on the question on passing the substituted bill to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that the substituted bill should have been referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1382. [This ruling would seem to be at variance with rulings as to procedure on matters coming under the operation of Rule 44, which see.]

Rule 53. For effect, after reconsideration of enactment and the striking out of the enacting clause, of a motion to reconsider the latter action, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

Rule 56. It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been returned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. COX, H. 1915, p. 1192.

Rule 57. See note to Rule 56.

That a request for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of an adverse report is not frivolous in its nature, but a main question. HULL, H. 1926, p. 292.

Rule 58. After a bill has been ordered to a third reading, it is too late to raise the point of order that it was not based on a definite recommendation of the majority of a special commission on whose report the bill was based. HULL, H. 1928, p. 738. Or that it is broader than the scope of the subject-matter

on which it was based. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1058.

Rule 59. Matters in the Calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several matters be passed for debate is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

A motion that several matters in the Calendar be laid upon the table is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 61. If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362.

Rule 62. "*If . . . an amendment is made.*" The word "made" is the equivalent of "adopted." BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 696.

"*Substantially changing the greater part of such bill.*" For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see PATON (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 855. For cases in which a bill was held not to have been substantially changed, see MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1275; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1312.

For cases in which a substitute bill was held not to change substantially the greater part of the original bill, see GIBBS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 951; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

"*And shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put.*" By general parliamentary law it is not in order to amend a substitute at the same stage in which it is adopted. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984.

It is too late to raise on the following day a point of order that a substituted measure should have been postponed under the rule. COX, H. 1918, p. 563. See also YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 800.

VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred "by private interests distinct from the public interest." BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See note to House Rule 64.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erroneous, and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent members from coming in to vote. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a quorum call of the House, because it is the very object of the proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

Rule 63. In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." LONG, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the committee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840,

p. 207. (The latter ruling, which is in MS., may be found in print in the Addresses and Speeches of Robert C. Winthrop, Little, Brown & Co., 1852, p. 272.)

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to $200, had such an interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. STONE, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

A member is not debarred from voting on account of private interest unless that interest is shown to be immediate, direct and unmistakably in conflict with the interest of the general public. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 844.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125; HULL, H. 1928, p. 588; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1357.

For other cases relating to this rule, see BANKS, H. 1852, p. 225; ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 387.

Rule 64. Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule after the vote has been completed and declared. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564.

"*Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application,*" etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 766.

"*And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight.*" This means that the yeas and nays cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

Rule 66. The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first secures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see COX, H. 1918, p. 613.

Rule 67. "*And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.*" This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII., and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 370.

On a rising vote being taken, after the announcement by the Speaker of the vote in any one division, it is too late to ask that the count of said division be retaken or verified after the announcement by the Speaker of the count in the next division. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 645.

Rule 68. The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the Calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the Calendar has been taken up. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 359.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll call is not in order. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1232.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"*No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared.*" For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

"*If . . . a member states . . . that he has paired . . . such members shall be excused from voting.*" It has been held not to be in order to pair on a motion to adjourn. BARNES (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 709.

"*But shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum.*" Prior to the addition of these words to the rule it was held that if the roll call showed less than a quorum present and voting, the pairs announced could not be counted to make up a quorum. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 774, 799.

When, after a vote had been taken and the Speaker had stated that, if there were no objection,

pairs would be received before the vote was announced, to which no objection had then been made, it was held not to be in order subsequently to question the reception and announcement of such pairs. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 346.

Rule 69. See notes on Rule 68.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 70. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

Agreement to an Article of Amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 422; MORAN (in joint session), H. 1935, p. 1289.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

A motion to suspend this rule may be entertained after the time allowed for a motion to reconsider has elapsed. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 331.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 270. ["The House alone has ample au-

thority to make a committee, and may rescind its order for this purpose *before proceedings are had by the committee.*"]

[A motion was entertained to reconsider the adoption of an order providing for a joint committee to redivide the Commonwealth into congressional districts, although the members of the committee had been appointed in both branches. H. 1931, pp. 446, 453.]

[Speaker Saltonstall was prepared to rule that, upon reconsideration of a vote on which the main question had been ordered or debate had been closed, the bill was open for further debate. See bill creating a milk control board, H. 1934, pp. 880, 888, 895.]

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 982; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. ROCKWELL, H. 1858, p. 331.

"*On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present.*" Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum (121 members) was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the purpose of transacting business, was not to be considered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

"*Except during the last week of the session.*" These words may be construed as meaning the week prior

to the date of final adjournment in case a date for prorogation has been voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. These words do not abrogate the right of a member to move reconsideration on the succeeding day. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996. See also the sub-heading "Last Week of the Session," under "Sundry Rulings."

"*Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up.*" For a case in which a motion to reconsider was entertained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also ST. JOHN (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"*First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day.*" Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 415.

"*Shall be considered forthwith.*" This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the consideration of such motion could by vote be postponed to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

Where a bill had passed to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider had been made, it was held that

laying the motion to reconsider on the table would not carry the bill to the table, but would leave the Clerk at liberty to send it to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478. *Contra*, see notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*Provided, further.*" For the origin of this proviso, see KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Orders of the Day under a suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. TOBIN (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

When a motion to reconsider is pending, it is too late to entertain a point of order that the matter under consideration is not properly before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 428.

The acceptance of an adverse report having been reconsidered at the next sitting, and an amendment rejected at the preceding sitting also having been reconsidered, it cannot be held that the amendment is not in order on the ground that a similar amendment had been rejected at said next sitting. CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1022.

Rule 71. "*No question shall be twice reconsidered.*" Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration was carried, and the bill was then amended in an essential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. STONE, H. 1867, p. 218; HEYWOOD (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in

the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration" of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 741.

When a member rises for the purpose of objecting to the granting of unanimous consent he is recognized for that purpose only and is not entitled to the floor in preference to another member. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 178.

That a member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 474.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronounc-

ing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing the action of the legislative body; but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for a member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155; MORISON (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the Chair time for consideration. NOYES, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject-matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7.30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

Rule 74. See BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1154.

Rule 76. The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540; HALE, H. 1859, p. 277; PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE, H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a pre-

vious point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been a violation of the rules and privileges of the House. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 292.

Rule 78. "*A motion . . . may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made.*" When a motion to reconsider was made, and under the rule went over to the succeeding day, it was held that it was no longer before the House and could not be withdrawn until reached on such succeeding day, unless the rule was suspended so that it could be at once considered. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 533.

Rule 79. "*A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order.*" A motion to adjourn is not in order "when a member in debate has the floor" or pending the verification of a vote. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 275, 365.

If the main question has been ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 275.

When a time has been fixed for taking a vote, and that time has arrived, a motion to adjourn is not in order, for the reason that adjournment would be a reversal of the decision to vote at a specified time. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. CROWNINSHIELD, H. 1849, p. 314.

Rule 80. See notes to Rules 68 and 79.

"*Or some other motion that has precedence.*" If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*" In the absence of specific authority under any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot

as an alternative therefor. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 832.

"*To lay on the table.*" A motion to lay on the table is not in order after the main question has been ordered. HULL, H. 1928, p. 918 (appeal not sustained).

"*For the previous question.*" A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 349.

This motion may be renewed after "such length of time has been consumed in debate as to make it virtually a new question." JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1930, p. 923.

"*To close the debate at a specified time.*" See notes to Rule 85.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" See CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"*To amend.*" See notes to House Rule 90 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

"*To refer to the next General Court.*" It has been held that a motion to refer to the next General Court can be applied to a motion to reconsider. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

Rule 81. If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 84. After the adoption of the motion for the previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that, upon securing the

attendance of a quorum, further debate should be allowed, was held to be not well taken as not being seasonably raised. COLE, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288.

"*And then upon the main question.*" The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. BRADBURY, H. 1848, p. 273.

Rule 85. Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is improperly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified in the motion even if it is necessary to interrupt a speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time

cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court, for the reason that one subsidiary motion cannot be applied to another. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 599.

The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 262. When, however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote fixing the time for closing debate, although made before the time specified, is cut off if the time specified arrives before the vote on reconsideration is taken. WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1266.

Adoption of a motion to close debate at a specified time does not "result in shutting off the opportunity of moving the amendments contemplated by various members." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 953.

Rule 86. When a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, the member who made the motion to substitute is not in charge of the measure within the meaning of this rule, unless such member was in charge of the original measure. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1073.

If the committee on Bills in the Third Reading reports adversely on a bill which has been substituted for the report of a committee, the chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading is not in charge of the bill within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863.

Reference to the committee on Rules for the purpose of modifying a bill so as to make it conform

to the provisions of the order upon which it was based, was held not to take the bill out of the charge of the member of the committee by whom it was originally reported. POWERS (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 914.

Where a bill reported by a committee had been amended in the House by the substitution of another bill, it was held that the member in charge of the bill originally reported was entitled to the ten minutes allowed by the rule. BATES, H. 1897, p. 836.

A bill reported to the House by the committee on Education having been amended in the Senate by the substitution of another bill, and the latter on reaching the House having been referred under the rule to the Finance committee, which reported that the substituted bill ought to pass, it was held that the member of the committee on Education who had charge of the original bill was still in charge. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1891, p. 1037.

The member in charge of a measure is entitled to the time allowance given by this rule whenever the measure is before the House. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1283.

"*When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent*," etc. Prior to the addition of this clause it was held that in the absence of the member in charge no other member of the committee could be considered as in charge, and entitled to speak. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 677.

Rule 88. For rulings on recommittals see Joint Rule 5.

MOTIONS TO AMEND.

Rule 89. When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the

same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "*to amend.*"

A point of order against an amendment is premature when an amendment of the amendment is pending or when a motion to recommit is pending. HULL, H. 1927, p. 632.

Rule 90. The rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained after a subsequent reading, or in connection with any other bill to which it would be germane. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum on any bill has not been in order since adoption of the "Initiative and Referendum" Article of Amendment (XLVIII) to the Constitution, which substituted a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740.

The words "or for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary" in a petition asking for legislation must be construed as limited to the principal subject of the petition. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 518.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 918.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject matter on which the report of a committee is based. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 232; BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 1046, 1056; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1146; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 290, 405, 642;

H. 1931, p. 938; H. 1933, p. 1194; H. 1936, pp. 533, 753; BIGELOW (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 609; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 453, 572, 714; H. 1938, pp. 237, 526, 1495, 1560. The Governor, in returning bills with recommendation of amendment, is not exempt from this principle. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker BARRETT (H. 1889, p. 842), cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

For rulings as to amendments declared to be germane, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935. p. 1064; H. 1936, pp. 388, 463, 886, 926, 1038; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 577, 1198; 1938, pp. 661, 815, 1069.

The scope of a bill sought to be amended is not limited by the scope of an investigation which may have been ordered, but includes the scope of the original petition and of any resulting bill or resolve which may have been given legislative sanction. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

For amendments deemed not to be frivolous in their nature, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 761; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1280.

An amendment relative to the public *purchase* and operation of a public utility is broader in its scope than a recommendation for legislation relative to the public *control* and operation of such utility. HULL, H. 1928, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 938.

An amendment increasing an appropriation to an amount larger than the specific sum recommended by the Governor in a special emergency message is not in order. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 214. See notes to Amendment LXIII of the Constitution.

An amendment authorizing the playing of poker in

connection with prizes to be won by chance, was held not to be germane to a bill authorizing the playing of "beano, or any similar game." CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1934, p. 1169.

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. TUCKER (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject matter referred, it was held that an amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. MCDONOUGH (acting Speaker), H. 1888 p. 535. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1662; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1193.

An amendment which provides for a *modification* of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. COX, H. 1916, p. 288; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 512; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 523, 552; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 786; DARLING (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1085. [For an interpretation of "modification" see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1740.]

On a petition for repeal of a law, it is competent to report or substitute a bill for repeal of a part of that law, on the ground that it is competent to grant a part of the request of the petitioner. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1739.

On recommendations for modification of the so-called compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance law, it was held not to be germane to move an amendment repealing that law. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1414.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of

and germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 738.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restrictions. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1007; WEEKS (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

An amendment providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 825.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 536, 839. See also COX, H. 1916, p. 837; CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1645; CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 527.

An amendment proposing an investigation of *and report on* the subject matter of a resolve must be held to be germane, even though an investigation was not requested by the petitioners. HULL, H. 1926, p. 738; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 504; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 630, 844.

But an amendment is not in order if it seeks only to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject matter, for the reason that such a proposition would not result in a report to the Legislature on which legislation could be based. HULL, H. 1927, p. 501; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 430.

It is competent, in connection with a bill requiring the expenditure of a large sum of money, to provide by amendment a method of raising the money. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1425. And to designate by amendment methods of financing a bill, "even from money already allocated for other purposes".

CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1644. And to reduce by amendment an amount of money authorized (in the preceding year) to be expended, provided the money has not been spent. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341.

An amendment relating to investments by savings banks is not germane to a bill based on a petition for legislation relative to the investment of savings bank deposits in the bonds of telephone companies. HULL, H. 1928, p. 241.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such amendment only is the subject under consideration. COLE, H. 1906, p. 982. And it is not in order to move to concur with the Senate in an amendment of an item, with a further amendment striking out the entire item, for the reason that it is not competent for the House to eliminate by amendment an item which had been agreed to by both branches. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 889.

Where a report, no legislation necessary, had been amended by the Senate by the substitution, in part, of certain bills for so much of the report as related to the subject-matter of the said bills, and the report (remainder) had been accepted by that branch and so endorsed, it was held that the subject-matter covered by the said bills had been removed from the report, and only the remainder thereof was before the House for its consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 1005.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions of Order," or "Order, Points of." A list of the cases

which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual for the General Court of that year.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill may not be amended after adoption, until the next reading of the substituted bill. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406; SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 821.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has been adopted (NOYES, H. 1888. p. 463; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1276; H. 1903, p. 1032; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 774), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 367. See also DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480.

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

Rule 91. This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (*i.e.*, a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"*A question containing two or more propositions capable of division.*" The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to be voted on separately. WARDWELL (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"*Strike out and insert.*" See NOYES, H. 1880, p. 60.

Rule 92. See note to Senate Rule 51.

APPEAL.

Rule 94. An appeal from the ruling of the Chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 907. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. MYERS, H. 1903, pp. 965, 1064.

For a case where the Chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the Chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House and thereby had become the judgment of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 365.

A motion to reconsider a decision upon an appeal was entertained, but subsequently was withdrawn. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 730, 736, 763.

A motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. MARDEN, H. 1883. p. 582. See notes to Senate Rules under heading "Motions."

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See COX (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

Rule 96. The election of a state director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was held to be within this rule. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 665.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 101. It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule

that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

QUORUM.

Rule 105. A vote of 82 to 21 does not necessarily indicate the lack of a quorum, but only that less than a quorum has voted. HULL, H. 1928, p. 964. [See Opinion of Attorney-General, 1892, Feb. 1.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 1. (See "Sundry Rulings.") For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 269.

The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, do not constitute a joint standing committee. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

Rule 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature, but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule. BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.

Rule 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. CUSHING (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902. Nor does it apply to reports of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

When a bill is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter on which it was based, the subject-matter may be recommitted. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 397. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

Rule 7. "*Or other legislation.*" Prior to 1891 this phrase was "*other special legislation,*" and special legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 945. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

Rule 7B. A petition taken from the files of the preceding year is subject to the provisions of this rule, even though the rule had been complied with in respect to the preceding session. HULL, H. 1928, p. 219.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

Rule 8. See note to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. JEWELL, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not neces-

sary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"*No legislation.*" Prior to 1890 the phraseology was "*no bill or resolve,*" and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the management and condition of a certain society and report what legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 580. *Contra*, PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

"*Except by a petition.*" Prior to 1890 the words "by amendment or otherwise" were also used. For an instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a communication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation, to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration

that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Also that recommendations for legislation contained in a special report submitted to the General Court by a board or commission duly constituted by law are not in violation of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 201.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used: — "*Except by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred,*" and under this form of the rule various rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see LONG, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 533. See also NOYES, H. 1882, p. 90.

"*Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.*" For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

Rule 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see CHAPPLE, S.

1907, pp. 898, 978; COLE, H. 1907, p. 1064; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1915, p. 894.

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear the petitioner notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 268.

A bill reported on a petition properly filed under the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws is subject to amendment the same as any other bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 436.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tide waters between two towns, involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. DANA, S. 1906, p. 748.

A bill reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the

Senate for concurrence, was in the Senate, in compliance with this rule, referred to the next General Court. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712.

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate, and having taken its several readings in the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897; H. 1893, p. 706; COX, H. 1917, p. 641. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also COX, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for an adverse report, it is too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1047.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Rule 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

That which has been agreed to by both branches cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, and the matters of difference may be referred to a new committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

For a discussion of a situation in which, although the disagreement had been prolonged to the point where each branch had twice affirmed its position, neither branch asked for a committee of conference, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

A report of a committee of conference was laid aside on a point of order, for the reason that it recommended substitution of a new bill (special) for the bill (general) with respect to which the disagreement occurred. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

For warrant for departing, in connection with appropriation bills, from the usual procedure in respect to reports of committees of conference, and entertaining a motion for appointment of a further committee of conference on items on which the first committee had failed to agree, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS.

Rule 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"*All other subjects of legislation.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 572; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 311.

"*Deposited with the Clerk of either branch.*" In 1891 these words were substituted for the words "*proposed or introduced,*" previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the chair was reversed. LONG, H. 1877, pp. 466–473; CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 521, 578.

"*Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court.*" Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General Court under the rule. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to raise the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"*This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote.*" Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition,

it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 260.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Rule 21. See "Sundry Rulings" under "Committees." For a ruling on this rule as it stood before 1886, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

JOINT CONVENTIONS.

Rule 26. Can a committee reference made (rightly or wrongly) in a joint convention be modified subsequently by concurrent action of the two branches? SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 500.

It is not competent for a convention, called for the purpose of receiving "such communication as His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to make," to refer any matter to a committee of either or both branches. MORAN (in joint session), S. 1936, p. 529, and H. 1936, p. 695.

REFERENCES TO THE COMMITTEES ON RULES.

Rule 29. If the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are discharged from the consideration of a petition, and another committee reports on that petition a resolve subject to this rule, that resolve (even though it be the resolve originally accompanying the petition), should be referred to said committees, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 622.

SUNDRY RULINGS.

COMMITTEES.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether a bill has been properly considered by such committee. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 1127; JONES, S. 1903, p. 457; GREENWOOD, S. 1913, p. 1154; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 938.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529, 669; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789.

A joint committee having voted two weeks previously to report on a matter referred to it and the papers having been entrusted to a member of the committee to report, and that member having failed to make report and also having refused, upon repeated requests, to file the report or to surrender the papers, it would be competent under the circum-

stances for the chairman, on the request of the committee, to file the report without the original papers. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 757.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting" the report. The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or argument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, reference to another committee or to the next annual session or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly,

and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part," and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phraseology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 711.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not be germane to the subject-

matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670. But see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 733. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 514.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

As to the scope of the report of a commission, within which bills may be reported or amendments thereto moved, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

It is not necessary, however, that a bill should include all of the subject-matter considered by the committee. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 709.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 419. It seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of the chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the point of order has been raised that this principle has been violated, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and the appendixes to the House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order," and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1796.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1816.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463. For recommittal of subject-matter, see notes to Joint Rule 5.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 920; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 763.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a

part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, p. 1036, 1061.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray, 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 730.

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before the Legislature affecting their interests. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536.

For a case in which the scope of an order was construed liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049; COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 806; H. 1905,

p. 272; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; H. 1910, p. 1255; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1322; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 546. See also COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1336.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit, it was held that the chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the committee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended before it is received. SANFORD, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429; SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 365; PILLSBURY, S. 1886,

p. 702. *But such a bill may be recommitted.* See notes on Joint Rule 5.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 503; BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020; H. 1891, p. 807; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476; S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 941; ATTWILL (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; NEWTON of Everett (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; DANA, S. 1906, p. 480; COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777; COX, H. 1916, p. 1053; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896. See also NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the recommendations upon which the bill was based were not filed on or before the time required by the statutes. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 438.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see CURTISS (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any

one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maxim of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end. It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence. But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584; SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public

money. LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

Further, as to cases in which orders would be suitable, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 404.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule, bound to receive and act upon it. For instances in which this principle was followed see PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325; BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 492; SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 125; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392; COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 306; LONG, H. 1877, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 523; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 317, 794; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1287; H. G. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; BACON, S. 1932, p. 802; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1936, p. 1126. *For exceptions* see COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 308; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 308; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478; BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 790–795; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530.

If a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to the subject-matter referred to a committee, comes to

one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 887; DANA, S. 1906, p. 982. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478.

See notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee, or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. BULLOCK, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

The question on concurring in the adoption of certain House amendments to an engrossed bill, being under consideration, it was held that a motion to refer the bill to the next annual session could not be entertained at that stage of the bill. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764.

Where a bill which had been agreed to by both branches was sent by the House to the Senate for concurrence in certain amendments, and the Senate, in addition to acting on the amendments, amended other parts of the bill *de novo*, it was held that such amendments were not properly before the House. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 906; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amendment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 878; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

LAST WEEK OF THE SESSION.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the completion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to reconsider was in order before adjournment. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

A standing order fixing the last week of the session is in force from the time it takes effect until the close of the session. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PETITION.

On a point of order that an amendment of a certain document could not be entertained because the petition, which had been considered and reported upon by the committee, was not in fact a prayer for legislation, but was merely a recital of alleged grievances, it was ruled that, inasmuch as the peti-

tion had been passed upon by both Houses and had been referred to a committee and had been considered and reported upon by that committee, it was essentially a prayer for legislation, and that the point of order was NOT well taken. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 487.

The State House,
Seal of the Commonwealth,
State Library, etc.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795–7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at $133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Byrant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of $375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of $759,-872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of $2,-042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of $150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend $150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, $20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 28th of October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving

commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Byrant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, $270,256.96.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about $6,500.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of $45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized

to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450, Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding $5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and $2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. In 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on

February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with the taking of land, including land damages, the construction and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of $7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year, the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of $2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: Chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913, $900,000; chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915, $600,000; chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916, $65,000; and chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916, $700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman;* and, under their direction, the work was completed.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

. . . . . .

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem.* And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis.*

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[Chapter 2 of the General Laws.]

Arms, Great Seal, Flag and Flower of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

Section 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

Section 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

Section 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

Section 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

Section 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

Section 7. The mayflower (epigæa repens) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth. . . .

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

Under the Constitutions and Laws of the Commonwealth and of the United States every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he enters on the duties of his office, is required to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: —

The Oath of Office.

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *So help me, God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear and affirm that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. *So help me, God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

Affirmation.

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOM 341, STATE HOUSE.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first encumbent.

The State Library now contains more than 601,000 books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, public documents and judicial decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the British colonies, and in works of current governmental interest. Its collection of statute law is unsurpassed unless by the Library of Congress, and its collection of foreign laws is peculiarly rich and complete.

It is provided by the General Laws, chapter 6, section 38, that the State Library shall be for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, General Court and such officers of the government and other persons as may be permitted to use it.

Trustees. — Margaret Shea, Boston; James F. Ballard, *Chairman*, Milton; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge; the President of the Senate, *ex officio;* the Speaker of the House of Representatives, *ex officio.*

State Librarian. — Dennis A. Dooley.

Assistant State Librarian. — Jessie L. Knowlton.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

ROOM 136, STATE HOUSE.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

10½ BEACON STREET.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall and may have free access to the library and museum of said society."

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(See General Laws, Chapter 4, Section 7, Eighteenth paragraph.)

New Year's Day	January the first
Washington's Birthday	February the twenty-second
Patriots' Day	April the nineteenth
Memorial Day	May the thirtieth
Independence Day	July the fourth
Labor Day	First Monday in September
Columbus Day	October the twelfth
Armistice Day	November the eleventh
Christmas Day	December the twenty-fifth

And the Day designated by the Governor as a Day of Thanksgiving, customarily the last Thursday in November.

In Suffolk County only . . . June the seventeenth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 26)

PROCLAMATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNOR.

New Orleans Day . . . . January the eighth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 23)

Lincoln Day . . . . . February the twelfth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 13)

Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day . . . . February the fifteenth
(Acts of 1927, Chapter 58)

Boston Massacre . . . . March the fifth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 242)

Evacuation Day . . . . . March the seventeenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 80)

Patriots' Day . . . . . April the nineteenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 22)

Arbor and Bird Day . . . . . Last Saturday in April
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 15)

Lafayette Day . . . . . May the twentieth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 148)

Flag Day . . . . . June the fourteenth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 14)

Bunker Hill Day . . . . . June the seventeenth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 153)

Commodore John Barry Day . . September the thirteenth
(Acts of 1934, Chapter 191)

Pulaski Day . . . . . October the eleventh
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 14)

American Education Week Week including November the eleventh
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 96)

Thanksgiving Day . . . . . Last Thursday in November
(Proclamation not required by law but customarily issued by the Governor)

Indian Day . . . . . To be designated
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 184)

Chapter 140.

AN ACT PROVIDING FACILITIES FOR THE PARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR THE STATE HOUSE BY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The traffic commission of the city of Boston is hereby directed to provide in its regulations prohibiting or restricting the parking and standing of motor vehicles on public ways in said city that they shall not, so far as they relate to the easterly side of Hancock street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, the southerly side of Derne street between Hancock and Bowdoin streets, and the westerly side of Bowdoin street between Mount Vernon and Beacon streets, apply to motor vehicles owned or used by members and officers of the general court.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. *Approved April 13, 1934.*

CALENDAR 1939

JANUARY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	. .	. .	. .	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

FEBRUARY.

. .	. .	. .	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	. .	. .	. .	. .

MARCH.

. .	. .	. .	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	. .

APRIL.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

MAY.

. .	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	. .	. .	. .

JUNE.

. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

JULY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

AUGUST.

. .	. .	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	. .	. .

SEPTEMBER.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	. .	. .	. .	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

NOVEMBER.

. .	. .	. .	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	. .	. .

DECEMBER.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

CALENDAR 1940

JANUARY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
. .	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	. .	. .	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

FEBRUARY.

. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	. .	. .

MARCH.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

APRIL.

. .	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	. .	. .	. .	. .

MAY.

. .	. .	. .	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	. .

JUNE.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

JULY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
. .	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	. .	.	.
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

AUGUST.

. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

OCTOBER.

. .	. .	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	. .	. .

NOVEMBER.

. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	. .	. .	. .	. .
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

INDEX

INDEX.

PAGE

Accountants (Certified Public), Board of Registration of 260
Accounts, Division of 255, 263
Actuary, State 268
Addresses of Representatives 425
Addresses of Senators 401
Adjutant General 398
Administration and Finance, Commission on . . 255
Administrative Committee of Courts. See "Courts."
Adult Hygiene, Division of 255, 278
Advisory Standardization Board 255
Aeronautics Commission, Massachusetts . . . 272
Affirmation (Oath or) of office 694
Agricultural Library 696
Agriculture, Department of 255
Aid and Pensions, Commissioner of State . . . 282
Aid and Relief, Division of 256, 280
Aides (Military) to the Governor 398
Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission . . . 256
Alphabetical List of Representatives 425
With committees 470
Alphabetical List of Senators 406
With committees 467
Americanization, Division of Immigration and . . 265
American Legion 256
Animal Husbandry (Dairying and), Division of . 256, 263
Appellate Tax Board 256
Apportionment of State and County taxes . . . 178
Arbitration, Board of Conciliation and . . 262, 270
Archives Division 256, 400
Armory Commission 256
Arms of the Commonwealth 693

PAGE

Arrangement of the Senate 405
Art, Massachusetts School of 288
Art Commission for the Commonwealth . . . 256
Athenæum, Boston 696
Attorney-General 400
  Assistants to 400
  Vote for, in 1938 393
  Since 1680 207
  Since 1780 209
Attorneys, District 242
Auditor of the Commonwealth 400
  Deputies and Assistants to 400
  Vote for, in 1938 392
  Since 1849 210

Ballot Law Commission 257
Bank Examiners 257
Bank Incorporation, Board of 257
Banking and Insurance, Department of . . . 257
Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of . . . 257
Barbers, Board of Registration of 258
Bar Examiners, Board of 258
Belchertown State School 294
Beverages (Alcoholic) Control Commission . . . 256
Beverly (Salem and) Water Supply Board . . . 281
Biologic Laboratories, Division of . . . 258, 278
Blackstone River Valley District Board . . . 258
Blind, Division of the 258, 265
Blind, Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for 298
Boards, Commissions, Departments, etc. . . . 255
Boiler Rules, Board of 258
Boston, City of:
  Athenæum 696
  Finance Commission 259
  Juvenile Court. See "Courts."
  Licensing Board 259
  Police Commissioner 259
  Port Authority 259

PAGE

Boston, City of — *Concluded:*
Psychopathic Hospital 294
State Hospital 293
Boston Elevated Railway Company 259
Boston Metropolitan District 259
Boxing Commission, State 282
Boys, Industrial School for 296
Lyman School for 296
Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River . . 289
Brigham (Peter Bent) Hospital 299
Bristol County Agricultural School 260
Budget Bureau 260
Budget Commissioner 255, 260
Buildings, State Superintendent of . . . 260, 284
Bus Division, Railway and 279

Calendar, for 1939 700
For 1940 701
Cancer patients, Pondville Hospital for . . . 295
Census of inhabitants in 1930 and 1935 and registered voters in 1938. 189
Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of 260
Chancery, Masters in. See "County Officers."
Chaplain of the House of Representatives. See "House of Representatives."
Chaplain of the Senate. See "Senate."
Chattel Loan Company 260
Chelsea, Board of Excise for the City of . . . 260
Child Guardianship, Division of . . . 260, 280
Child Hygiene, Division of 261, 279
Children, The Hospital Cottages for 294
Chiropody (Podiatry), Board of Registration in . . 261
Cities in the Commonwealth:
And towns, alphabetically, with Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative Districts and county in which located . . 162
And towns (by counties), with population and voters 189

PAGE

Cities in the Commonwealth — *Concluded:*
Polls and property valuation of 178
With dates of incorporation and population . . 161
Civil Service and Registration, Department of . . 261
Clerks of Courts. See "County Officers."
Clerk of the House of Representatives. See "House of Representatives."
Clerk of the Senate. See "Senate."
Collateral Loan Company 261
College, Massachusetts State 290
Colleges, State Teachers. See "State Teachers Colleges."
Colony, Norfolk 287
Commander-in-Chief of the Militia 398
Commercial Motor Vehicle Division . . . 261, 280
Commissions, Departments, etc. 255
Committees:
Alphabetical list of Members, of the House, with . 470
Of the Senate, with 467
Joint Standing 452
Of the Council 398
Standing, of the House 450
Standing, of the Senate 449
Commonwealth of Massachusetts. See "Massachusetts, Commonwealth of."
Communicable Diseases, Division of . . . 261, 278
Comptroller 255, 261
Comptroller's Bureau 261
Conciliation and Arbitration, Board of . . 262, 270
Congress:
Representatives from Massachusetts in Seventy-sixth 362
Vote for, by districts. 363
Senator in, vote for, in 1934 338
In 1936 350
From Massachusetts, since 1789 . . . 204
Congressional Districts 135
Cities and towns alphabetically, with . . . 162
Conservation, Department of 262

PAGE
Constitution for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts . 37
Amendments to 84
Amendments rejected by the people . . . 131
Notes of Rulings on 585
Rearrangement (see Note) 130
Constitution of the United States of America . . 11
Amendments to 25
Co-operative Banks, Division of . . . 257, 262
Corporations, Division of 262, 263
Corporations and Taxation, Department of . . 262
Correction, Department of 263
Institutions under supervision of 287
Council, Executive, for 1939–40 397
Committees of the 398
Vote for, in 1938 393
Councillor Districts 143
Cities and towns alphabetically, with . . . 162
Councillors. See "Council, Executive."
Counsel to the House of Representatives. See "House of Representatives."
Counsel to the Senate. See "Senate."
Counties, population and voters of 189
County Commissioners. See "County Officers."
County Officers 243
County Personnel Board 254
County taxes, basis of apportionment of . . . 178
County Treasurers. See "County Officers."
Court House (Suffolk County) Commission . . 284
Courts:
Administrative Committee 233
Boston Juvenile Court 233
Clerks of. See "County Officers."
Court of Common Pleas, Justices of, from 1820 to 1859 226
District 234
Judicial Council 233
Land Court:
Judges of, since 1898 230
Present Judges and Recorder of . . . 233

PAGE

Courts—*Concluded:*
Municipal 241
Probate, and, of Insolvency 232
Superior Court:
For the County of Suffolk, Justices of, from 1855 to 1859 226
Justices of, since 1859 227
Of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Judges of, from 1692 to 1775 . . 222
Of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court, Justices of, since 1775 223
Present Clerks of 232
Present Justices of 231
Supreme Judicial Court:
Justices of, since 1782 223
Present organization of 231
Credit Unions, Division of 257, 263
Criminal Identification, Bureau of . . . 263, 279

Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Division of . 256, 263
Danvers State Hospital 292
Declaration of Independence 3
Deeds, Registers of. See "County Officers."
Dental Examiners, Board of 264
Departments, Commissions, etc. 255
Deputies, House of. See "House of Deputies."
Deputy-Governors, of Massachusetts Bay Colony . 200
Of Plymouth Colony 199
Development and Industrial Commission, Massachusetts 272
Diseases (Genitoinfectious), Division of . . 268, 279
Diseases, Division of Communicable 278
District Attorneys 242
District Courts. See "Courts."
District Health Officers. See "Health Officers, District."
District Highway Engineers 280

PAGE

Districts:
Congressional 135, 162
Councillor 143, 162
Representative 150, 162
Senatorial 146, 162
Divisions, Departments, etc. 255
Doane's Falls Reservation 264
Document Room Clerks 400, 446
Doorkeepers. See "House of Representatives" and "Senate."
Drugs (Food and), Division of 267, 278
Durfee (Bradford) Textile School of Fall River . . 289

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company . 264
Education, Advisory Board of 264
Education, Department of 264
Division of Elementary and Secondary . 264, 265
Division of Vocational 286
Institutions under Supervision of . . . 288
Electric and Water Division, Gas . . . 268, 280
Electricians, State Examiners of 265
Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges, Division of . . . 264, 265
Embalming and Funeral Directing, Board of Registration in 265
Emblems of the Commonwealth 693
Emergency Finance Board 266
Emergency Public Works Commission . . . 266
Emergency Taxes, Division of Field Investigation and Temporary and 263, 267
Employment Offices, Division of Public . . 278, 285
Employment Offices, Public 266, 278
Essex County Agricultural School 266
Everett (Mount) Reservation Commission . . . 275
Examiners, Bank 257
Medical 300
Excise Taxes, Division of 263, 266

PAGE

Executive Council. See "Council, Executive."
Executive Department 397
Executive Secretary 397
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Massachusetts . . . 298

Fairs, Division of Plant Pest Control and . . 256, 277
Fall River, City of:
Board of Finance for 266
Board of Police for 266
Bradford Durfee Textile School of . . 289
Farm, State 287
Fernald (Walter E.) State School 293
Field Investigation and Temporary and Emergency Taxes, Division of 263, 267
Finance (Administration and), Commission on . . 255
Fire Insurance Rates, Board of Appeal on . . . 267
Fire Marshal, State 279, 283
Firemen's Relief, Commissioners on 267
Fire Prevention, Division of 267
Fire Warden, State 262
Fisheries and Game, Division of . . . 262, 267
Flag of the Commonwealth 693
Flower of the Commonwealth 693
Food and Drugs, Division of 267, 278
Foreign Wars of the United States, Veterans of . 267, 285
Forester, State 262, 267, 283
Forestry, Division of 262, 267, 283
Form of Government for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts 37
Foxborough State Hospital 293
Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of . . 267
Funeral Directing, Board of Registration in Embalming and 265

Game Warden, Chief 262
Gardner State Hospital 292
Gas, Electric and Water Division . . . 268, 280
General Court. See "Legislature."

PAGE

General Court Officers. See "House of Representatives" and "Senate."
General Insurance Guaranty Fund 268
Genitoinfectious Diseases, Division of . . 268, 279
Girls, Industrial School for 296
Governor for 1939–40 397
Messenger to 397
Proclamations required to be issued by . . 697
Secretaries to 397
Staff Officers 398
Vote for, in 1938 379
Governors, of Massachusetts Bay Colony . . . 199
Of Plymouth Colony 199
Of the Commonwealth since 1780 . . . 202
Of the Province of Massachusetts Bay . . . 201
Grafton State Hospital 293
Grand Army of the Republic 268
Great Seal of the Commonwealth 693
Greylock Reservation Commission 268
Guardianship, Division of Child . . . 260, 280

Hairdressers, Board of Registration of . . . 268
Health Officers, District 279
Highway Engineers, District 280
Historical Society, Massachusetts 696
Holidays (Legal) in Massachusetts 697
Hospital Cottages for Children 294
Hospital School, Massachusetts 297
Hospitals, State 291
House of Deputies, Speakers of 214
House of Representatives:
Alphabetically, with districts, post office addresses, residences during session and seat numbers 425
With committees 470
By counties, with party affiliations and residences . 409
Chaplain of 444
Chaplains of, since 1780 216
Clerk of 444

PAGE

House of Representatives — *Concluded:*
Clerk of the Committee on Rules . . . 444
Clerks of, since 1780 216
Committees (Standing) of 450
Counsel to 444
Doorkeepers assigned to 446
General Court Officers assigned to . . . 446
Monitors of 445
Number of members of, since 1832 . . . 219
Officers of 444
Pages assigned to 446
Rules of 515
Notes of Rulings on 619
Sergeant-at-Arms 444, 446
Speaker of 425, 444
Since 1780 215
Housing, State Board of 268
Husbandry, Division of Dairying and Animal . 256, 263
Hygiene, Division of Adult 255, 278
Division of Child 261, 279
Division of Occupational 271

Immigration and Americanization, Division of . 265, 269
Income Tax Division 263, 269
Incorporation dates of cities in the Commonwealth . 161
Independence, Declaration of 3
Industrial Accidents, Department of 269
Industrial Commission, Massachusetts Development and 272
Industrial Safety, Division of 269, 270
Industrial School for Boys 296
Industrial School for Girls 296
Infirmary, Tewksbury State Hospital and . . . 296
Inheritance Taxes, Division of 263, 269
Insane, hospitals for 291
Insolvency, Courts of. See "Courts."
Inspection, Division of 269, 279

PAGE

Institutions under Supervision of:
Commissioner of Correction 287
Department of Education 288
Department of Mental Health 291
Department of Public Health 295
Department of Public Welfare 296
Insurance, Division of 269
Insurance Agents Examinations, Director of . . 270
Insurance Guaranty Fund (General) 268
Interstate Co-operation, Commission on . . . 270

Joint Rules of the Two Branches 555
Notes of Rulings on 663
Joint Standing Committees 452
Judges of Probate and Insolvency. See "County Officers."
Judicial Council 233
Judiciary of Massachusetts. See "Courts."
Justices. See "Courts."
Juvenile Court, Boston. See "Courts."
Juvenile Training, Division of 270, 280

Labor and Industries, Department of 270
Labor Relations Commission 271
Lake Quinsigamond Commission 271
Lakeville State Sanatorium 295
Land Court. See "Courts."
Laws (Uniform State), Commissioners on . . . 285
Legal Holidays in Massachusetts 697
Legion, American 256
Legislative Department. See "Legislature."
Legislative Document Room Clerks 446
Legislative Documents 271
Legislative Reporters 480
Legislature (see "Committees," "House of Representatives," "Rules," "Senate" and "Sergeant-at-Arms"):

PAGE

Legislature — *Concluded:*
Length of sessions of, since 1832 219
Organization of, since 1780 211
Parking privileges 699
Libraries (Public), Division of 265, 279
Library, Agricultural 696
State 695
Library (Free Public) Commissioners, Board of . . 267
Lieutenant-Governor, for 1939–40 397
Vote for, in 1938 392
Lieutenant-Governors, of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay 201
Of the Commonwealth since 1780 . . . 203
Life Insurance, Commissioner of Savings Bank . . 268
Liquidation, Division of 271
Livestock Disease Control, Division of . . 256, 271
Loan Agencies, Supervisor of 257, 271
Local Taxation, Division of 263, 271
Lowell Textile Institute 289
Lyman School for Boys 296
Lynn, Independent Shoemaking School of the City of . 272

Marine Fisheries, Division of 262, 272
Markets, Division of 256, 272
Mashpee Advisory Commission 272
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of:
Constitution of. See "Constitution for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."
Legal Holidays in 697
State Library of 695
Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission . . . 272
Massachusetts Bay (Province of the), Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of 201
Massachusetts Bay Colony, Governors of . . . 199
Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission 272
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary 298
Massachusetts General Hospital 298
Massachusetts Historical Society 696

PAGE
Massachusetts Hospital School 297
Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals 299
Massachusetts National Guard 399
Massachusetts Nautical School 290
Massachusetts Reformatory 287
Massachusetts Reports, Board on Publication of . . 272
Massachusetts School for the Blind 298
Massachusetts School Fund 272
Massachusetts School of Art 288
Massachusetts State College 290
Massachusetts Training Schools 296
Masters in Chancery. See "County Officers."
Medfield State Hospital 292
Medical Director, State 268
Medical Examiners 300
Medicine, Board of Registration in 273
Board of Registration in Veterinary . . . 285
Memorial Hospitals, Massachusetts 299
Mental Health, Department of 273
Institutions under Supervision of . . . 291
Merrimack River Valley Sewerage Board . . . 273
Messenger to the Governor 397
Metropolitan District Commission 273
Metropolitan District Sewer Construction Commission 273
Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission . 274
Metropolitan Planning, Division of 273
Metropolitan State Hospital 294
Metropolitan Transit Council 259
Military Aides to the Governor 398
Military Establishment 398
Military Reservation Commission 274
Milk Control Board 274
Millicent Library Corporation Fund 274
Millville Municipal Finance Commission . . . 274
Minimum Wage Commission 275
Miscellaneous Taxes, Division of . . . 263, 275
Monitors of the House 445
Monson State Hospital 292

PAGE
Moth Work, Superintendent of 262
Motor Vehicle (Commercial) Division . . 261, 280
Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on 270
Motor vehicles, parking of, by members of the General Court 699
Motor Vehicles, Registrar of 275, 280
Mount Everett Reservation Commission . . . 275
Mount Tom State Reservation Commission . . 275
Municipal Courts. See "Courts."

National Guard, Massachusetts 399
Nautical School (Massachusetts) 290
Necessaries of Life, Division on the . . . 271, 275
New Bedford Textile School 289
Norfolk Colony 287
Norfolk County Agricultural School 275
Norfolk State Hospital 294
Northampton State Hospital 291
North Reading State Sanatorium 295
Notes of Rulings of the Presiding Officers. See "Rulings of the Presiding Officers."
Nurses, Board of Registration of 276

Oath or affirmation of office 694
Occupational Hygiene, Division of . . . 271, 276
Officers of the House 444
Officers of the Senate 408
Optometry, Board of Registration in 276
Organization of the Legislature. See "Legislature."
Ornithologist, State 262, 283

Pages. See "House of Representatives" and "Senate."
Parking privileges of members and officers of the General Court 699
Parks and Recreation, Division of . . . 262, 276
Parks Engineering, Division of (Metropolitan) . 273, 276
Parole Board 276

PAGE
Party affiliations, Of Representatives 409
Of Senators 401
Pensions, Commissioner of State Aid and . . . 282
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind 298
Personnel and Standardization, Division of . . 255, 276
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital 299
Pharmacy, Board of Registration in 276
Pilots, Commissioners of 277
Planning Board, State 283
Plant Pest Control and Fairs, Division of . . 256, 277
Plumbers, Board of State Examiners of . . . 277
Plymouth Colony, Governors of 199
Podiatry (Chiropody), Board of Registration in . . 261
Police, Division of State 279, 283
Polls and property valuation of the Commonwealth . 178
Pondville Hospital 295
Population and voters of cities and towns . . . 189
Population by Congressional Districts . . . 135
Population of cities in the Commonwealth . . . 161
Post offices in Massachusetts 307
President of the United States, vote for, in 1936 . . 325
President of the Senate. See "Senate."
Prisons 287
Probate and Insolvency, Judges and Registers of. See "County Officers."
Probate Courts. See "Courts."
Probation, Board of 277
Proclamations required to be issued by the Governor . 697
Property valuation of the Commonwealth in 1938 . 178
Psychopathic (Boston) Hospital 294
Public Accountants, Board of Registration of Certified . 260
Public Bequest Commission 277
Public Documents, Supervisor of . . . 277, 400
Public Employment Offices, Division of . . 266, 285
Public Health, Department of 278
Institutions under supervision of 295
Public Health Council 278

PAGE
Public Libraries, Division of 265, 279
Public Library Commissioners (Free), Board of . . 267
Public Records, Supervisor of 279
Public Safety, Department of 279
Public Utilities, Department of 279
Public Welfare, Department of 280
Institutions under supervision of 296
Public Works, Department of 280
Purchasing Agent, State 255, 281, 283
Purchasing Bureau 281
Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission . 281

Quinsigamond (Lake) Commission 271

Racing Commission, State 283
Railway and Bus Division 279
Rearrangement of the Constitution (see Note) . . 130
Reclamation Board, State 284
Reformatory, Massachusetts 287
Reformatory for Women 287
Registered Voters in 1938 189
Registers of Deeds. See "County Officers."
Registers of Probate and Insolvency. See "County Officers."
Registrar of Motor Vehicles. See "Motor Vehicles, Registrar of."
Registration, Division of 261, 281
Relief, Division of Aid and 256, 280
Reporters, Legislative 480
Representative Districts 150
Cities and towns alphabetically, with . . . 162
Representatives, House of. See "House of Representatives."
Representatives in Seventy-sixth Congress . . . 362
Vote for, by districts 363
Residences of Representatives 425
Residences of Senators 401
Retirement, State Board of 281

PAGE

Rules:
Joint 555
Index to 577
Of the House 515
Index to 547
Of the Senate 483
Index to 505
Rules, Committees on 449, 450
Clerks of 408, 444
Rulings of the Presiding Officers:
On the Constitution 585
On the House Rules 619
On the Joint Rules 663
On the Senate Rules 598
On Sundry Questions 672
Rutland State Sanatorium 295

Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board . . . 281
Sanatoria, State 295
Sanitary Engineering, Division of . . . 278, 281
Savings Bank Life Insurance, Commissioner of . 268, 281
Division of 281
Savings Banks, Division of 257, 282
Schools, State 288–298
Seal of the Commonwealth 692, 693
Seating arrangement of the House 425
Seating arrangement of the Senate 405
Secondary Education (Elementary and), Division of 264, 265
Secretaries to the Governor 397
Secretary of the Commonwealth 400
Deputies and Assistants to 400
Since 1780 205
Vote for, in 1938 392
Senate:
Alphabetical list of members of 406
With committees 467
By districts, with party affiliations and addresses . 401
Chaplain of 408

PAGE

Senate—*Concluded:*
Chaplains of, since 1780 213
Clerk of 408
Clerk of the Committee on Rules . . . 408
Clerks of, since 1780 212
Committees (Standing) of 449
Counsel to 408
Doorkeepers assigned to 446
General Court Officers assigned to . . . 446
Officers of 408
Pages assigned to 446
President of 401, 405, 408
Since 1780 211
Rules of 483
Notes of Rulings on 598
Seating arrangement 405
Sergeant-at-Arms 408, 446
Senatorial Districts 146
Cities and towns alphabetically, with . . . 162
Senator in Congress, Vote for, in 1934 . . . 338
Vote for, in 1936 350
From Massachusetts, since 1789 204
Sergeant-at-Arms, and appointees 446
Since 1835 218
Sewerage Division (Metropolitan) . . . 273, 282
Sheriffs. See "County Officers."
Shire towns. See "County Officers."
Shoemaking School of the City of Lynn . . . 272
Smoke Inspection, Division of 280, 282
Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts 299
Solicitors-General 208
South Essex Sewerage Board 282
Spanish War Veterans, United 285
Speaker of the House of Representatives. See "House of Representatives."
Speakers of the House of Deputies 214
Standardization Board, Advisory 255
Standards, Division of 271, 282

PAGE
State Actuary 268
State Advisory Council 282
State Aid and Pensions, Commissioner of . . . 282
State Boxing Commission 282
State Census Director 282
State College (Massachusetts) 290
State Employment Offices 278
State Farm 287
State Fire Marshal 279, 283
State Forester 262, 267, 283
State Hospitals 291
State House, history of 687
Parking of motor vehicles near, by members of the General Court 699
State institutions 287
State Laws, Commissioners on Uniform . . . 285
State Library of Massachusetts 695
Trustees of the 283
State Medical Director 268
State Officers, Vote for, in 1938 379
State Ornithologist 262, 283
State Planning Board 283
State Police, Division of 279, 283
State Prison 287
State Purchasing Agent 283
State Racing Commission 283
State Reclamation Board 284
State Sanatoria 295
State schools 288–298
State Superintendent of Buildings . . . 260, 284
State Taxes, basis of apportionment of . . . 178
State Teachers Colleges 288
Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and 264, 265
Statistics, Division of 270, 284
Statistics (Vital), State Registrar of . . . 285, 400
Suffolk County Court House Commission . . . 284
Sundry Rulings of Presiding Officers 672

PAGE
Superintendent of Buildings, State . . . 260, 284
Superior Court. See "Courts."
Supreme Judicial Court. See "Courts."

Taunton State Hospital 291
Taxation (Corporations and), Department of . . 262
Tax Board, Appellate 256
Taxes, basis of apportionment of State and County . 178
Teachers Colleges, State 288
Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and 264, 265
Teachers' Retirement Board 265, 284
Telephone and Telegraph Division . . . 279, 284
Temporary and Emergency Taxes, Division of Field Investigation and 263, 267
Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary . . . 296
Textile schools 289
Towns (Cities and) in the Commonwealth:
Alphabetically, with Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative Districts and county in which located 162
Polls and property valuation of 178
Population and voters of, by counties . . . 189
Training Schools, Massachusetts 296
Treasurer and Receiver-General 400
Deputies and assistants to 400
Vote for, in 1938 392
Since 1780 206
Treasurers, County. See "County Officers."
Trial Justices. See "County Officers."
Trust Companies, Division of 257, 284
Tuberculosis (Sanatoria), Division of . . . 279, 284

Unemployment Compensation, Division of . . . 285
Uniform State Laws, Commissioners on . . . 285
United Spanish War Veterans 285

PAGE

United States (see "Congress"):
Constitution of 11
Amendments to 25
Post offices in Massachusetts 307
President and Vice President of, Vote for, in 1936 . 325
Veterans of Foreign Wars of . . . 267, 285
University Extension, Division of . . . 265, 285

Valuation of the Commonwealth in 1938 . . . 178
Veterans. See "American Legion," "Grand Army of the Republic," "United Spanish War Veterans" and "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States."
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States . 267, 285
Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in . . 285
Vice President, Vote for, in 1936 325
Vital Statistics, State Registrar of . . . 285, 400
Vocational Education, Division of . . . 264, 286
Vote for:
Attorney-General in 1938 393
Auditor in 1938 392
Executive Councillors in 1938 393
Governor in 1938 379
Lieutenant-Governor in 1938 392
President and Vice President in 1936 . . . 325
Representatives in Seventy-sixth Congress . . 363
Secretary in 1938 392
Senator in Congress, in 1934 338
In 1936 350
Treasurer and Receiver-General in 1938 . . 392
Voters, Registered, in 1938 189
Voting Machine Examiners, State Board of . . 257

Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission . 286
Walden Pond State Reservation Commission . . 286
Walter E. Fernald State School 293
War Records, Commissioner on 286

PAGE

War veterans. See "American Legion," "Grand Army of the Republic," "United Spanish War Veterans" and "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States."
Water Division (Metropolitan) 273, 286
Water Division, Gas, Electric and . . . 268, 280
Waterways, Division of 280, 286
Waterways Engineers, District 280
Westborough State Hospital 292
Westfield State Sanatorium 295
Wildlife Research and Management, Division of . 262, 286
Women, Reformatory for 287
Worcester Collateral Loan Association . . . 286
Worcester State Hospital 291
Workingmen's Loan Association 286
Workmen's Compensation Bureau 270
Wrentham State School 293